

Knowledge Organisers

These one page, fully editable knowledge organisers have been put together to support teachers when introducing a topic to their pupils. All of the knowledge organisers work alongside Oddizzi's schemes of work, pathway document and the year group vocabulary and glossary banks.

Suggested Use

- Encourage prior research
- Discussed as a class at the beginning of a topic
- Stuck into books to refer back to throughout the unit
- Displayed in the classroom for reference
- Setting expectations for vocabulary to be used by pupils in their learning

Structure

Each organiser contains:

- A **summary** of what will be covered in each unit of study
- **Key Facts**
- **Key Knowledge**
- A **vocabulary list** split into three helpful categories: place names, geographical terms and processes and locational terms
- Key **glossary terms** chosen from Oddizzi's Progression in Vocabulary document
- Pictures

Please note: as this resource is a fully editable Word document, the layout may shift slightly depending on the version of Word you have opened it with. The same applies if you choose to add/edit/delete anything in the document.

Knowledge organiser – Hot and Cold Places

What will we be learning?

- Identifying hot and cold places.
- Locating hot and cold places.
- Features of a hot or cold place.
- How animals adapt to a hot or cold place.
- How to pack for a hot or cold holiday.

Key facts

- The Equator is an invisible line that runs around the centre of the Earth.
- The North and South Poles are the places furthest away from the Equator.
- A place is usually hot if it is near the Equator.
- A place is usually cold if it is near the North or South Pole.

Key knowledge

- Rainforests are often close to the Equator. They are hot, with lots of rain!
- Hot deserts are quite near to the Equator. They are very dry.
- The North and South Poles are the coldest places on the planet.
- Antarctica is very cold, with snow and ice covering much of the area.
- How hot or cold a place is affects what plants or animals can live there.
- People need to wear and use different things for hot places from those for cold ones.



Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Amazon Rainforest Atacama Desert Canada Norway Russia Sahara Desert	adapt desert habitat iceberg rainforest savanna	Antarctic Circle Arctic Circle The Equator North Pole South Pole

Glossary

adapt: *find ways to survive in a place (such as using less water in a desert or keeping warm near the North Pole)*

The Equator: *an invisible line that runs around the centre of the Earth, halfway between the North and South Poles*

habitat: *the natural home of an animal or plant*



Hot and Cold Places

Identify hot and cold places.





Hot and Cold Places Vocabulary

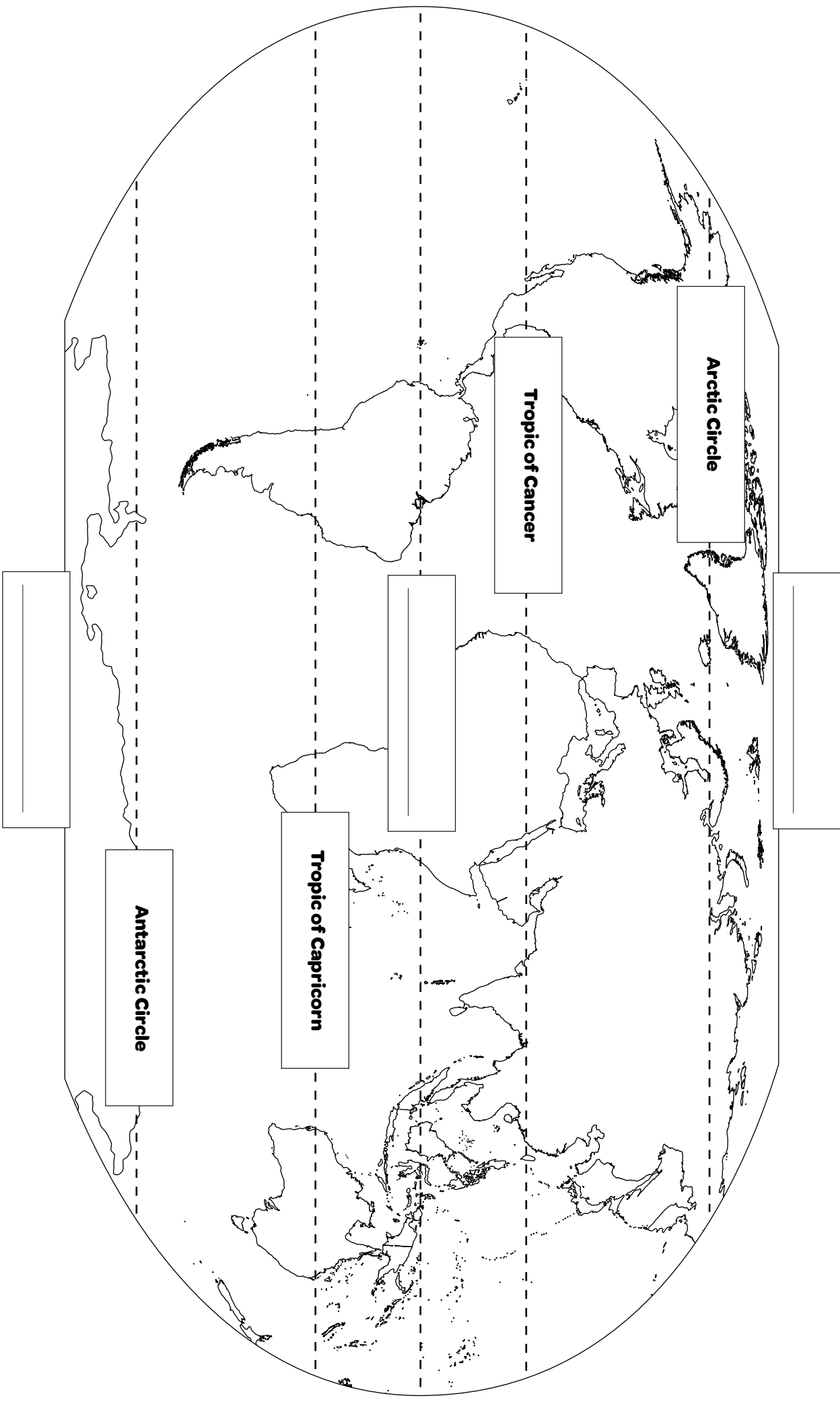


Identify hot and cold places.



hot	Equator
rainforest	sun
savanna	wet
dry	grassland
hot desert	heat
shelter	iceberg
Arctic	tundra
Antarctic	North Pole
Antarctica	South Pole
ice	blubber
snow	cold
hibernate	adapt

Where are the world's hot and cold places?



Where are the world's hot and cold places?

1. Label these 3 features on your map: **Equator, North Pole and South Pole.**

Cold Places

2. Colour all of the land and sea south of the Antarctic Circle **blue**, to show that this is a region where cold places are found.
3. Colour everywhere north of the Arctic Circle **blue** too.
4. Write the name and draw a picture of an animal you'd see in:
 - a. the Arctic: _____
 - b. the Antarctic: _____

Hot Places

5. Colour the belt of land and sea between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn in **orange** or **red**. This is the region where the world's hot places are found.
6. Write the name and draw a picture of an animal you'd see in:
 - a. a tropical rainforest: _____
 - b. a hot desert: _____

Hot Places Word Mat



**Animals in
hot places**

**Desert
animals**

**Rainforest
animals**

Land

Weather

adapt

camel

frog

desert

dry

burrow

meerkat

monkey

rainforest

sunshine

climb

scorpion

parrot

savanna

wet

shelter

snake

sloth

equator



Cold Places Word Mat



Animals

Land

Ocean

Weather

adapt

Antarctica

Arctic

cold

blubber

continent

iceberg

circle

fur

ice

Southern

dark

hibernate

desert

penguin

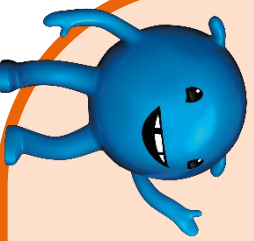
shelter

polar bear

snow

seal

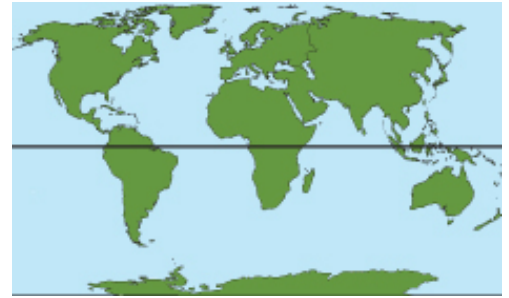
wind



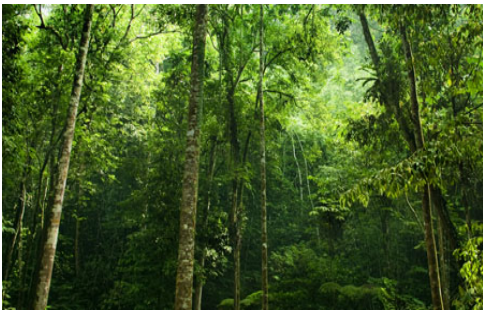
The hottest places on Earth are found near to the Equator.

The Equator is an invisible line that splits the Earth into two halves.

It is halfway between the North Pole and the South Pole.



A map showing the Equator



Rainforest

Rainforests, deserts and savannas are all close to the Equator.

These are all hot.



Sahara Desert

Rainforests are hot and wet places. They're perfect for all kinds of life.

Hot deserts have very dry weather. Very few plants and animals can stay alive in deserts.



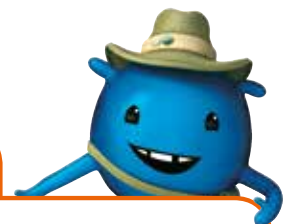
Savanna

Savannas are sometimes wet, sometimes dry.

They are grasslands: home to elephants, lions and zebras.



Key words:



deserts

Equator

invisible

rainforests

savannas

Guided Reading – Hot Places Discussion Sheet

Before Reading – Prediction activity

Ask your students these questions before and after reading the text. Have students skim the text to help with prediction before reading.

Statement	Before	Reading	After	Reading
	Yes	No	Yes	No
A. Based on the pictures, you are going to read about cold places.				
B. The North Pole is a hot place.				
C. Rainforests are hot places.				
D. Penguins live in hot places.				

During Reading – Help with pronunciation, understanding and decoding.

After Reading – Have students complete the following activities on an erasable white board or on a blank sheet of paper. Students should share responses after each question. You can document responses below.

1. Where is the Equator found on Earth?
2. Find one word in the text that is used to describe a desert.
3. Write a new word you have learned in this text. (Check spelling)
4. Draw an animal that lives in a savanna.

Notes:

HOT PLACES

Finish the sentences.

1. The hottest places on Earth are found near to the

_____.

2. The Equator is half way between the North Pole and

_____ Pole.

Tick the answer.

3. Which is **NOT** a hot place?

Rainforest ☐

Savanna ☐

Antarctica ☐

Sahara Desert ☐

4. Which of these words describes a rainforest?

Wet ☐

Snowy ☐

Dry ☐

Cold ☐

Answer the question below.

5. What would you find in a savanna? _____

Tell Odd one thing you know about hot places.





HOT PLACES

1. Draw lines to fix the broken sentences.

The hottest places on Earth

that splits the Earth into two halves.

The Equator is an invisible line

elephants, lions and zebras.

Savannas are home to

are found near to the Equator.

2. Name three types of hot places.

3. The capital letters and full stop are missing. Put them back in.

the equator is halfway between the north pole and the south pole

4. Choose a word from the box to finish the sentences.

invisible savannas deserts equator

_____ are sometimes wet and sometimes dry.

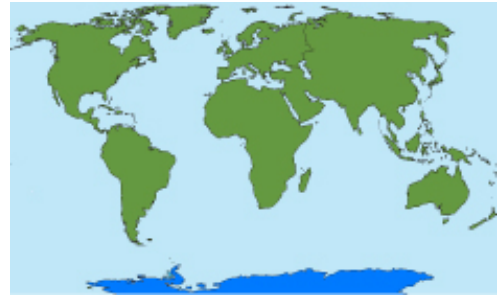
Some _____ have very hot, dry weather.

