Habitats worksheet

2nd grade science · Life Science

Name _____ Date _____

For grown-ups: 9 questions from our habitats practice, easier ones first. Read a question aloud if your child wants that, then check together with the answer key on page 2. Circle one answer for each problem.

1. **Where does a camel live?**
   ○ Ocean ○ Desert ○ Arctic

2. **Where does a polar bear live?**
   ○ Rainforest ○ Arctic ○ Desert

3. **Which habitat is hot and very dry?**
   ○ Rainforest ○ Desert ○ Pond

4. **Where do frogs usually live?**
   ○ On an iceberg ○ In a dry desert ○ Near a pond

5. **Why does a polar bear have thick fur?**
   ○ To hide from the sun ○ To stay warm ○ To swim faster

6. **Which animal fits a rainforest habitat?**
   ○ Penguin ○ Parrot ○ Camel

7. **What does a habitat give an animal?**
   ○ Only toys ○ Food, water and shelter ○ Only sunshine

8. **A polar bear is built for life in a hot desert.**
   ○ Yes ○ No

9. **Many Arctic animals have white fur or feathers to blend in with snow.**
   ○ Yes ○ No

Answer key: Habitats

2nd grade science · More practice and a guide for parents at tutorsaurus.com/learn/2nd-grade/habitats

1. **Desert**
   Camels live in hot, dry deserts. They can go days without drinking water.
2. **Arctic**
   Polar bears live in the Arctic, where it is icy and cold. Their thick fur keeps them warm.
3. **Desert**
   A desert is hot and dry. It gets very little rain, so plants and animals there save water.
4. **Near a pond**
   Frogs live near ponds and wet places. They lay their eggs in water and need wet skin.
5. **To stay warm**
   Thick fur and fat keep a polar bear warm in the freezing Arctic.
6. **Parrot**
   Parrots live in warm, wet rainforests with tall trees. Penguins need cold places and camels need deserts.
7. **Food, water and shelter**
   A good habitat gives an animal food, water, shelter and space to live.
8. **No**
   False! A polar bear has thick fur and a layer of fat to keep it warm in the Arctic. It is built for ice and snow, not for a hot desert.
9. **Yes**
   True! White fur or feathers help Arctic animals hide in the snow. This is called camouflage.