

Living things and their habitats –Year 2

Previous learning:

In Year 1, you described the different parts of common animals and identified what they eat. You named some wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees. In Year 1, you observed the changes in each season.

There are lots of different habitats in our world, such as:



woodland



rainforest



urban



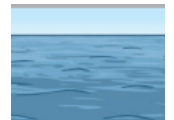
arctic



coastal



desert



ocean



mountains

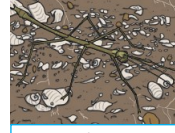
There are lots of different microhabitats in our world, such as:



short grass

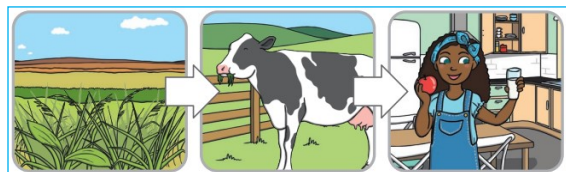
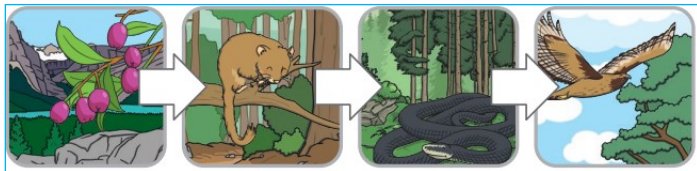


under leaves

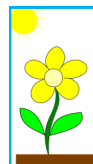
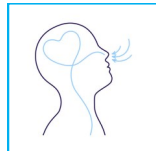


in and on soil

Food chains show what eats what. They are linked with arrows and the arrows mean 'is eaten by'.



Life processes are the things that all living things do. They move, breathe, sense, grow, reproduce, get rid of waste and get their energy from foods.



| Key vocabulary | Definitions |
|----------------|--|
| habitat | It is the natural place that something lives. It provides everything they need to survive. |
| microhabitat | It is a very small habitat in places like under a rock, under leaves or on a branch. |
| food chain | It shows how each animal gets its food. Living things depend on each other to stay alive. |
| food source | It is the place that a living things food comes from. |
| depend | Living things in a habitat need each other for different things. |
| survive | This means to stay alive. |
| suited | This means that the habitat meets the needs of a given living thing. |



Living: These are things that are alive.



Dead: These are things that were once alive, but are now dead.



Never been alive: Things made out of plastic, metal and rock have never lived.

Future learning:

In Year 4, you will recognise that living things can be grouped in different ways. You will learn that some environments can change and this can pose dangers for the living things.