Both the Arctic and Antarctic are very cold places.

The Arctic can be found on the top of a globe.

Antarctica is on the bottom. This continent surrounds the South Pole.

The North Pole is in the Arctic. Here, ocean is covered by thick ice.



World map with Antarctica in blue



The Arctic Ocean is covered in ice

Arctic countries include the USA (Alaska), Canada, Norway and Russia.

Antarctica is the coldest place on Earth.



Fur seals on the ice

The sun doesn't come up for six months in this continent! This is Antarctica's winter.

Giant lumps of ice that float in the cold sea around Antarctica are called icebergs.



Special clothing to keep warm

On land, very few plants grow in Antarctica.

People live in lots of cold places. They find special ways to keep warm.

Key words:

Arctic

Antarctic

continent

float

icebergs

surround

Guided Reading – Cold Places Discussion Sheet

Before Reading – Prediction activity

Ask your students these questions before and after reading the text. Have students skim the text to help with prediction before reading.

Statement	Before	Reading	After	Reading
	Yes	No	Yes	No
A. Based on the pictures, you are going to read about hot places.				
B. The Arctic is a cold place.				
C. Icebergs are found in cold places.				
D. Very few plants grow in cold places.				

During Reading – Help with pronunciation, understanding and decoding.

After Reading – Have students complete the following activities on an erasable white board or on a blank sheet of paper. Students should share responses after each question. You can document responses below.

1. Where are really cold places found on the globe?
2. Name a country near the Arctic.
3. Write a new word you have learned in this text. (Check spelling)
4. Ice that floats in the ocean is called what?

Notes:

COLD PLACES

Finish the sentences.

1. The Arctic and Antarctic are very _____ places.
2. The _____ Pole is in the
_____.

Tick the answer.

3. Which of these is not an Arctic country?

Canada	<input type="checkbox"/>	Australia	<input type="checkbox"/>
Norway	<input type="checkbox"/>	Russia	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. Antarctica is the _____ place on Earth.

coldest	<input type="checkbox"/>	wettest	<input type="checkbox"/>
hottest	<input type="checkbox"/>	busiest	<input type="checkbox"/>

Answer the question below.

5. Where is it dark for six months? _____

Tell Odd one thing you know about cold places.





COLD PLACES

1. Draw lines to fix the broken sentences.

The Arctic can be found

are called icebergs.

Antarctica is the

on the top of a globe.

Giant lumps of ice that float

coldest place on Earth.

2. Name four things you would pack if you were visiting a cold place.

3. The capital letters and full stop are missing. Put them back in.

the north pole is in the arctic

4. Choose a word from the box to finish the sentences.

covers

surrounds

continent

float

Antarctica _____ the South Pole.

Icebergs _____ in the cold sea.



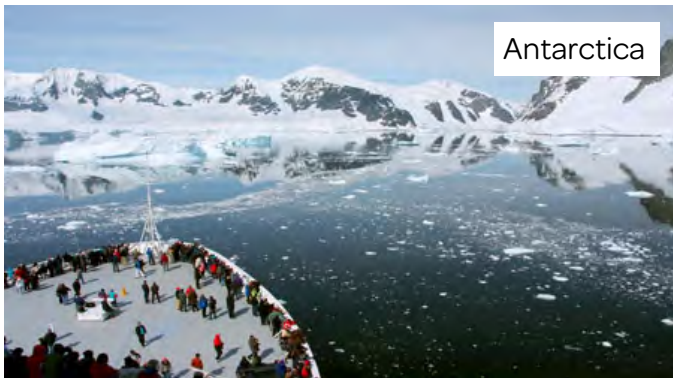
Describing hot and cold places



Recognise the features of a hot and cold place.



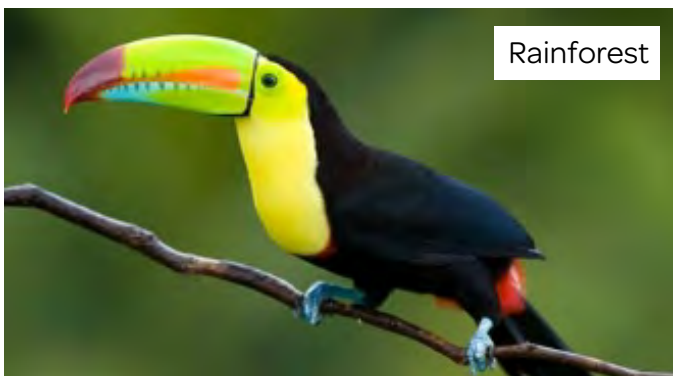
Antarctica



Antarctica



Hot desert



Rainforest



Describing Antarctica

Recognise the features of a hot and cold place.











Describing the desert

Recognise the features of a hot and cold place.











Describing the rainforest

Recognise the features of a hot and cold place.









Hot and Cold - Fact-file

Describe the location

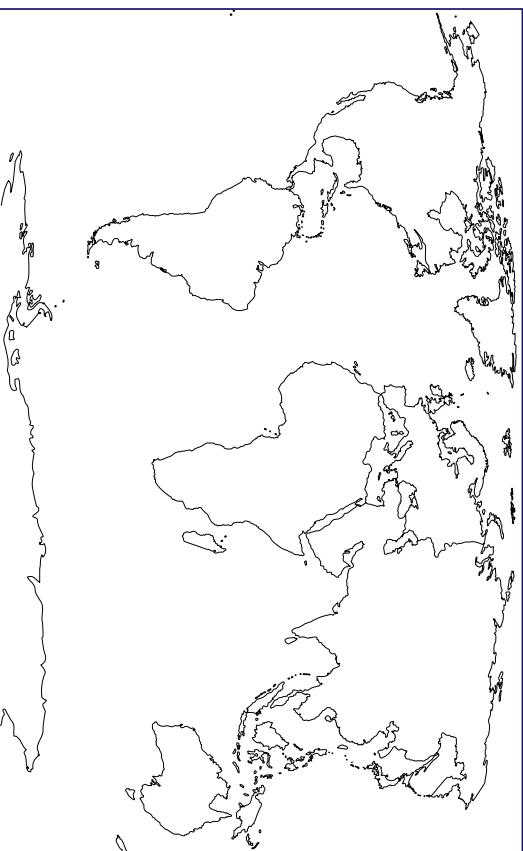


Features you would find there



Place Name:

Locate it:



Animals that live there



Weather facts



ANTARCTICA

What is it like?

Welcome to Antarctica, the coldest place on Earth.

This great, white continent is covered in ice and snow. The South Pole can be found here.



Antarctica is a wilderness of ice and snow

Antarctic weather

The lowest temperature recorded here was -89°C . That is very, very cold!

It is also the windiest place on Earth.



Scientists want to know more about the weather here



A science base in Paradise Harbour, Antarctica

How many people live here?

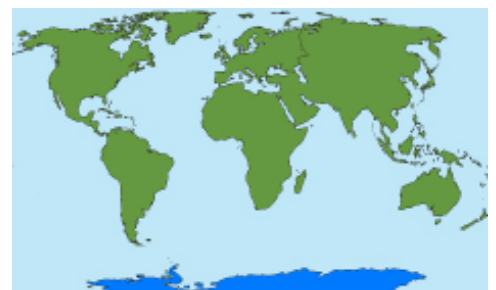
Answer: zero! Antarctica is so cold that nobody lives here full time.

Scientists stay in Antarctica for a few months. They want to find out more about this special place.

Who owns it?

Antarctica is a continent unlike any other, because it has no countries. Instead, there are areas called territories.

These territories are claimed by different countries, including the UK and Australia. But they don't own them.



Antarctica is in blue

ANTARCTICA

An icy desert

Antarctica is a desert! The climate is very dry. It hardly ever rains. Almost all of the water here is frozen.

People use special boats to cross the sea, called ice-breakers.

Three-quarters of the world's fresh water is found in Antarctica.



An ice-breaker ship slices sea ice

Antarctic animals

Nothing much lives in the middle of this continent, but lots of amazing animals live in or just by the sea. Whales, seals, birds and penguins all live here.

Different kinds of penguins live in Antarctica:

- Adelie
- Chinstrap
- Emperor
- Gentoo
- Macaroni



An Emperor penguin chick

Key words:

desert

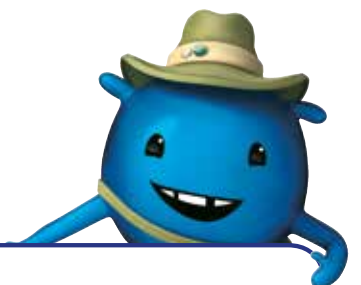
claim

climate

penguin

scientist

temperature



ANTARCTICA

What is it like?

Welcome to the world's fr-fr-frostiest freezer! Antarctica is the coldest place on Earth. This great, white continent is covered in ice and snow. Antarctica includes the South Pole. This is as far south as you can go.



Antarctica is a wilderness of ice and snow

Antarctic weather

The lowest temperature ever recorded here was -89°C . It's so cold you can shatter steel here with the slightest tap! As well as being the coldest place on Earth, it's also the windiest.



Scientists want to know more about the weather here



A science base in Paradise Harbour, Antarctica

How many people live here?

Answer: zero! Antarctica is so cold that nobody lives here full time. Scientists stay in Antarctica for a few months. They want to find out more about this special environment and discover how our climate is changing.

Who owns it?

Antarctica is a continent unlike any other, because it has no countries. Instead, there are areas called territories. These territories are claimed by different countries, including the UK. But they don't actually own them. Recently, the UK gave a large area of Antarctica the name Queen Elizabeth Land.

Australia claims the biggest slice of Antarctica. Can you guess why?



Antarctica is in blue

ANTARCTICA

An icy desert

Weirdly, Antarctica is in fact a desert! The climate is very dry – it hardly ever rains. And almost all of the water here is frozen: even the sea is icy. People use special boats to move through the water, called ice-breakers.

Three-quarters of the world's fresh water is found right here, in Antarctica.



An ice-breaker ship slices sea ice

Antarctic animals

Nothing much lives in the middle of this continent, but lots of amazing animals live in or just by the sea. In fact, the biggest group of living things ever recorded was spotted in the sea here. It was a 10 million tonne swarm of krill.

Different kinds of penguins live in Antarctica:

- Adelie
- Chinstrap
- Emperor
- Gentoo
- Macaroni



An Emperor penguin chick

Key words:

desert

claim

krill

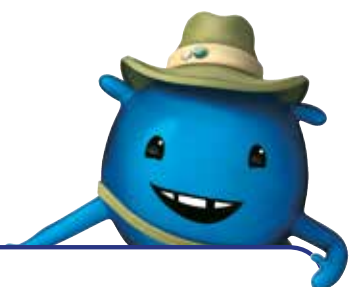
penguin

scientists

temperature

territories

swarm



Check Your Understanding - Antarctica

1. Which sentences are true and which are false? Tick the answer.

Sentence	True	False
Antarctica is the coldest place on Earth.	✓	
Antarctica is the windiest place on Earth.		
Antarctica is owned by the UK.		
Container ships are ships are boats that can slice through ice.		
Macaroni penguins live in Antarctica.		

2. Name two countries that claim territories in Antarctica.

_____ & _____

3. If you visited Antarctica, who and what might you find there?

4. How much of the world's fresh water is found in Antarctica? Tick the answer.

1/2 ☐

3/4 ☐

2/3 ☐

2/4 ☐

5. Australia claims the biggest slice of Antarctica. Can you guess why?

- 6.



Tell me, Odd, one thing you have learned about Antarctica that you didn't know before.

Extension Activity: Imagine you went on an exciting trip to Antarctica! Write a postcard to Odd and Izzi to tell them about your trip.

