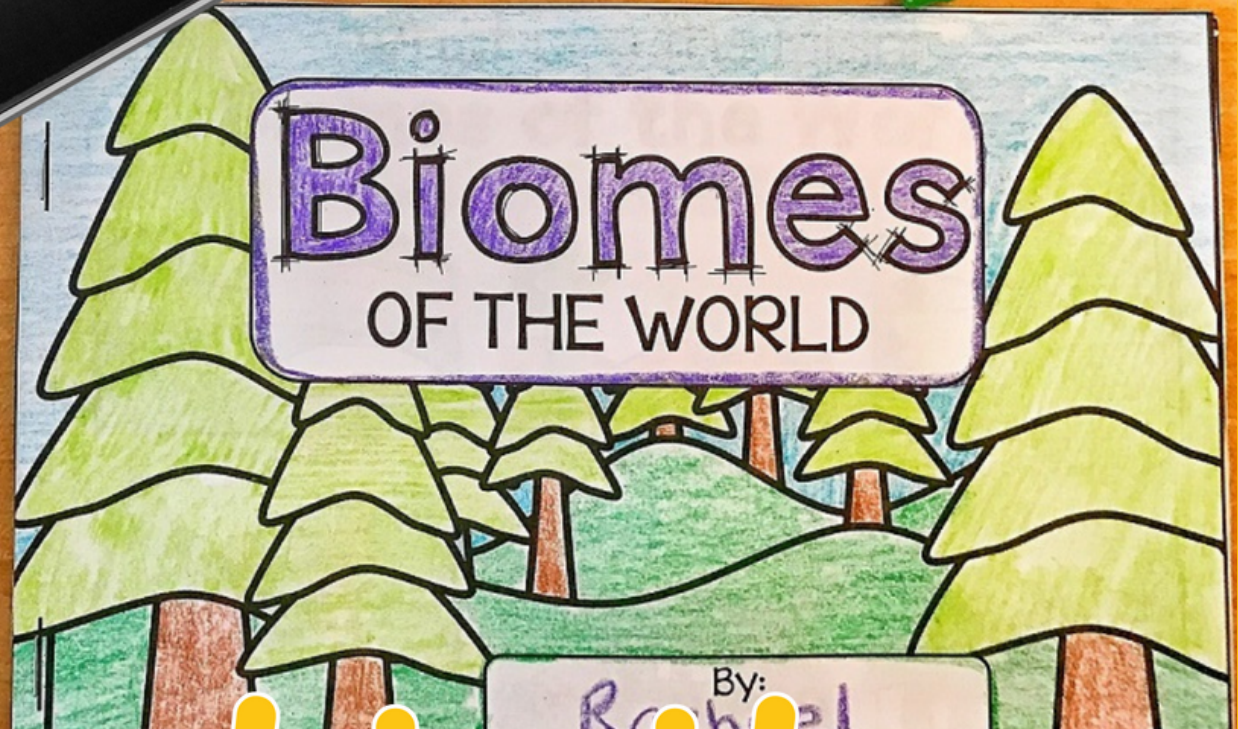


BIOMES OF THE WORLD



 **LNK** **tivity**
Interactive Learning Guides

WAIT!

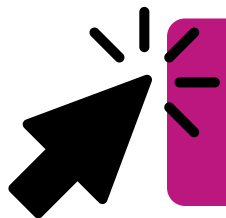
Thank you for considering this LINKtivity for your classroom, but before you make a decision - you should know that you can get **access to this LINKtivity + PLUS our entire library** for about the same price as a single LINKtivity!

The results are in: **Teachers LOVE LINKtivities...** and want more! So, we've made it SUPER easy and cost effective for you to access any and ALL of our LINKtivities inside our LINKtivity Learning membership option! Instead of purchasing just ONE LINKtivity - why not get access to ALL of them... for about the SAME PRICE!



