

IAL: how different habitats provide for different animals and plants.

## Habitats around the world

Can you remember how plants and animals rely on the environment around them to provide them with everything they need?

Because different places around the world have different conditions, the plants and animals that live there are different too.

This means they have to live somewhere that has the right conditions to help them stay alive and well.

These different animals and plants all have special ways to survive in their special habitats.

## The Arctic

Look on these websites to find out about plants and animals that live in the Arctic.  
<https://www.dkfindout.com/uk/animals-and-nature/habitats-and-ecosystems/arctic/>  
<http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/adaptations/polarbears.htm>  
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zx882hv/articles/z3sr4wx>

The only plants that can grow in the Arctic region are grass and mosses. Trees are unable to grow because the ground stays frozen all year round. In some places in the Arctic, it is too cold for anything to grow at all.

Name these Arctic animals.



Polar Bear



Penguin



Seal



Orca



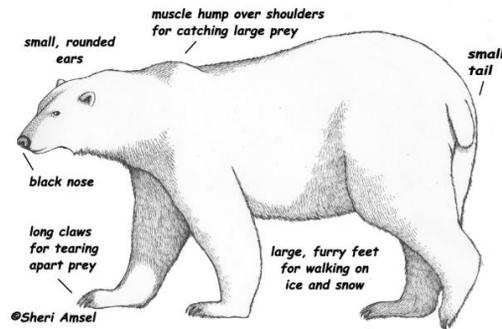
Arctic Fox



Arctic Hare

## Read this information about Polar Bears.

Polar bears live in the Arctic, at the very top of our planet, where the temperature can reach as low as  $-50^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Polar bears are adapted for this environment in different ways. Firstly, they have a thick layer of fat which keeps heat trapped inside their bodies. On top of that, their coat not only keeps them warm, but also helps them to blend in with the snow. Despite how it might look, a polar bear's fur isn't really white. It's actually transparent (see-through) but reflects light, making it look white.



Polar bears are huge mammals that can weigh up to 700kg when they are fully grown and are the largest carnivores to live on land. Polar bears are born between November and January and then spend up to five months in their den before they see the outside world. After that, the cubs then stay with their mother for up to two years, before going on to live and hunt alone.

Although polar bears have their cubs on land, they actually spend most of their lives around water and ice, hunting for food. They are strong swimmers and can swim for hours to get from one piece of ice to another. As the winter gets particularly cold, the sea freezes and they are able to hunt many miles out to sea by walking across the thick sea ice. Polar bears mainly prey on seals as seal fat provides them with lots of energy to help them keep warm.



They use their amazing sense of smell to find seals hidden under the snow. They can even smell an injured animal from up to one kilometre away. When polar bears get desperate for food, they will sometimes catch a whale or walrus.



Answer these questions about Polar Bears.

1. Where do Polar Bears live? Tick one.

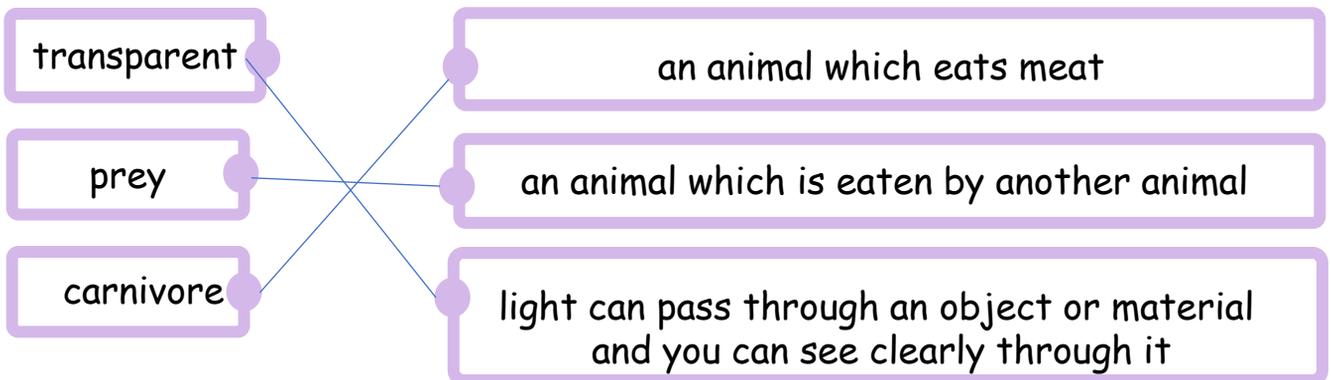
- rainforest  
 Arctic  
 ocean



2. Name **two ways** in which a Polar bear is suited to it's habitat.

1. They have a thick layer of fat which keeps heat trapped inside their bodies.
2. Their coat helps them to blend in with the snow.

3. Draw a line to match each word with the correct description.



4. What is special about the Polar Bear's fur?

A polar bear's fur isn't really white. It's actually transparent but reflects light, making it look white.

5. Find and copy the phrase that tells you how long Polar Bear cubs stay with their mother

The cubs then stay with their mother for up to two years

6. How do Polar Bears use their amazing sense of smell?

They can find seals hidden under the snow. They can even smell an injured animal from up to one kilometre away.