Vocabulary Builder - Antarctica



1. Find and copy **one word** that describes Antarctica.

2. Find and copy **two things** that you would find in Antarctica.

_____ & _____

3. Draw a line to link each key word to its definition.

Terms

Definitions

Desert

Very large areas of land

Temperature

A place where it hardly ever rains

Continent

How hot or cold something is, like air

4. Circle the adjectives and underline the nouns below.

a) This great, white continent is covered in ice and snow.

b) Scientists want to find out more about this special place.

5. Choose two of the key words below and write a new sentence for each.

scientist penguin temperature desert

Word	Sentence
Example: penguin	There are five different types of penguins in Antarctica.

6. Make the sentence below more descriptive.

Antarctica is cold. → _____

Explore Text Features



1. What type of text is this? How do you know?
Complete the sentences.

This is a(n) _____ text. I know

this because _____

2. What is the main title of the text?



3. Find a subtitle and copy it below.

4. How do the subtitles help you understand the text?
Subtitles help me understand the text because _____

5. Draw a new picture and write a caption for it.

6. Why are captions included generally below pictures?

7. Create your own key words! Choose five words
from the text that you think are very important.

Key words:





--	--	--	--	--	--

The world's deserts are very dry places. Not much rain falls in a desert.

It is hot in the day, but it can be cold at night.

Deserts are found on the coast.

They are also found a long way from the sea.



Sahara Desert



Desert in Mongolia

The Sahara Desert stretches all the way across North Africa.

Plants live in deserts. To survive in these dry places, they must have special features.



Cactus

The cactus is the most famous desert plant.

The shape of this cactus means that it can swell up to store water when it rains.



Nomad tent

People called nomads live in the desert.

Nomads don't stay in one place, but move around.

There are also cities in the desert. Have you heard of Dubai?

Key words:

cactus

coast

desert

Dubai

nomad

survive

Guided Reading - Deserts Discussion Sheet

Before Reading – Prediction activity

Ask your students these questions before and after reading the text. Have students skim the text to help with prediction before reading.

Statement	Before	Reading	After	Reading
	Yes	No	Yes	No
A. You are going to read about planets.				
B. Deserts can be hot and cold.				
C. Sand can be found in deserts.				
D. No animals can survive in deserts.				

During Reading – Help with pronunciation, understanding and decoding.

After Reading – Have students complete the following activities on an erasable white board or on a blank sheet of paper. Students should share responses after each question. You can document responses below.

1. Write one word that describes the desert temperature.
2. Does it rain a lot in the desert?
3. Write a new word you have learned in this text. (Check spelling)
4. Do plants and animals live in the desert?

Notes:

DESERTS

Finish the sentences.

1. Not much _____ falls in a desert.
2. Deserts can be _____ in the day and _____ at night.

Tick the answer.

3. Which is a famous desert plant?

A cactus	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rose	<input type="checkbox"/>
Snowdrop	<input type="checkbox"/>	Daisy	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. Cactus swell up to store...

Water	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sand	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sunlight	<input type="checkbox"/>	Snow	<input type="checkbox"/>

Answer the question below.

5. What is a nomad? _____

Tell Odd one thing you know about deserts.





DESERTS

1. Draw lines to fix the broken sentences.

Deserts are

but cool at night.

It is hot during the day

famous desert plant.

The cactus is a

very dry places.

2. Name three things found in a desert.

3. The capital letters and punctuation mark are missing.

Put them back in.

have you heard of dubai

4. Choose a word from the box to finish the sentences.

cactus

swell

survive

nomads

A cactus can _____ up to store water.

_____ are people who move around between places.

DESERTS

Dry places

Deserts are places on Earth where hardly any rain falls. The weather is dry all year round. Deserts can be hot or cold.

They may be mountain areas or really flat – and can be rocky or sandy. Deserts are all different!



The thorny devil is a desert lizard

Desert plants

Special plants like cacti grow in deserts. Be careful, cacti are spiky!

Desert plants often have long, deep roots to tap into water stored underground.



A cactus covered in spikes



A tent pitched in the desert

People and deserts

People live in deserts. Some of these people are called nomads. They don't have a home in one place. Instead, they move around, sleeping in tents.

Oases are places where water is found in a desert.

Desert Animals

Animals find smart ways to survive in deserts. How is a camel suited to life in a desert?

- Camels have long eyelashes to protect their eyes from dust.
- They can close their nostrils too!
- Camels store fat in their humps. They get energy from this fat, so they can go for many days without food.



Camels have long lashes and can close their nose

DESERTS

The Sahara

The Sahara is a massive desert in North Africa. It is about the size of the USA!

Sand dunes in the Sahara can grow taller than a stack of 40 double decker buses!



An oasis in the Sahara Desert

The Atacama

The Atacama Desert, in South America, is the driest desert in the world.

In the Atacama, plants and animals use water in the fog that forms over the hills to stay alive.



The Atacama Desert is in Chile

Antarctica

Antarctica is a desert, even though it is the coldest place on Earth. This is because the weather is very dry. Antarctica is also the windiest place on Earth.

It is home to millions of penguins !



Penguins in Antarctica

Key words:

Antarctica

Atacama

cactus

dune

mountain

nomad

oasis

Sahara



DESERTS

Dry places

Deserts are places on Earth where hardly any rain falls. The weather is dry all year round, but they can be hot or cold. Deserts are also windy places. They may be rocky or sandy, covered in dunes or mountainous. Deserts are all different!



The thorny devil is a desert lizard

Desert plants

Special plants grow in deserts. The cactus is the most famous. Be careful, because just like the desert lizard, it's spiky!

The ribs of this cactus can swell as the plant's roots suck up water after a rain shower.



A cactus covered in spikes



A tent pitched in the desert

People and deserts

People live in deserts. Some of these people are called nomads. They don't have a home in one place. Instead, they move around, sleeping in tents.

An oasis is a place where water is found in a desert. People grow food in desert oases, including fruit like dates and olives.

Desert Animals

Animals find smart ways to survive in deserts. How is a camel suited to life in a desert?

- Camels have long eyelashes to protect their eyes from dust.
- They can close their nostrils too!
- Camels store fat in their humps. They get energy from this fat, so they can go for many days without food.

The little lizard (shown above) uses camouflage to hide from other animals that might eat it. Its spikes or thorny scales also help to protect it.



Camels have long lashes and can close their nose

DESERTS

The Sahara

The Sahara is a massive desert found in North Africa. It is about the same size as the USA and covers parts of eleven different countries!

Sand dunes in the Sahara's sand seas (ergs) can grow to 180 metres in height. That's taller than a stack of 40 double decker buses!



An oasis in the Sahara Desert

The Atacama

The Atacama Desert, in South America, is the driest desert in the world. In some areas, weather stations have never recorded rain.

Plants and animals that live in this extreme place use water in the fog that forms over the hills in the Atacama to stay alive.



The Atacama Desert is in Chile

Antarctica

Antarctica is a desert, even though it is the coldest place on Earth. This is because the weather is very dry. Antarctica is also the windiest place on Earth. But it's still home to millions of penguins – so, huddle up!



Penguins in Antarctica

Key words:

Antarctica

Atacama

cactus

camouflage

dune

mountain

nomad

oasis

record

Sahara



Check Your Understanding - Deserts

1. Which sentences are true and which are false? Tick the answer.

Sentence	True	False
Hardly any rain falls in the desert.	✓	
The Sahara is found in North America.		
Desert plants have long roots to suck up water underground		
Chile is in Africa.		
Antarctica is a desert.		

2. Name two animals that live in hot deserts.

_____ & _____

3. If you visited Antarctica, what would you see and how might you feel?

4. Complete the sentence by ticking the correct answer.

Sand dunes in the Sahara can grow taller than a stack of _____ double decker buses!

twenty ☐ forty ☐

fifty ☐ thirty ☐

5. Some people that live in deserts are called nomads. They don't have a home in just one place. They move around. Why do you think nomads move so often?



Tell me, Odd, one thing you have learned about deserts that you didn't know before.

Extension Activity: Create a front cover for a new book about deserts. Include a title and pictures. Look at other book covers to give you ideas!

Vocabulary Builder - Deserts



1. Think of **one word** that describes a cactus.

2. Find **two words** that describe deserts.

_____ & _____

3. Draw a line to link each key word to its definition.

Terms

Definitions

Nomad	Where water is found in the desert
Oases	To stay alive
Survive	A person who moves around

4. Circle the **adjectives** and underline the **nouns** below.

a) Camels have long eyelashes.

b) The Sahara is a massive desert in North Africa.

5. Choose two of the key words below and write a new sentence for each.

desert camels cactus nomad

Word	Sentence
<i>Example: nomad</i>	A nomad lives in a tent in the desert.

6. Make the sentence below more descriptive.

Cacti are plants. → _____

Explore Text Features



1. What type of text is this? How do you know?
Complete the sentences.

This is a(n) _____ text. I know

this because _____

2. What is the main title of the text?



3. Find a subtitle and copy it below.

4. How do the subtitles help you understand the text?
Subtitles help me understand the text because _____

5. Draw a new picture and write a caption for it.

6. Why are captions included generally below pictures?

7. Create your own key words! Choose five words
from the text that you think are very important.

Key words:



RAINFORESTS

What are rainforests?

Rainforests are very busy places. Half of the world's animals and plants live in rainforests.

You will find birds, monkeys, apes, spiders and snakes here.



A sleepy boa constrictor in the Amazon

Tall trees

There are also some really tall trees that reach up as high as they can, to catch the sun's rays.

Trees need sunshine to help them survive.

Many different plants grow in just a small area.



It's often misty in the rainforest



Rainforests (in red) are near the Equator

What's the weather like?

Rainforests have this name because it rains almost every day! The weather is warm and wet.

The Amazon, in South America, is the largest rainforest in the world.

What else grows there?

Oranges, mangoes, jackfruit and bananas all grow in tropical rainforests, along with vegetables including sweet potato.

Some plants are used to make medicines.

People are still discovering new plants in the world's rainforests.



Jackfruit grow in the rainforest

ANTARCTICA

What is it like?

Welcome to Antarctica, the coldest place on Earth.

This great, white continent is covered in ice and snow. The South Pole can be found here.



Antarctica is a wilderness of ice and snow

Antarctic weather

The lowest temperature recorded here was -89°C . That is very, very cold!

It is also the windiest place on Earth.



Scientists want to know more about the weather here



A science base in Paradise Harbour, Antarctica

How many people live here?

Answer: zero! Antarctica is so cold that nobody lives here full time.

Scientists stay in Antarctica for a few months. They want to find out more about this special place.

Who owns it?

Antarctica is a continent unlike any other, because it has no countries. Instead, there are areas called territories.

These territories are claimed by different countries, including the UK and Australia. But they don't own them.



Antarctica is in blue

ANTARCTICA

An icy desert

Antarctica is a desert! The climate is very dry. It hardly ever rains. Almost all of the water here is frozen.

People use special boats to cross the sea, called ice-breakers.

Three-quarters of the world's fresh water is found in Antarctica.



An ice-breaker ship slices sea ice

Antarctic animals

Nothing much lives in the middle of this continent, but lots of amazing animals live in or just by the sea. Whales, seals, birds and penguins all live here.

Different kinds of penguins live in Antarctica:

- Adelie
- Chinstrap
- Emperor
- Gentoo
- Macaroni



An Emperor penguin chick

Key words:

desert

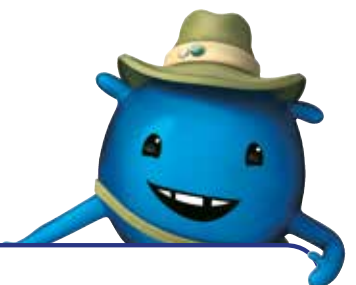
claim

climate

penguin

scientist

temperature



ANTARCTICA

What is it like?