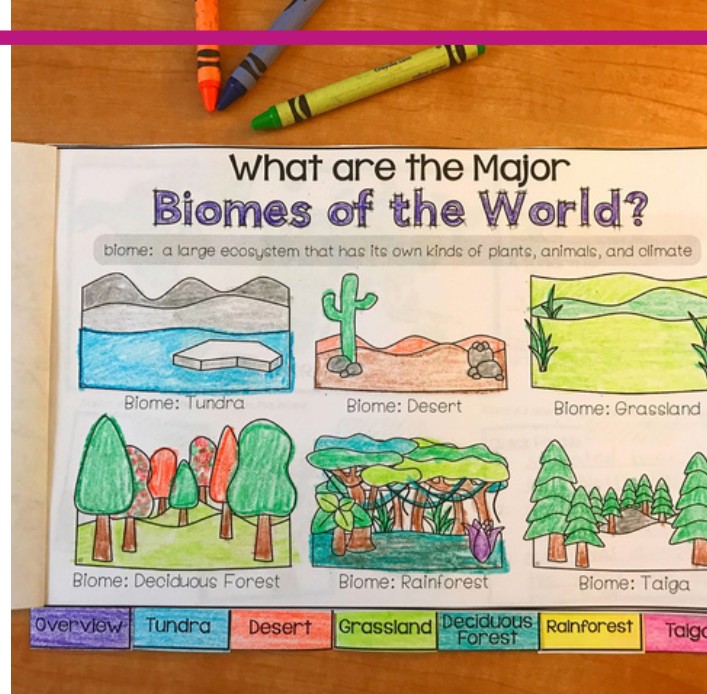
INSIDE THE MEMBERSHIP YOU'LL HAVE UNLIMITED ACCESS TO:

- ✓ The **entire growing LINKtivity® library** inside the Membership (LINKtivities for all content areas)
- ✓ ALL **future LINKtivities** to be added to the membership (new releases each month!)
- ✓ **Teacher guides** to help you set up each LINKtivity® successfully in your classroom
- ✓ **Student resources** that go along with each LINKtivity (printable OR digital)
- ✓ **Kid-friendly rubrics** and **answer keys** for each LINKtivity®



JOIN NOW





Your students are going to love this hands-on approach to learning about 6 major land biomes around the world including tundra, desert, grassland, deciduous forest, rain forest and taiga. Resources includes a LINKtivity digital learning guide, a student flipbook (printable or digital), answer key, a rubric, and a teacher guide.



More Sample Slides

KANGAROO **OSTRICH** **ZEBRA** **ELEPHANT**

ANIMALS

Click on any animal to learn more.

PRAIRIE DOG **RABBIT** **FOX** **RATTLESNAKE**

KANGAROO

Animal Group: Mammal
Important Body Features: two legs - allows them to hop
 front pouch - carries their babies
 long tail
Average Height: 3-5 feet
Average Weight: 200 pounds
Diet: grass, flowers, ferns, mosses, insects

Camel

Animal Group: Mammal
Important Body Features: long eyelashes - prevents sand from getting into eyes
 humps - used to store fat as an energy source
 2-toed feet - helps keep them from sinking in the sand when walking
Average Height: 7 feet
Average Weight: 15,000 pounds
Diet: grass, oats, other plants

Grasslands

Temperate grasslands receive about 10-35 inches of rain a year, while tropical grasslands receive an average about 25-60 inches of rain a year.

Tropical grasslands are mostly located near the equator, making them warm all year long.

Some grasslands do not get much rainfall, there are little to no trees or shrubs. Instead, long grass and wild flowers spread out on the land. Higher grasses will grow in wetter climates while shorter grasses will grow in dryer climates.

Almost half of Africa is made up of tropical grasslands. The African Savanna is the largest savanna on Earth.

Temperate grasslands have 2 main seasons: growing season and dormant season. During the dormant season, plants do not grow because it is too cold during that time.

Some grasslands are in danger! Many grasslands have been destroyed as people develop towns and cities on them. Only 2% of the original grasslands in North America still exist.

Click HERE to see how scientists classify grasslands.

GRASSLAND SNAPSHOTS

Steppes of Mongolia (Asia)

African Savanna

North American prairies

Argentinean pampas (South America)

The word "taiga" is the Russian word for forest. A taiga is cold forest biome in the upper regions of the north.

TAIGAS

The taiga stretches across the northern parts of North America, Europe, and Asia. This biome is also often referred to as a coniferous (evergreen) forest or a boreal forest.

ARCTIC FOX

Animal Group: Mammal
Important Body Features: multi-layered fur - insulates the body
 short legs
 fur-padded soles on feet - helps keep feet warm when walking on ice
Average Length: 2-3 feet
Average Weight: 7-21 pounds
Diet: lemmings, voles, hares, bird eggs

Taigas

Taiga forests are endangered due to logging by humans. The trees are being cut down for lumber.

Throughout the taiga, you find lakes and ponds. These bodies of water were formed by melting glaciers, or sheets of ice, thousands of years ago.

Conifers, such as spruce and fir trees, grow throughout the taiga.

Taiga biomes receive most of its precipitation during their short, mild, and humid summers.

There are few types of animals that can survive in the taiga. However, the taiga is home for about 32,000 different kinds of insects!

For 6 months of the year, the temperatures in the taiga stay below freezing.

Many animals living in the taigas have bodies covered in thick fur or feathers to help keep them warm.

