

Year 2 Science: Living things and their habitats

What I should already know:

A variety of common animals including fish, reptiles, mammals, amphibians and birds and grouped them based on their features and diet.

A variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees, as well as describing the structure of these.

At the end of this topic, I will know:

The difference between things that are living, dead and things that have never been alive.

That most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other.

A variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including micro-habitats.

How animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food.

Key Facts:

Living, dead or have never been alive?

There are seven things that all **living** things do, we call these life processes. All animals, including **humans**, do these and **plants** do too! We can remember them with the help of **Mrs Gren!**

Movement
Reproduction
Sensitivity
Growth
Reproduce
Excretion
Nutrition



A pig is **living**.



Roast chicken is **dead** because it was alive but isn't anymore.



A camera is **not a living thing**.

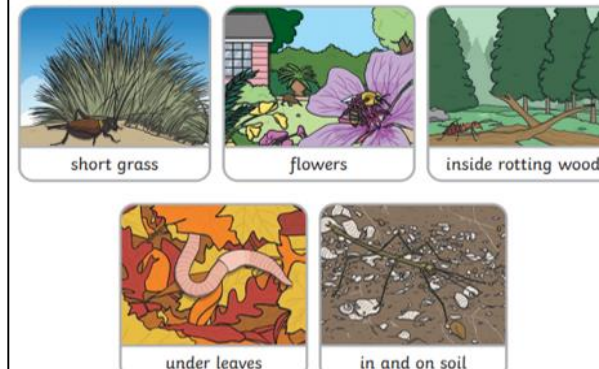
Vocabulary

Living	Things that are living have all the life processes.
Dead	Things that are dead were once living and had all the life processes but don't now.
Never been alive	Things made from metal, plastic or rock were never living. They never had the life processes.
Habitat	The natural home of an animal or plant which provides their basic needs to survive.
Micro-habitat	A very small habitat within a larger habitat where mini-beasts may live e.g. under a log.
Mini-beast	A small animal such as worms, ants, snails and bees that help keep micro-habitats healthy.
Conditions	The state of something.
Suited	Right for something.
Basic needs	The habitat provides the basic needs of the animals and plants – shelter, food and water.
Shelter	A safe place giving protection from weather or danger.
Depend	Many living things in a habitat depend on each other. This means they need each other for different things.

Habitats



Micro-habitats



Food chains

Sometimes, scientists use food chains to show **what different animals eat in a habitat**. This is a simple **food chain**:



The arrows mean '**is eaten by**'.
The grass is eaten by the rabbit. The **rabbit is eaten by the fox**.