Welcome to the world's fr-fr-frostiest freezer! Antarctica is the coldest place on Earth. This great, white continent is covered in ice and snow. Antarctica includes the South Pole. This is as far south as you can go.



Antarctica is a wilderness of ice and snow

Antarctic weather

The lowest temperature ever recorded here was -89°C . It's so cold you can shatter steel here with the slightest tap! As well as being the coldest place on Earth, it's also the windiest.



Scientists want to know more about the weather here



A science base in Paradise Harbour, Antarctica

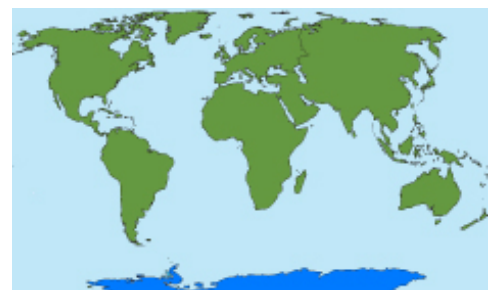
How many people live here?

Answer: zero! Antarctica is so cold that nobody lives here full time. Scientists stay in Antarctica for a few months. They want to find out more about this special environment and discover how our climate is changing.

Who owns it?

Antarctica is a continent unlike any other, because it has no countries. Instead, there are areas called territories. These territories are claimed by different countries, including the UK. But they don't actually own them. Recently, the UK gave a large area of Antarctica the name Queen Elizabeth Land.

Australia claims the biggest slice of Antarctica. Can you guess why?



Antarctica is in blue

ANTARCTICA

An icy desert

Weirdly, Antarctica is in fact a desert! The climate is very dry – it hardly ever rains. And almost all of the water here is frozen: even the sea is icy. People use special boats to move through the water, called ice-breakers.

Three-quarters of the world's fresh water is found right here, in Antarctica.



An ice-breaker ship slices sea ice

Antarctic animals

Nothing much lives in the middle of this continent, but lots of amazing animals live in or just by the sea. In fact, the biggest group of living things ever recorded was spotted in the sea here. It was a 10 million tonne swarm of krill.

Different kinds of penguins live in Antarctica:

- Adelie
- Chinstrap
- Emperor
- Gentoo
- Macaroni



An Emperor penguin chick

Key words:

desert

claim

krill

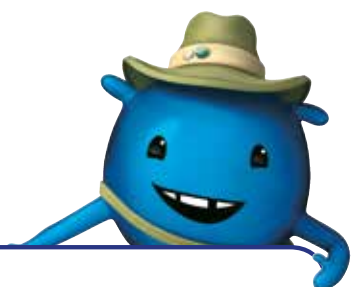
penguin

scientists

temperature

territories

swarm



Check Your Understanding - Antarctica

1. Which sentences are true and which are false? Tick the answer.

Sentence	True	False
Antarctica is the coldest place on Earth.	✓	
Antarctica is the windiest place on Earth.		
Antarctica is owned by the UK.		
Container ships are ships are boats that can slice through ice.		
Macaroni penguins live in Antarctica.		

2. Name two countries that claim territories in Antarctica.

_____ & _____

3. If you visited Antarctica, who and what might you find there?

4. How much of the world's fresh water is found in Antarctica? Tick the answer.

1/2 ☐ 3/4 ☐
2/3 ☐ 2/4 ☐

5. Australia claims the biggest slice of Antarctica. Can you guess why?



Tell me, Odd, one thing you have learned about Antarctica that you didn't know before.

Extension Activity: Imagine you went on an exciting trip to Antarctica! Write a postcard to Odd and Izzi to tell them about your trip.

Vocabulary Builder - Antarctica



1. Find and copy **one word** that describes Antarctica.

2. Find and copy **two things** that you would find in Antarctica.

_____ & _____

3. Draw a line to link each key word to its definition.

Terms

Definitions

Desert

Very large areas of land

Temperature

A place where it hardly ever rains

Continent

How hot or cold something is, like air

4. Circle the adjectives and underline the nouns below.

a) This great, white continent is covered in ice and snow.

b) Scientists want to find out more about this special place.

5. Choose two of the key words below and write a new sentence for each.

scientist penguin temperature desert

Word	Sentence
Example: penguin	There are five different types of penguins in Antarctica.

6. Make the sentence below more descriptive.

Antarctica is cold. → _____

Explore Text Features



1. What type of text is this? How do you know?
Complete the sentences.

This is a(n) _____ text. I know

this because _____

2. What is the main title of the text?



3. Find a subtitle and copy it below.

4. How do the subtitles help you understand the text?
Subtitles help me understand the text because _____

5. Draw a new picture and write a caption for it.

6. Why are captions included generally below pictures?

7. Create your own key words! Choose five words
from the text that you think are very important.

Key words:





--	--	--	--	--

The world's deserts are very dry places. Not much rain falls in a desert.

It is hot in the day, but it can be cold at night.

Deserts are found on the coast.

They are also found a long way from the sea.



Sahara Desert



Desert in Mongolia

The Sahara Desert stretches all the way across North Africa.

Plants live in deserts. To survive in these dry places, they must have special features.



Cactus

The cactus is the most famous desert plant.

The shape of this cactus means that it can swell up to store water when it rains.



Nomad tent

People called nomads live in the desert.

Nomads don't stay in one place, but move around.

There are also cities in the desert. Have you heard of Dubai?

Key words:

cactus

coast

desert

Dubai

nomad

survive

Guided Reading - Deserts Discussion Sheet

Before Reading – Prediction activity

Ask your students these questions before and after reading the text. Have students skim the text to help with prediction before reading.

Statement	Before	Reading	After	Reading
	Yes	No	Yes	No
A. You are going to read about planets.				
B. Deserts can be hot and cold.				
C. Sand can be found in deserts.				
D. No animals can survive in deserts.				

During Reading – Help with pronunciation, understanding and decoding.

After Reading – Have students complete the following activities on an erasable white board or on a blank sheet of paper. Students should share responses after each question. You can document responses below.

1. Write one word that describes the desert temperature.
2. Does it rain a lot in the desert?
3. Write a new word you have learned in this text. (Check spelling)
4. Do plants and animals live in the desert?

Notes:

DESERTS

Finish the sentences.

1. Not much _____ falls in a desert.
2. Deserts can be _____ in the day and _____ at night.

Tick the answer.

3. Which is a famous desert plant?

A cactus	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rose	<input type="checkbox"/>
Snowdrop	<input type="checkbox"/>	Daisy	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. Cactus swell up to store...

Water	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sand	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sunlight	<input type="checkbox"/>	Snow	<input type="checkbox"/>

Answer the question below.

5. What is a nomad? _____

Tell Odd one thing you know about deserts.





DESERTS

1. Draw lines to fix the broken sentences.

Deserts are

but cool at night.

It is hot during the day

famous desert plant.

The cactus is a

very dry places.

2. Name three things found in a desert.

3. The capital letters and punctuation mark are missing.

Put them back in.

have you heard of dubai

4. Choose a word from the box to finish the sentences.

cactus

swell

survive

nomads

A cactus can _____ up to store water.

_____ are people who move around between places.

DESERTS

Dry places

Deserts are places on Earth where hardly any rain falls. The weather is dry all year round. Deserts can be hot or cold.

They may be mountain areas or really flat – and can be rocky or sandy. Deserts are all different!



The thorny devil is a desert lizard

Desert plants

Special plants like cacti grow in deserts. Be careful, cacti are spiky!

Desert plants often have long, deep roots to tap into water stored underground.



A cactus covered in spikes



A tent pitched in the desert

People and deserts

People live in deserts. Some of these people are called nomads. They don't have a home in one place. Instead, they move around, sleeping in tents.

Oases are places where water is found in a desert.

Desert Animals

Animals find smart ways to survive in deserts. How is a camel suited to life in a desert?

- Camels have long eyelashes to protect their eyes from dust.
- They can close their nostrils too!
- Camels store fat in their humps. They get energy from this fat, so they can go for many days without food.



Camels have long lashes and can close their nose

DESERTS

The Sahara

The Sahara is a massive desert in North Africa. It is about the size of the USA!

Sand dunes in the Sahara can grow taller than a stack of 40 double decker buses!



An oasis in the Sahara Desert

The Atacama

The Atacama Desert, in South America, is the driest desert in the world.

In the Atacama, plants and animals use water in the fog that forms over the hills to stay alive.



The Atacama Desert is in Chile

Antarctica

Antarctica is a desert, even though it is the coldest place on Earth. This is because the weather is very dry. Antarctica is also the windiest place on Earth.

It is home to millions of penguins!



Penguins in Antarctica

Key words:

Antarctica

Atacama

cactus

dune

mountain

nomad

oasis

Sahara

DESERTS

Dry places

Deserts are places on Earth where hardly any rain falls. The weather is dry all year round, but they can be hot or cold. Deserts are also windy places. They may be rocky or sandy, covered in dunes or mountainous. Deserts are all different!



The thorny devil is a desert lizard

Desert plants

Special plants grow in deserts. The cactus is the most famous. Be careful, because just like the desert lizard, it's spiky!

The ribs of this cactus can swell as the plant's roots suck up water after a rain shower.



A cactus covered in spikes



A tent pitched in the desert

People and deserts

People live in deserts. Some of these people are called nomads. They don't have a home in one place. Instead, they move around, sleeping in tents.

An oasis is a place where water is found in a desert. People grow food in desert oases, including fruit like dates and olives.

Desert Animals

Animals find smart ways to survive in deserts. How is a camel suited to life in a desert?

- Camels have long eyelashes to protect their eyes from dust.
- They can close their nostrils too!
- Camels store fat in their humps. They get energy from this fat, so they can go for many days without food.

The little lizard (shown above) uses camouflage to hide from other animals that might eat it. Its spikes or thorny scales also help to protect it.



Camels have long lashes and can close their nose

DESERTS

The Sahara

The Sahara is a massive desert found in North Africa. It is about the same size as the USA and covers parts of eleven different countries!

Sand dunes in the Sahara's sand seas (ergs) can grow to 180 metres in height. That's taller than a stack of 40 double decker buses!



An oasis in the Sahara Desert

The Atacama

The Atacama Desert, in South America, is the driest desert in the world. In some areas, weather stations have never recorded rain.

Plants and animals that live in this extreme place use water in the fog that forms over the hills in the Atacama to stay alive.



The Atacama Desert is in Chile

Antarctica

Antarctica is a desert, even though it is the coldest place on Earth. This is because the weather is very dry. Antarctica is also the windiest place on Earth. But it's still home to millions of penguins – so, huddle up!



Penguins in Antarctica

Key words:

Antarctica

Atacama

cactus

camouflage

dune

mountain

nomad

oasis

record

Sahara



Check Your Understanding - Deserts

1. Which sentences are true and which are false? Tick the answer.

Sentence	True	False
Hardly any rain falls in the desert.	✓	
The Sahara is found in North America.		
Desert plants have long roots to suck up water underground		
Chile is in Africa.		
Antarctica is a desert.		

2. Name two animals that live in hot deserts.

_____ & _____

3. If you visited Antarctica, what would you see and how might you feel?

4. Complete the sentence by ticking the correct answer.

Sand dunes in the Sahara can grow taller than a stack of _____ double decker buses!

twenty ☐ forty ☐

fifty ☐ thirty ☐

5. Some people that live in deserts are called nomads. They don't have a home in just one place. They move around. Why do you think nomads move so often?



Tell me, Odd, one thing you have learned about deserts that you didn't know before.

Extension Activity: Create a front cover for a new book about deserts. Include a title and pictures. Look at other book covers to give you ideas!