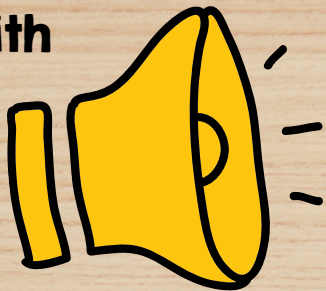
MUSK OX

Animal Group: Mammal
Important Body Features: curved horns
 thick layer of fur - insulates the body
 very large head
Average Height: 4-5 feet
Average Weight: 400-900 pounds
Diet: willow shoots, lichens, grass, shrubs



This LINKtivity is provided with

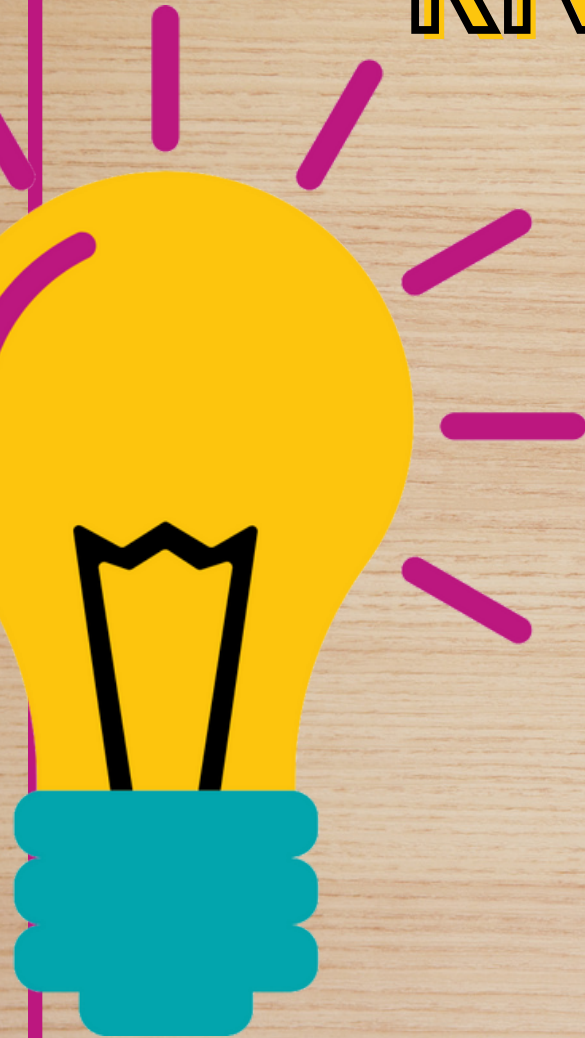
AUDIO SUPPORT



Perfect for English
language learners or
students who could use
a little extra support!



KNOWLEDGE CHECK



Students complete a quick self-check at the end of the LINKtivity to show what they have learned!

Match each card to the correct biome.

Undo Reset

Grassland
wide areas of land filled with low growing plants
drag card here

Desert
drag card here

Taiga
drag card here

Deciduous Forest
drag card here

Tundra
drag card here

Rain Forest
drag card here

a biome where plants and trees with leaves change colors in the autumn and fall off

a treeless biome that is frozen year round

an ecosystem that receives a lot of rain throughout the year

ecosystems that receive very little precipitation

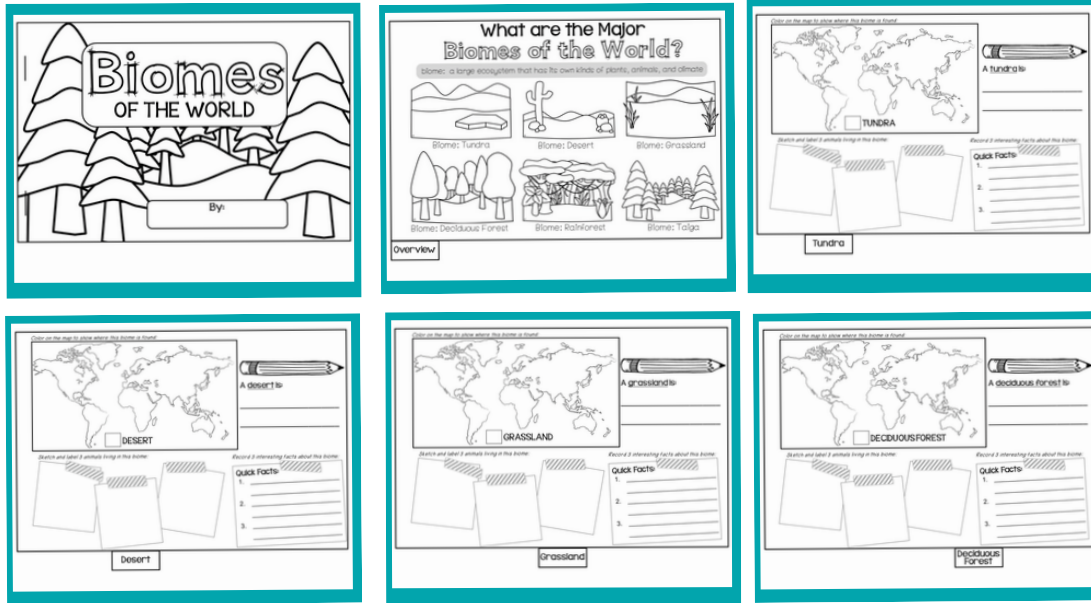
a cold forest-covered area in the upper regions of the north