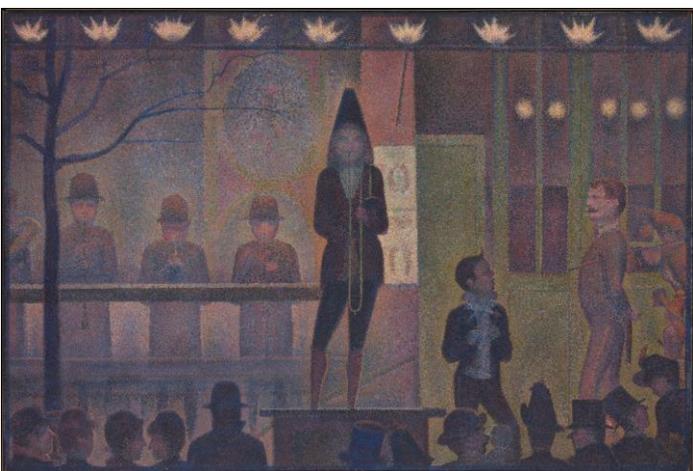
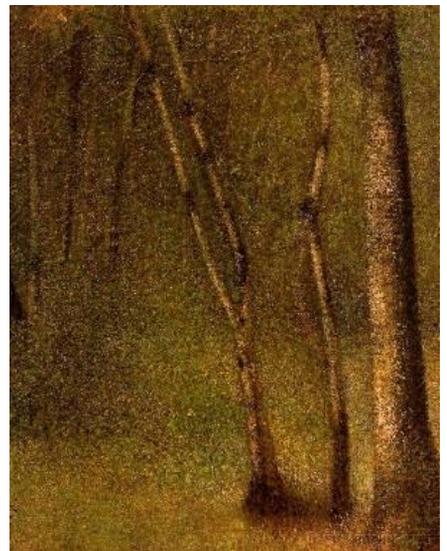
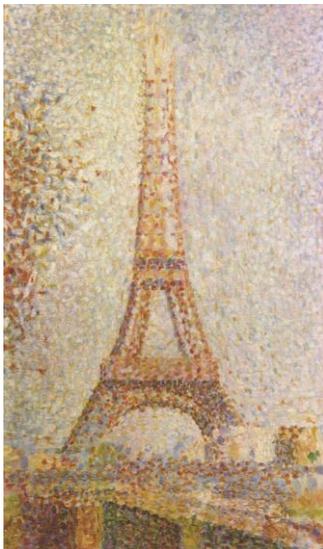
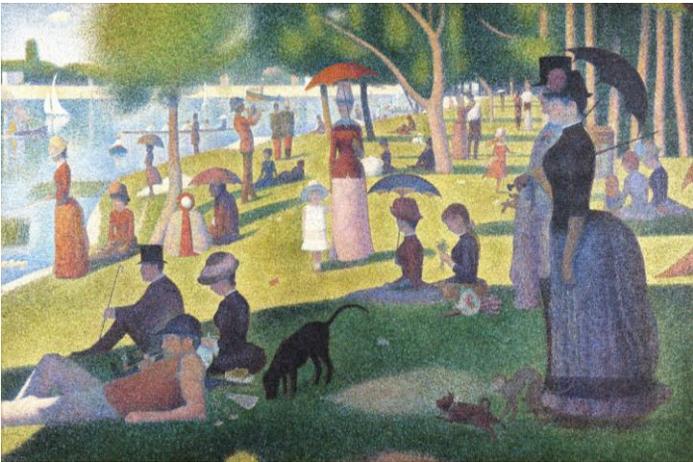
We are going to be looking at the work of our class artist, Georges Seurat. He was born in Paris on 2<sup>nd</sup> December 1859 and he is famous for creating a painting technique called **Pointillism**.

Use these websites to help you find out more about Georges Seurat's work

<https://www.nationalgallery.org.uk/artists/georges-seurat>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DfooLqTTJ0w>

Here are some examples of Georges Seurat's work.



Look closely at this painting and answer the questions below.



**The River Seine at La Grande Jatte.**

What can you see in the painting?

How has this painting been made?

What colours have been used?

How do you think Seurat was feeling when he painted it?

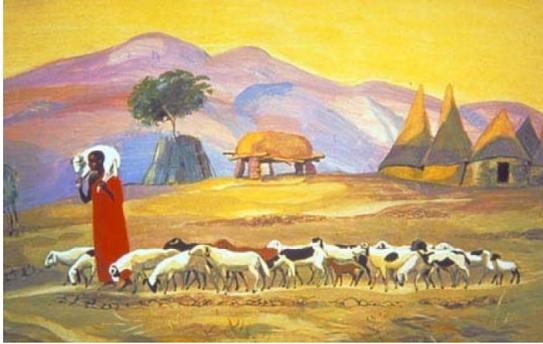
How would you describe the colours?

How does the painting make you feel?

Do you like the painting?  
Why?

IAL: the meaning behind the parable of The Lost Sheep

We all have books that are special to us. For Christians, the Bible is a special, holy book. There are many stories in the Bible that Jesus told.



Look at this image from a story. Do you think the painting has a happy or sad mood? Do you expect this to be a happy, sad, funny or scary story?

**The Lost Sheep** is one of many stories that Jesus told. It is a special type of a story that he used to tell called a '**parable**'. Parables are stories that Jesus told to help people **learn something** or **understand ideas**. Parables might be harder to understand than some other stories as they have **hidden meanings**. They might seem to be saying one thing, but they are really teaching about something else.

Watch these clips to listen to the story of The Lost Sheep

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hXLt3JjdmgI>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OD-bTuVk2Tw>



How do you think the shepherd felt when he realised that one of his sheep was missing?



How do you think the shepherd felt when he found his lost sheep?

Why did Jesus tell this story? What was the message that he was trying to tell people?

The moral of the parable of the Lost Sheep is that each person is important to God.