Vocabulary Builder - Deserts



1. Think of **one word** that describes a cactus.

2. Find **two words** that describe deserts.

_____ & _____

3. Draw a line to link each key word to its definition.

Terms

Definitions

Nomad	Where water is found in the desert
Oases	To stay alive
Survive	A person who moves around

4. Circle the **adjectives** and underline the **nouns** below.

a) Camels have long eyelashes.

b) The Sahara is a massive desert in North Africa.

5. Choose two of the key words below and write a new sentence for each.

desert camels cactus nomad

Word	Sentence
<i>Example: nomad</i>	A nomad lives in a tent in the desert.

6. Make the sentence below more descriptive.

Cacti are plants. → _____

Explore Text Features



1. What type of text is this? How do you know?
Complete the sentences.

This is a(n) _____ text. I know

this because _____

2. What is the main title of the text?



3. Find a subtitle and copy it below.

4. How do the subtitles help you understand the text?
Subtitles help me understand the text because _____

5. Draw a new picture and write a caption for it.

6. Why are captions included generally below pictures?

7. Create your own key words! Choose five words
from the text that you think are very important.

Key words:



RAINFORESTS

What are rainforests?

Rainforests are very busy places. Half of the world's animals and plants live in rainforests.

You will find birds, monkeys, apes, spiders and snakes here.



A sleepy boa constrictor in the Amazon

Tall trees

There are also some really tall trees that reach up as high as they can, to catch the sun's rays.

Trees need sunshine to help them survive.

Many different plants grow in just a small area.



It's often misty in the rainforest



Rainforests (in red) are near the Equator

What's the weather like?

Rainforests have this name because it rains almost every day! The weather is warm and wet.

The Amazon, in South America, is the largest rainforest in the world.

What else grows there?

Oranges, mangoes, jackfruit and bananas all grow in tropical rainforests, along with vegetables including sweet potato.

Some plants are used to make medicines.

People are still discovering new plants in the world's rainforests.



Jackfruit grow in the rainforest

RAINFORESTS

People need rainforests

People live in rainforests. They hunt there, but also grow food on land they have cleared.

Rainforests are important for everyone on the planet.

The plants make a lot of the Earth's oxygen.

Oxygen is a gas that we breathe.



Trees are cut down in the rainforest

People change rainforests

Unfortunately, too many people are cutting down trees in the world's rainforests. Here is what happens next. People:

- Make money by selling the wood
- Build big farms
- Make new roads
- Create new towns

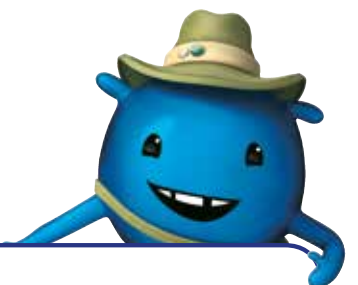
As forests are cleared by people, many animals lose their homes.



Too many trees are being cut down



Key words:



cleared

breathe

jackfruit

oxygen

rainforest

survive

RAINFORESTS

What are rainforests?

Rainforests are very busy places that buzz with life. Half of the world's animal and plant species live in rainforests. You'll find birds, monkeys, apes, spiders and snakes snacking on the fruit that grows in these forests – or snacking on each other!



A sleepy boa constrictor in the Amazon

Towering tall trees

There are also some really tall trees that reach up as high as they can, to catch the sun's rays. Trees need sunshine to help them survive. Many different plants grow in just a small area. It is gloomy on the forest floor as a result, even on a sunny day.



It's often misty in the rainforest



Rainforests (in red) are near the Equator

What's the weather like?

Rainforests have this name because it rains in these places almost every day! The weather is warm and wet.

Quite a few rainforests are on the Equator – the line of latitude that splits the Earth into two halves, north and south. The Amazon, in South America, is the largest rainforest in the world.

What else grows there?

Oranges, mangoes, jackfruit and bananas all grow in tropical rainforests, along with vegetables including sweet potato.

Some plants are used to make medicines. People are still discovering new plants in the world's rainforests.



Jackfruit grow in the rainforest

RAINFORESTS



People need rainforests

People live in rainforests. They hunt there, but also grow food on land they have cleared.

Rainforests are important for everyone on the planet. The plants make a lot of the Earth's oxygen. Oxygen is a gas that we breathe.



Trees are cut down in the rainforest

People change rainforests

Unfortunately, too many people are cutting down trees in the world's rainforests.

And here's what happens next. People:

- Make money by selling the wood
- Build big farms
- Make new roads
- Create new towns

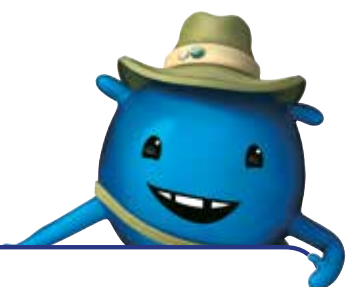
As forests are cleared by people, many animals lose their homes. Today, we can use satellite technology to keep an eye on these shrinking forests, to help protect them.



Too many trees are being cut down



Key words:



cleared

Equator

gloomy

jackfruit

oxygen

rainforest

satellite

species

survive

Check Your Understanding – Rainforests

1. Which sentences are true and which are false?
Tick the answer.

Sentence	True	False
Rainforests are on or near the Equator.	✓	
The Amazon is the largest rainforest in the world.		
It never rains in the rainforest.		
Nobody lives in the rainforest.		
Rainforest plants make oxygen.		

2. Name the largest rainforest and the continent it is found in.

3. Why do trees grow so tall in the rainforest?

4. All of these grow in the rainforest. Which is a vegetable?
Tick the answer.

jackfruit

☐

sweet potato

☐

mango

☐

banana

☐

5. Why is it important to protect the world's rainforests?

- 6.



Tell me, Odd, one thing you have learned about the rainforest that you didn't know before.

Extension Activity: You've just returned from a school trip to the rainforest. Write Odd and Izzi a postcard telling them what you saw!

Vocabulary Builder - Rainforests



1. In the sentence below the word 'discovering' has been taken out. Replace it with a similar word.

People are still _____ new plants in the world's rainforests.

2. Find **one word** that describes a rainforest. _____

3. Draw a line to link each key word to its definition.

Terms

Definitions

Oxygen	•	Light energy from the sun
Rays	•	A forest near the Equator
Rainforest	•	A gas we need to breathe

4. Circle the adjectives and underline the nouns below.

a) The weather in a rainforest is warm and wet.

b) Jackfruit and bananas grow in tropical rainforests.

5. Choose two of the key words below and write a new sentence for each.

rainforest survive oxygen bananas

Word	Sentence
Example: survive	Animals in the rainforest need water to survive.

6. Make the sentence below more descriptive.

Rainforests are wet. → _____

Explore Text Features



1. What type of text is this? How do you know?
Complete the sentences.

This is a(n) _____ text. I know

this because _____

2. What is the main title of the text?



3. Find a subtitle and copy it below.

4. How do the subtitles help you understand the text?
Subtitles help me understand the text because _____

5. Draw a new picture and write a caption for it.

6. Why are captions included generally below pictures?

7. Create your own key words! Choose five words
from the text that you think are very important.

Key words:





--	--	--	--	--	--

Oddizzi 'Follow Me' Cards - Teacher Guidance



'Follow Me' Cards

Our 'follow me' cards give children the opportunity to work as a class in pairs to answer knowledge based geography questions on a particular topic.

Each set of cards comes in a pack of 15, with the pack theme stated at the top of the page and an answer sheet included.

All of the content within each game is drawn from Oddizzi's guided reading texts, medium-term plans, PowerPoint presentations and online content.

Why use them?

They provide a way of revising curriculum content in an engaging way.

They enhance children's listening and concentration skills.

They provide an opportunity to develop children's geographical vocabulary.

How to use 'follow me' cards.

Each pair of children receives a card, with a question and an answer to a different question on it.

The pair with **START** begins by reading out their first question. The pair with the corresponding correct answer reads it out followed by the question on their card. The activity continues until the **END** card.

Other Uses:

Split the class into groups and give each group a set of 'follow me' cards. Which group can order the questions and answers the quickest?

Provide a set of cards for an individual child as an extension activity at the end of a lesson.

Where can I find the 'follow me' cards?

'Follow me' cards are available to download from the TEACHERS area under the Follow Me Cards heading and their corresponding TOPIC PLANNING pages.

Oddizzi 'Follow Me' Cards

Hot and Cold Places 1 - Answer Sheet







Themes: Identifying and locating hot and cold places, and features of a hot and cold place.

1.	START	Name a type of weather beginning with 'r'.
2.	<i>Rain</i>	What is the Equator?
3.	<i>An invisible line that runs around the Earth.</i>	What is the Equator halfway between?
4.	<i>The North and South Pole</i>	Where are the countries that have the warmest weather?
5.	<i>On the Equator</i>	Name the two coldest places on Earth beginning with 'A'.
6.	<i>Antarctica and the Arctic</i>	Name three things you would see in Antarctica.
7.	<i>Snow, ice and rocks</i>	Name two things you would see in a hot desert.
8.	<i>Sand dunes and cacti</i>	Name three things you would see in a rainforest.
9.	<i>Rain, tall trees and animals</i>	Where would you see an iceberg?
10.	<i>Floating in a cold ocean</i>	What is the weather like in a rainforest?
11.	<i>Hot and wet</i>	Where might you see elephants, lions and zebras?
12.	<i>The savanna</i>	In Antarctica, what happens to the sun in winter?
13.	<i>It doesn't come up, it is dark all day.</i>	Name the ship that cuts through ice in Antarctica.
14.	<i>An ice breaker</i>	People who live and travel from place to place in the desert are called...?
15.	<i>Nomads</i>	END

Oddizzi 'Follow Me' Cards

Hot and Cold Places 1 - Set of 15

Themes: Identifying and locating hot and cold places, and features of a hot and cold place.

<p>START</p> <p>© Oddizzi 'Follow Me' Cards 2017</p>	<p> Name a type of weather beginning with 'r'.</p>
<p><i>Rain</i></p> <p>© Oddizzi 'Follow Me' Cards 2017</p>	<p> What is the Equator?</p>
<p><i>An invisible line that runs around the Earth.</i></p> <p>© Oddizzi 'Follow Me' Cards 2017</p>	<p> What is the Equator halfway between?</p>
<p><i>The North and South Pole</i></p> <p>© Oddizzi 'Follow Me' Cards 2017</p>	<p> Where are the countries that have the warmest weather?</p>
<p><i>On the Equator</i></p> <p>© Oddizzi 'Follow Me' Cards 2017</p>	<p> Name the two coldest places on Earth beginning with 'A'.</p>
<p><i>Antarctica and the Arctic</i></p> <p>© Oddizzi 'Follow Me' Cards 2017</p>	<p> Name three things you would see in Antarctica.</p>

Oddizzi 'Follow Me' Cards

Hot and Cold Places 1

Snow, ice and rocks

© Oddizzi 'Follow Me' Cards 2017

**Name two things you
would see in a hot
desert.**



Sand dunes and cacti

© Oddizzi 'Follow Me' Cards 2017

**Name three things you
would see in a rainforest.**



Rain, tall trees and animals

© Oddizzi 'Follow Me' Cards 2017

**Where would you see an
iceberg?**



Floating in a cold ocean

© Oddizzi 'Follow Me' Cards 2017

**What is the weather
like in a rainforest?**



Hot and wet

© Oddizzi 'Follow Me' Cards 2017

**Where might you see
elephants, lions and
zebras?**



The savanna




© Oddizzi 'Follow Me' Cards 2017

**In Antarctica, what
happens to the sun in
winter?**



Oddizzi 'Follow Me' Cards

Hot and Cold Places 1

<p><i>It doesn't come up, it is dark all day.</i></p> <p>© Oddizzi 'Follow Me' Cards 2017</p>	<p>Name the ship that cuts through ice in Antarctica.</p>
<p><i>An ice breaker</i></p> <p>© Oddizzi 'Follow Me' Cards 2017</p>	<p>People who live and travel from place to place in the desert are called...?</p>
<p><i>Nomads</i></p> <p>© Oddizzi 'Follow Me' Cards 2017</p>	<p>END</p>

Oddizzi 'Follow Me' Cards

Hot and Cold Places 2 - Answer Sheet





Themes: How animals adapt and describing animals in hot and cold places.

