

Active Learning: Who Lives Here? Matching Animals & Their Habitats

Outcomes

- Match facts with animals and their habitats.

Set up

- 1 large group
- Suitable for indoors and outdoors
- Sufficient space to travel round the learning space

Resources

- Printed 'Who lives here? Matching Cards'.
- One card per pupil, either animal card or habitat card.

Cross curricular learning opportunities

Geography, English

Character development opportunities

Communication, cooperation, teamwork, decision making

Active learning contributes to pupils' recommended 60 daily active minutes



CMO Guidelines 2019

Making it easier.

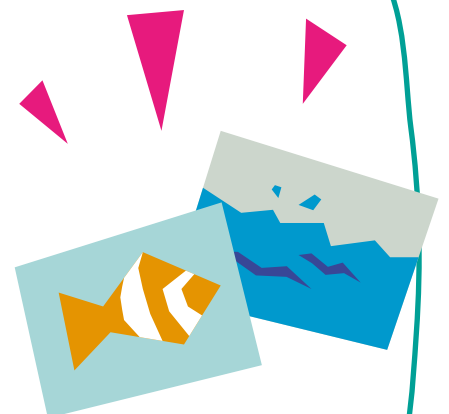
Pupils ask teacher for a clue if unsure about their matching card.

Making it harder.

Place the Extension fact cards on the ground or stick onto a wall. Once pairs have matched their habitats and living creature cards, they run to the facts cards and find the 3rd card in their set.

Active Science Let's Go!

1. Place all the 'Who lives here? Matching Cards' face down around the learning space.
2. Pupils start in a space amongst the cards and travel around avoiding the cards.
3. On hearing "Pick" pupils pick up 1 card each, look at the image or text.
4. On hearing "Match" pupils travel around comparing cards with each other until they match the correct animal with the correct habitat. (If there is an odd number, the teacher can hold the extra card for a pupil to match with).
5. Pupils can call out their match to check for accuracy. Cards are spread out again and the activity repeated.



Pupils can draw the habitats and living things
onto the cards to make them more colourful!



Cave

Caves provide the kind of protected shelter in which bats can thrive.

Hanging from the ceiling of a cave, bats are out of reach of most of their enemies.

Some species use caves for daytime roosting; others hibernate there for the winter because a low temperature and few disturbances from light or noise.

Bat

Ocean

Blue whales can be found travelling throughout all the major oceans.

They can be seen swimming in colder regions in the feeding season and will migrate (move) towards tropical waters when mating.

Salt water environments provide whales with the large amounts of food they need to survive.

Blue Whale

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Rotting Log

Rotting wood provides damp shelters and food for many plants and animals.

As the wood rots, the nutrients in it break down and insects and plants can make use of these.

Woodlouse

Desert

Deserts are very hot sandy climates.

Some animals have adapted to be able to survive there.

Camels are able to store water to use when there is none available.

Their feet are shaped to walk on sand and their eye lashes are very long and eye brows are very thick to stop the sand from getting into their eyes.

Camel

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onto the cards to make them more colourful!



A Nest

Nests are safe warm places for birds to lay and protect their eggs.

Nests can be made from feathers, twigs, mud, grass and leaves.

Some birds will use anything to build a nest.

They create them hidden away high in trees, amongst branches, under roofs, safe from threatening animals.

Eagle

Hive

A honeybee hive is like a little city.

It is built by worker bees. They create hundreds of small hexagonal (six sided) spaces with beeswax.

This is called a hive.

Other bees collect nectar from flowers and return to the hive to have it made into honey.

Honey Bee

Pupils can draw the habitats and living things
onto the cards to make them more colourful!



A Web

**A web provides a home
for a spider but also
acts as a food catcher.**

A web is slightly sticky.

When a fly or insect
touches a web it sticks to
it and the spider can get
its food.

Spider

Rotting Log

**Rotting wood provides
damp shelters and
food for many plants
and animals.**

As the wood rots, the
nutrients in it break
down and insects and
plants can make use of
these.

Centipede

Pupils can draw the habitats and living things
onto the cards to make them more colourful!



In The Soil

Soil provides a warm dark place for creatures to live.

Worms burrow deep into the soil when it is colder and move closer to the surface when it is warm.

They don't like to be too dry or too wet.

Earthworm

Antarctica

Antarctica is the continent at the South Pole.

It is mostly covered in ice.

Animals who live there need a good coating of fat and thick fur or feathers to keep warm.

Polar Bear

Pupils can draw the habitats and living things
onto the cards to make them more colourful!



**Tropical
Rainforest**

**Parrots including macaws
feed on seeds, nuts and
fruits found in the
rainforest.**

They also scrape clay from
cliffs as this helps to get rid
of any poisons they may eat
in their food.

They are seen at the clay
cliffs along the Manu river in
Peru.

Macaw

**Tropical
Rainforest**

**Rainforests are found in
hot wet places.**

Plants grow all year round
so provide a good place for
animals to find food.

Toucan

Pupils can draw the habitats and living things
onto the cards to make them more colourful!



Ocean

The Indian and Pacific oceans are warmer waters near the equator.

The clown fish lives near sea anemones which are poisonous.

The clownfish has a thick slime on it that stops it being poisoned so when in danger it swims into the sea anemones to protect itself.

Clownfish

Antarctica

Antarctica is the continent at the South Pole.

It is mostly covered in ice.

Animals who live there need a good coating of fat and thick fur or feathers to keep warm.

Penguins

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Near Rivers

**Rivers provide some
animals with a place to live
and hunt.**

But for some the river
provides a place to keep
cool from the sun.

Some animals have skin that
can burn just like human
skin and need water to
protect them.

Often the rivers need to be
near a forest for food.

Hippopotamus