CLICK HERE to Check Your Answers



Printable & Digital Student Flipbook

Printable Flipbook for LINKtivity



Digital Flipbook for LINKtivity in Google Slides

LINKtivity : STUDENT FLIPBOOK RUBRIC

	4 - EXCELLENT	3 - GOOD	2 - SATISFACTORY	1 - NEEDS IMPROVEMENT
NEATNESS & APPEARANCE	My Flipbook is very neat and easy to read. I neatly colored in my illustrations with great detail. It is clear that I took my time to make my Flipbook reflect my learning.	My Flipbook is neat and my writing is easy to read. I neatly colored in my illustrations.	My Flipbook is somewhat neat. Some of my writing is hard to read. Illustrations are NOT colored, or are sparsely done.	My Flipbook is quite sloppy. My writing is hard to read. Illustrations are NOT colored, or are sparsely done.
ACCURACY & COMPLETENESS	The information in my Flipbook is 100% correct. I've included many details from the Link 4 Think and have put what I've learned clearly in my own words. I have included information that goes above and beyond what is required.	The information in my Flipbook is mostly correct. I've included several details from the Link 4 Think, written neatly in my own words. My Flipbook includes all of the required written responses.	My Flipbook contains several incorrect or missing pieces of information. The information in my Flipbook lacks details from the Link 4 Think to complete my Flipbook correctly.	My Flipbook has many incorrect or missing pieces of information. I struggled to use the information from the Link 4 Think to complete my Flipbook correctly.
SPELLING & GRAMMAR	My Flipbook contains no errors in spelling and grammar.	My Flipbook contains some errors in spelling and grammar.		My Flipbook contains many errors in spelling and grammar.



Answer Key & Rubric



BONUS RESOURCES

Lesson Plan

LESSON

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS:

What is a biome?

What are the major land biomes of the world?



Standards Covered

2.LS4.1, 3.LS4.3

Materials Needed

Biomes of the World LINKtivity®
Biomes of the World (optional)
Biome video
Chart paper/markers or SMARTboard/whiteboard
Biome posters

Teacher Preparation

Preview the Biomes of the World LINKtivity® and plan for how you will share the LINKtivity with students (ex. assign link in Google Classroom, prepare QR codes, etc) Preview the biome video.
Make copies of the flipbook (optional).
Prepare an anchor chart with the definition of biome. Suggested definition: A biome is a large geographic area on Earth that has its own special kind of weather, soil, and plants and animals.
Print the biome posters. Laminate for durability.

Lesson Introduction (5-10 min.)

- Introduce the essential questions.
- **ASK:** How would you describe the area that we live? What types of plants and animals live in our area?
Chart up student responses.
- Watch the **biome video**. ([CLICK HERE](#) to view)
- Ask students to describe the different biomes that they noticed in the video.
- Define biome using your **anchor chart**.
- Have students guess which biome you are located in and share their reasoning.

Lesson Activity (30-45 mins)

Have students complete the **Biomes of the World LINKtivity®**. While navigating the LINKtivity, students have the option to complete the **flipbook**. This could be completed over the course of several days, if needed.

Optional Extension Activities

- Have students create dioramas representing different biomes.
- Encourage students to write a creative story or journal entries from the perspective of an animal living in a particular biome.
- Have students compare and contrast two different biomes using a Venn Diagram

Lesson Conclusion (2-5 min.)

Review essential questions and have students share their responses in light of what they have learned. Display the **biome posters** in your classroom for reference.

Grasslands

Grasslands biomes are wide areas of large grasses.

Deciduous forests

The word for deciduous means “to change and fall off.” A **deciduous forest** is a biome where trees and plants with leaves that will change colors in the autumn fall off.

Deserts

Desert biomes are ecosystems that receive very little precipitation.

Taigas

The word “taiga” is the Russian word for forest. A **taiga** is cold forest biome in the upper regions of the north.

Tundra

A **tundra** is a large, treeless biome that is frozen year round.

Rainforests

The **rainforest** biome is an ecosystem that receives a lot of rain throughout the year.

Classroom
Posters