1.	START	Why can animals live in very hot or very cold places?
2.	<i>Their bodies are adapted to the environment.</i>	Why do many animals who live in cold places have white fur?
3.	<i>To help them hide</i>	What can a camel do with its nose to stop sand getting in?
4.	<i>Close it!</i>	What do camels have to keep sand out of their eyes?
5.	<i>Long eyelashes</i>	Why do lizards have thick skin?
6.	<i>To stop them drying out in the sun.</i>	Where do meerkats live?
7.	<i>In burrows to keep them cool</i>	What do seals have to keep them warm?
8.	<i>Blubber</i>	What do polar bears have to help them walk on snow?
9.	<i>Big paws</i>	What do elephants have to keep them cool?
10.	<i>Big ears</i>	What do arctic foxes grow to keep them warm in winter?
11.	<i>Thick fur</i>	What do some animals do in the winter to keep warm?
12.	<i>Hibernate</i>	What animal beginning with 'p' will you find living in Antarctica?
13.	<i>Penguin</i>	How do sidewinder snakes travel across the sand?
14.	<i>They travel sideways and very quickly.</i>	When does the fennec fox come out?
15.	<i>At night when it's cool</i>	END

Oddizzi 'Follow Me' Cards

Hot and Cold Places 2 - Set of 15

Themes: Identifying and locating hot and cold places, and features of a hot and cold place.

<p>START</p> <p>© Oddizzi 'Follow Me' Cards 2017</p>	<p> Why can animals live in very hot or very cold places?</p>
<p><i>Their bodies are adapted to the environment.</i></p> <p>© Oddizzi 'Follow Me' Cards 2017</p>	<p> Why do many animals who live in cold places have white fur?</p>
<p><i>To help them hide</i></p> <p>© Oddizzi 'Follow Me' Cards 2017</p>	<p> What can a camel do with its nose to stop sand getting in?</p>
<p><i>Close it!</i></p> <p>© Oddizzi 'Follow Me' Cards 2017</p>	<p> What do camels have to keep sand out of their eyes?</p>
<p><i>Long eyelashes</i></p> <p>© Oddizzi 'Follow Me' Cards 2017</p>	<p> Why do lizards have thick skin?</p>
<p><i>To stop them drying out in the sun.</i></p> <p>© Oddizzi 'Follow Me' Cards 2017</p>	<p> Where do meerkats live?</p>

Oddizzi 'Follow Me' Cards

Hot and Cold Places 2

In burrows to keep them cool

© Oddizzi 'Follow Me' Cards 2017

What do seals have to keep them warm?



Blubber

© Oddizzi 'Follow Me' Cards 2017

What do polar bears have to help them walk on snow?



Big paws

© Oddizzi 'Follow Me' Cards 2017

What do elephants have to keep them cool?



Big ears

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What do arctic foxes grow to keep them warm in winter?



Thick fur

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What do some animals do in the winter to keep warm?



Hibernate

© Oddizzi 'Follow Me' Cards 2017

What animal beginning with 'p' will you find living in Antarctica?



Oddizzi 'Follow Me' Cards

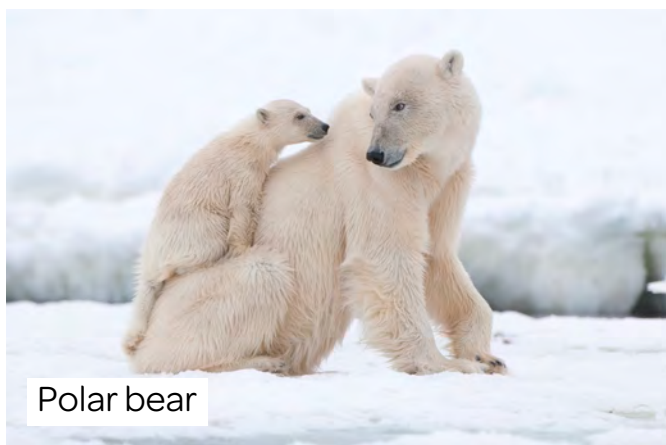
Hot and Cold Places 2

<p><i>Penguin</i></p> <p>© Oddizzi 'Follow Me' Cards 2017</p>	<p>How do sidewinder snakes travel across the sand?</p> <p>© Oddizzi 'Follow Me' Cards 2017</p>
<p><i>They travel sideways and very quickly.</i></p> <p>© Oddizzi 'Follow Me' Cards 2017</p>	<p>When does the fennec fox come out?</p> <p>© Oddizzi 'Follow Me' Cards 2017</p>
<p><i>At night when it's cool</i></p> <p>© Oddizzi 'Follow Me' Cards 2017</p>	<p>END</p>



Animals in hot and cold places

Identify the animals that live in hot and cold places and recognise how they adapt.



Polar bear



Camel



Boa constrictor



Fur seal



Emperor penguin



Galápagos penguin



Arctic fox



Fennec fox



Animals in hot and cold places

Identify the animals that live in hot and cold places and recognise how they adapt.



Arctic owl



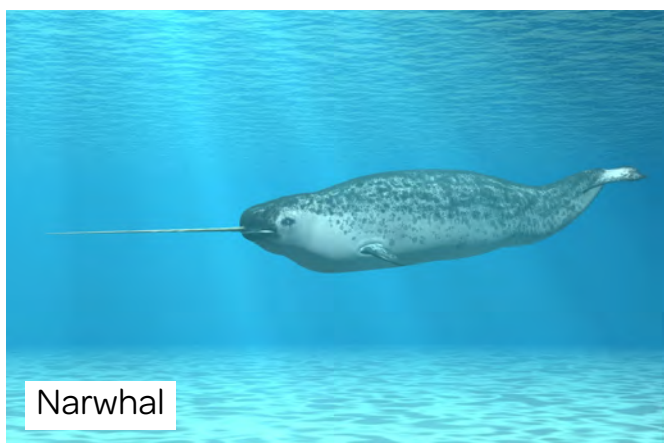
Lizard



Meerkat



Walrus



Narwhal



Mountain gorilla



Arctic hare



Scorpion



Animals in hot and cold places

Identify the animals that live in hot and cold places and recognise how they adapt.



Orangutan



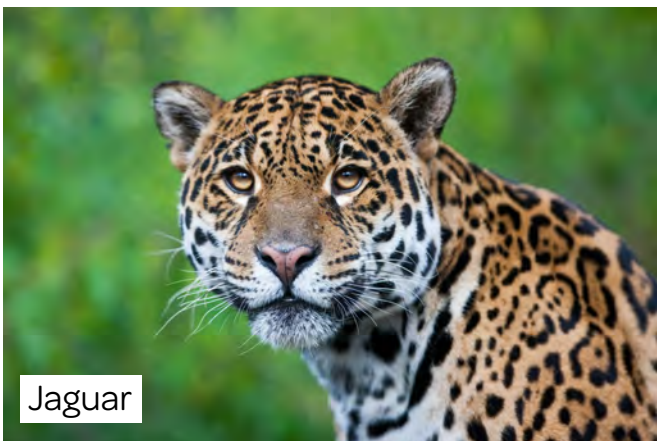
Snow leopard



Arctic fox



Red-eyed tree frog



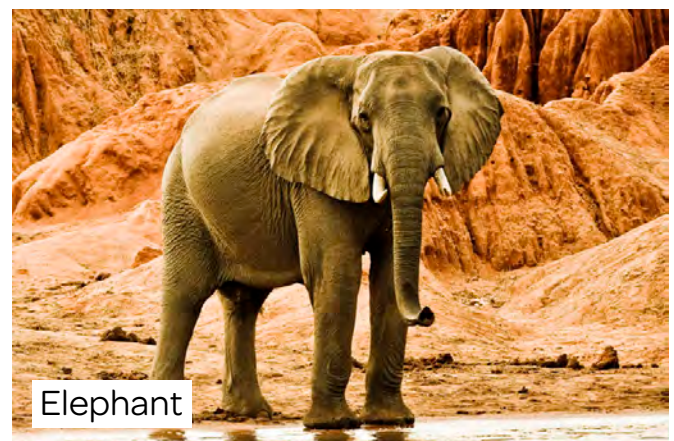
Jaguar



Reindeer



Muskox



Elephant



Animal Adaptation



Identify the animals that live in hot and cold places and recognise how they adapt.



They grow thick fur to keep them warm in winter.

They have a layer of fat called blubber under their skin.

They come out at night when it is cool.

Some animals hibernate in winter.

They can go for days without drinking.

They have white fur to help them hide.

They have long eyelashes to protect their eyes from the dust.

They have large, wide feet to help them walk on snow and ice.

They can close their nostrils to protect themselves from the dust.

They have thick skin to stop themselves drying out.

They burrow underground to keep cool.



Animal Discovery!



A new animal has been found in a hot/cold place can you draw and describe it?

Animal name:

Animals have clever ways to survive in hot deserts.

Some, like this fennec fox, only come out at night when it is cool.

Other animals can go days without drinking.



Fennec fox



Close up of a camel

Camels, meerkats, scorpions and snakes all live in hot deserts.

Camels have long eyelashes to protect their eyes from the dust.



Lizard

They can also close their nose!

Lizards have thick skin to stop themselves drying out under the hot sun.



Meerkat

Meerkats live in burrows underground to keep cool during the day.

Sidewinder snakes can travel sideways quickly over the hot sand.

Key words:

burrows

protect

scorpions

survive

travel

Guided Reading – Animals in Hot Places Discussion Sheet

Before Reading – Prediction activity

Ask your students these questions before and after reading the text. Have students skim the text to help with prediction before reading.

Statement	Before	Reading	After	Reading
	Yes	No	Yes	No
A. Based on the pictures, you are going to read about animals that live in water.				
B. Camels live in deserts.				
C. Meerkats live underground.				
D. All animals have to drink every day.				

During Reading – Help with pronunciation, understanding and decoding.

After Reading – Have students complete the following activities on an erasable white board or on a blank sheet of paper. Students should share responses after each question. You can document responses below.

1. How do camels survive in the desert?
2. Why do meerkats live in burrows underground?
3. Write a new word you have learned in this text. (Check spelling)
4. What animal can travel sideways?

Notes:

ANIMALS IN HOT PLACES

Finish the sentences.

1. Animals have clever ways to _____ in hot deserts.
2. In hot places some animals can go days without _____.

Tick the answer.

3. Which animal **does not** live in a hot desert?

Camel ☐

Meerkat ☐

Scorpion ☐

Polar Bear ☐

4. Meerkats live underground in...

burrows ☐

caves ☐

houses ☐

flats ☐

Answer the question below.

5. How do sidewinder snakes travel over hot sand? _____

Tell Odd one thing you know about animals in hot places.





ANIMALS IN HOT PLACES

1. Draw lines to fix the broken sentences.

Animals have clever ways
to

protect their eyes from
dust.

The fennec fox only comes
out

survive in hot deserts.

Camels have long eyelashes
to

at night when it's cool.

2. Name two animals found in hot places.

3. The capital letter, commas and full stop are missing.

Put them back in.

camels meerkats scorpions and snakes all live in hot deserts

4. Choose a word from the box to finish the sentences.

burrows

underground

travel

drinking

Sidewinder snakes can _____ sideways.

Some animals can go days without _____.

Animals in Cold Places



Animals live in cold places.

They have special ways to keep warm.

Arctic foxes grow thick fur to keep them warm in winter.

Seals have a layer of fat called blubber under their skin.



Arctic fox



Seal lying on the ice

This keeps them warm all year round.

Many animals that live in cold places have white fur.



Arctic owl

This helps them hide in the snow, so no-one can see them.

Polar bears have large, wide feet to help them walk on snow and ice.



Polar bears

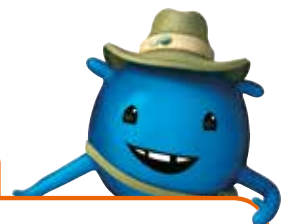
Some animals hibernate in winter.

Hibernation is a very long sleep. Animals wake up in the spring.

It is warmer then and there is more food to eat.



Key words:



blubber

hibernate

spring

thick

winter

Guided Reading – Animals in Cold Places Discussion Sheet

Before Reading – Prediction activity

Ask your students these questions before and after reading the text. Have students skim the text to help with prediction before reading.

Statement	Before	Reading	After	Reading
	Yes	No	Yes	No
A. Based on the pictures, you are going to read about different plants.				
B. Animals that live in cold places have special ways to keep warm.				
C. Polar bears live in cold places.				
D. Many animals that live in cold places have white fur.				

During Reading – Help with pronunciation, understanding and decoding.

After Reading – Have students complete the following activities on an erasable white board or on a blank sheet of paper. Students should share responses after each question. You can document responses below.

1. Why do Arctic foxes have deep, thick fur?
2. What word is used to describe a Polar bear's feet?
3. Write a new word you have learned in this text. (Check spelling)
4. Draw an animal that lives in a cold place.

Notes:

ANIMALS IN COLD PLACES

Finish the sentences.

1. Animals have special ways to keep _____.
2. Arctic foxes grow thick _____ to keep warm in winter.

Tick the answer.

3. What colour are many animals that live in cold places?

White ☐

Black ☐

Red ☐

Blue ☐

4. Hibernation is a long...

sleep ☐

journey ☐

meal ☐

day ☐

Answer the question below.

5. Why does a polar bear have large, wide feet? _____

Tell Odd one thing you know about animals in cold places.





ANIMALS IN COLD PLACES

1. Draw lines to fix the broken sentences.

Animals have special ways

to keep them warm.

Hibernation is a

hide in the snow.

White fur helps animals

very long sleep.

2. Name four animals found in cold places.

3. The capital letter, comma and full stop are missing.

Put them back in.

polar bears have large wide feet

4. Choose a word from the box to finish the sentences.

spring

hibernate

blubber

thick

Some animals _____ in winter.

Seals have a layer of fat called _____ under their skin.

Animals have clever ways to survive in hot deserts.

Some, like this fennec fox, only come out at night when it is cool.

Other animals can go days without drinking.



Fennec fox



Close up of a camel

Camels, meerkats, scorpions and snakes all live in hot deserts.

Camels have long eyelashes to protect their eyes from the dust.



Lizard

They can also close their nose!

Lizards have thick skin to stop themselves drying out under the hot sun.



Meerkat

Meerkats live in burrows underground to keep cool during the day.

Sidewinder snakes can travel sideways quickly over the hot sand.

Key words:

burrows

protect

scorpions

survive

travel

Guided Reading – Animals in Hot Places Discussion Sheet

Before Reading – Prediction activity

Ask your students these questions before and after reading the text. Have students skim the text to help with prediction before reading.

Statement	Before	Reading	After	Reading
	Yes	No	Yes	No
A. Based on the pictures, you are going to read about animals that live in water.				
B. Camels live in deserts.				
C. Meerkats live underground.				
D. All animals have to drink every day.				

During Reading – Help with pronunciation, understanding and decoding.

After Reading – Have students complete the following activities on an erasable white board or on a blank sheet of paper. Students should share responses after each question. You can document responses below.

1. How do camels survive in the desert?
2. Why do meerkats live in burrows underground?
3. Write a new word you have learned in this text. (Check spelling)
4. What animal can travel sideways?

Notes:

ANIMALS IN HOT PLACES

Finish the sentences.

1. Animals have clever ways to _____ in hot deserts.
2. In hot places some animals can go days without _____.

Tick the answer.

3. Which animal **does not** live in a hot desert?

Camel ☐

Meerkat ☐

Scorpion ☐

Polar Bear ☐

4. Meerkats live underground in...

burrows ☐

caves ☐

houses ☐

flats ☐

Answer the question below.

5. How do sidewinder snakes travel over hot sand? _____

Tell Odd one thing you know about animals in hot places.





ANIMALS IN HOT PLACES

1. Draw lines to fix the broken sentences.

Animals have clever ways
to

protect their eyes from
dust.

The fennec fox only comes
out

survive in hot deserts.

Camels have long eyelashes
to

at night when it's cool.

2. Name two animals found in hot places.

3. The capital letter, commas and full stop are missing.

Put them back in.

camels meerkats scorpions and snakes all live in hot deserts

4. Choose a word from the box to finish the sentences.

burrows

underground

travel

drinking

Sidewinder snakes can _____ sideways.

Some animals can go days without _____.

Animals in Cold Places



Animals live in cold places.

They have special ways to keep warm.

Arctic foxes grow thick fur to keep them warm in winter.

Seals have a layer of fat called blubber under their skin.



Arctic fox



Seal lying on the ice

This keeps them warm all year round.

Many animals that live in cold places have white fur.



Arctic owl

This helps them hide in the snow, so no-one can see them.

Polar bears have large, wide feet to help them walk on snow and ice.



Polar bears

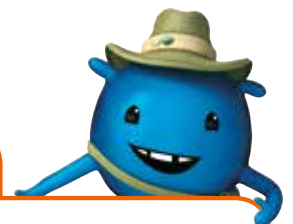
Some animals hibernate in winter.

Hibernation is a very long sleep. Animals wake up in the spring.

It is warmer then and there is more food to eat.



Key words:



blubber

hibernate

spring

thick

winter

Guided Reading – Animals in Cold Places Discussion Sheet

Before Reading – Prediction activity

Ask your students these questions before and after reading the text. Have students skim the text to help with prediction before reading.

Statement	Before	Reading	After	Reading
	Yes	No	Yes	No
A. Based on the pictures, you are going to read about different plants.				
B. Animals that live in cold places have special ways to keep warm.				
C. Polar bears live in cold places.				
D. Many animals that live in cold places have white fur.				

During Reading – Help with pronunciation, understanding and decoding.

After Reading – Have students complete the following activities on an erasable white board or on a blank sheet of paper. Students should share responses after each question. You can document responses below.

1. Why do Arctic foxes have deep, thick fur?
2. What word is used to describe a Polar bear's feet?
3. Write a new word you have learned in this text. (Check spelling)
4. Draw an animal that lives in a cold place.

Notes:

ANIMALS IN COLD PLACES

Finish the sentences.

1. Animals have special ways to keep _____.
2. Arctic foxes grow thick _____ to keep warm in winter.

Tick the answer.

3. What colour are many animals that live in cold places?

White ☐

Black ☐

Red ☐

Blue ☐

4. Hibernation is a long...

sleep ☐

journey ☐

meal ☐

day ☐

Answer the question below.

5. Why does a polar bear have large, wide feet? _____

Tell Odd one thing you know about animals in cold places.





ANIMALS IN COLD PLACES

1. Draw lines to fix the broken sentences.

Animals have special ways

to keep them warm.

Hibernation is a

hide in the snow.

White fur helps animals

very long sleep.

2. Name four animals found in cold places.

3. The capital letter, comma and full stop are missing.

Put them back in.

polar bears have large wide feet

4. Choose a word from the box to finish the sentences.

spring

hibernate

blubber

thick

Some animals _____ in winter.

Seals have a layer of fat called _____ under their skin.



Packing for a holiday

Compare a pack list for a trip to a hot place with a list for a cold place.





Packing for a holiday

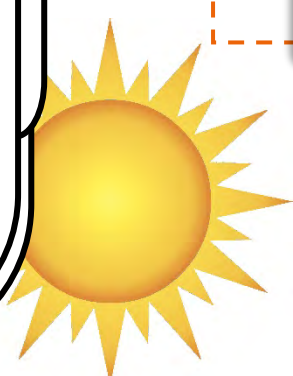
Compare a pack list for a trip to a hot place with a list for a cold place.





Packing for a hot holiday

Compare a pack list for a trip to a hot place with a list for a cold place.

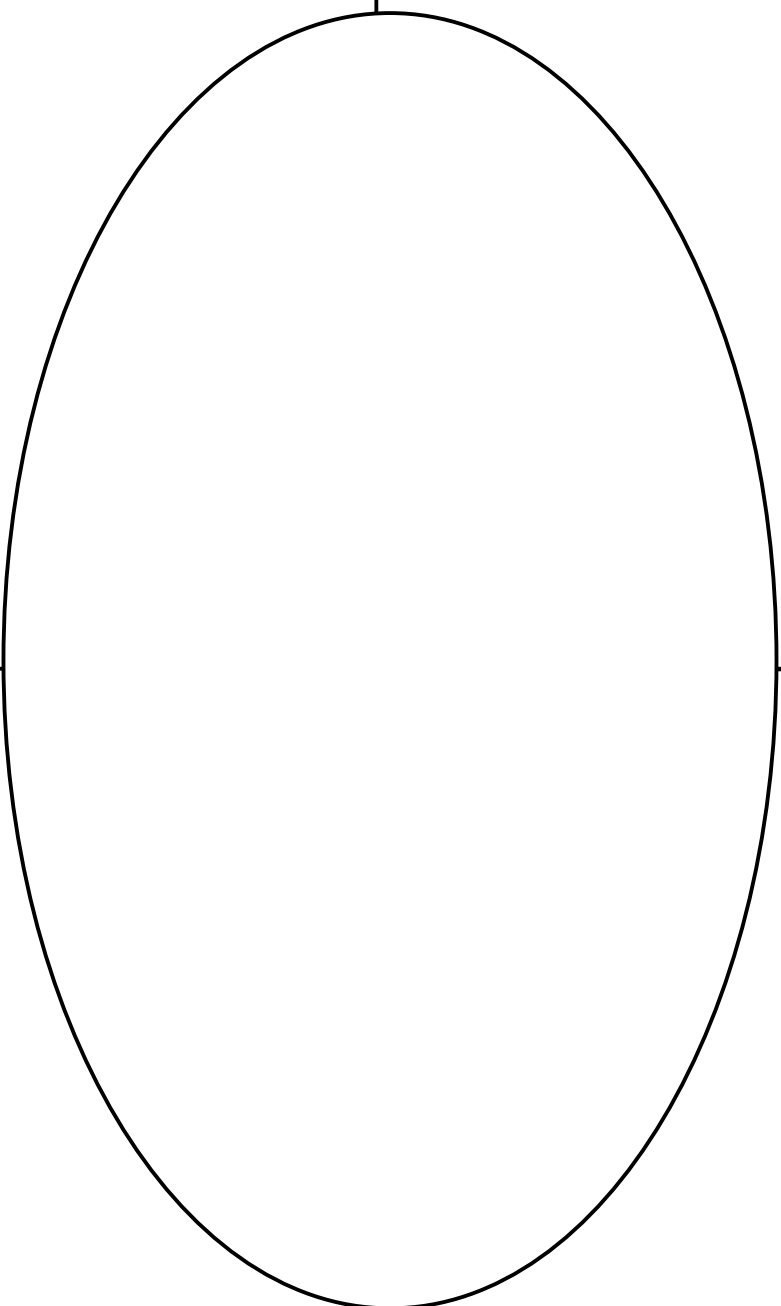




Packing for a cold holiday

Compare a pack list for a trip to a hot place with a list for a cold place.





Greetings from



--	--	--	--	--	--



Explanation Text



Title: _____

Draw a picture.

[illegible]

Show what you know! - Assessment papers

Key Stage One

Teacher notes

These KS1 end-of-topic tests have been put together to support teachers when assessing pupils' knowledge and understanding in geography. All of Oddizzi's papers contain questions based around the online content, the learning objectives found within the medium-term plans and the assessment grid. Even if you do not formally assess in geography, these are a great end-of-topic activity to do with your class.

Suggested Use

- Assessing prior knowledge
- Planning lesson content
- Assessing knowledge and understanding at the end of a topic
- Tracking attainment in each paper on the topic tabs within the KS1 assessment grid

Structure

Each KS1 test consists of a range of knowledge and application-style questions to evaluate a pupil's understanding of a topic. The test begins with easier questions and becomes more challenging as the paper progresses. At the end of the paper, there is a 'What if' question to provide the opportunity for higher-order thinking.

Mark Scheme

There are a total of 20 marks for each paper (the 'What if' section is not included in the overall mark). Please see the answer sheet for a breakdown and explanation of how to award marks for each question.

Name:

Date:

Show what you know! – Hot and Cold Places

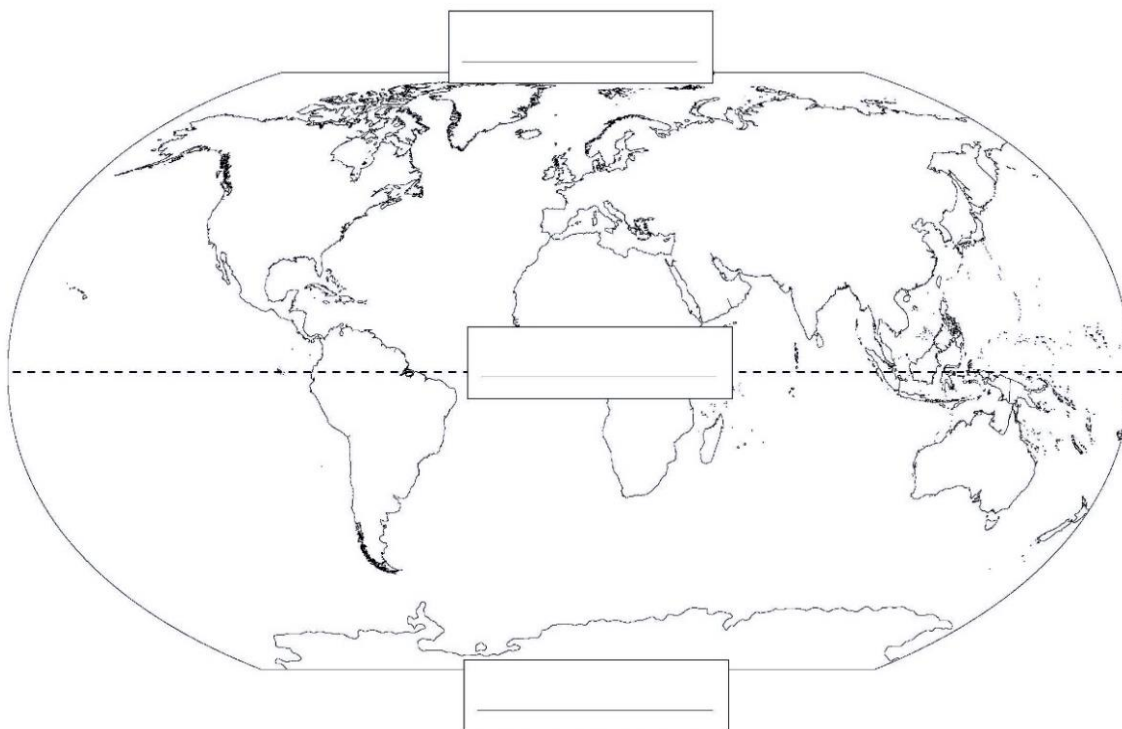


1. Fill in the missing labels on the map.

Equator

Arctic

Antarctica



1 mark

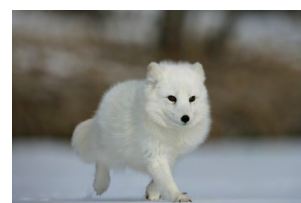
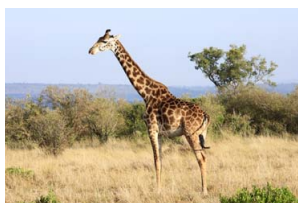
2. Circle the animals that live in cold places:

polar bear

camel

giraffe

Arctic fox



2 marks

3. Name three physical features of a hot desert.

3 marks

4. Complete the sentence: The hottest places in the world are found close to the...

1 mark

5. Where is the coldest and windiest place on Earth? _____

1 mark

6. Match the names of the animal to the sentences. The sentences describe how the animal's body is adapted to where it lives.

seal	White fur in winter helps it to blend in with its environment.
camel	A layer of fat under the skin, called blubber, keeps it warm.
Arctic fox	It stores fat in its humps, so it can go for days without food. Long eyelashes protect its eyes from sand.

3 marks

7. Can you name three different animals that live in a rainforest?

3 marks

8. Circle the hot places.

Sahara Amazon Rainforest
Antarctica Arctic

2 marks

9. Name three items of clothing you would wear on holiday in a cold place.

3 marks

10. Draw a line to link each term to its meaning.

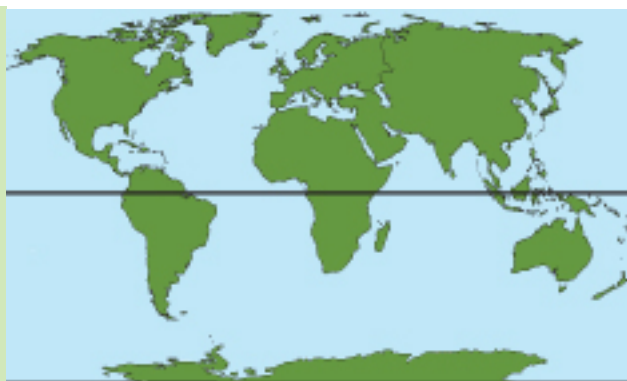
Equator	A cold place found far from the Equator
North Pole	An area of land found at or near the Equator that is covered by many tall trees
Rainforest	An invisible line that runs around the Earth, close to some of the world's hottest places

1 mark

The 'What If' Challenge!



What if you lived on the Equator?

[illegible]

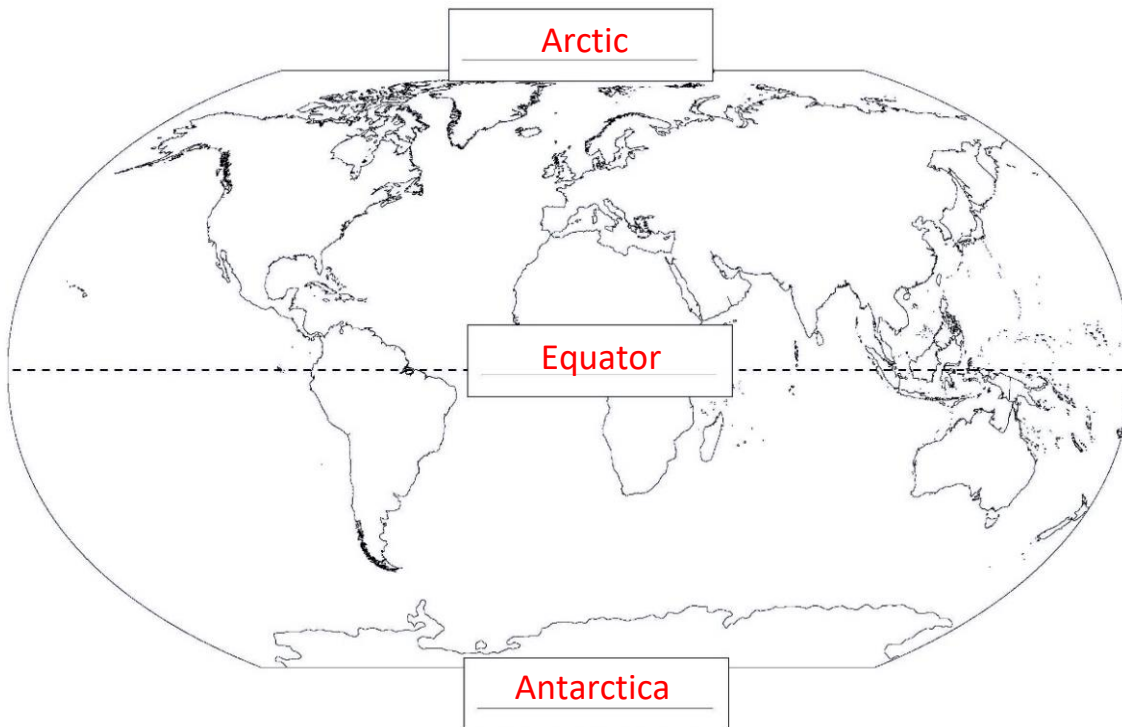
Answer Sheet

1. Fill in the missing labels on the map.

Equator

Arctic

Antarctica



1 mark

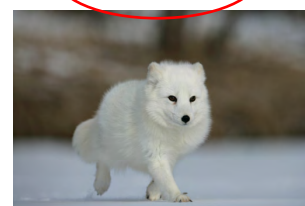
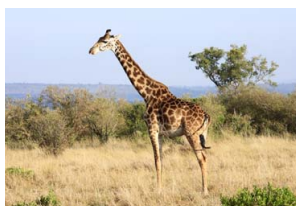
2. Circle the animals that live in cold places:

polar bear

camel

giraffe

Arctic fox



2 marks

3. Name three physical features of a hot desert.

Answers may include: rocks, sand, cacti, sand dunes and mountains.

3 marks

4. Complete the sentence: The hottest places in the world are found close to the...

Equator

1 mark

5. Where is the coldest and windiest place on Earth? Antarctica

1 mark

6. Match the names of the animal to the sentences. The sentences describe how the animal's body is adapted to where it lives.

seal	White fur in winter helps it to blend in with its environment.
camel	A layer of fat under the skin, called blubber, keeps it warm.
Arctic fox	It stores fat in its humps, so it can go for days without food. Long eyelashes protect its eyes from sand.

3 marks

7. Can you name three different animals that live in a rainforest?

Answers will vary, but may include: orangutan, sloth, jaguar, boa constrictor, poison dart frog, etc.

3 marks

8. Circle the hot places.

Sahara	Amazon Rainforest
Antarctica	Arctic

2 marks

9. Name three items of clothing you would wear on holiday in a cold place.

Answers will vary, but may include: coat, jumper, woolly hat, scarf, gloves, etc.

3 marks

10. Draw a line to link each term to its meaning.

Equator	A cold place found far from the Equator
North Pole	An area of land found at or near the Equator that is covered by many tall trees
Rainforest	An invisible line that runs around the Earth, close to some of the world's hottest places

1 mark

Oddizzi Word Ban

Hot and Cold Places

Word Ban is an exciting way of developing and testing geographical vocabulary. Play in pairs or larger teams. Before the lesson begins cut out each card. Pupils pick up a card and describe the word in bold to their team without using the words below. (Level 1 - avoid just the red words. Level 2 - avoid red and green words.) How many can the team get right in a set amount of time?

weather	
rain	sunny
forecast	outside

temperature	
hot	cold
Fahrenheit	celsius

Hot	
cold	burn
sun	warm

Arctic	
north	Antarctica
pole	polar bears

Antarctica	
south	pole
Arctic	penguins

cold	
hot	freezing
coat	snow

world	
place	planet
Earth	live

equator	
line	middle
hot	map

North Pole	
explorer	snow
South Pole	Arctic

South Pole	
explorer	ice
North Pole	Antarctica

Oddizzi Word Ban

Hot and Cold Places

iceberg

sea

ice

block

cold

desert

sand

hot

dry

camel

habitat

live

pond

hedge

forest

rainforest

Amazon

wet

hot

tribe

environment

place

habitat

lives

natural