

## Key Vocabulary and Facts

**Adaptation** - special features that help living things survive in their habitat

**Biome** - a natural area of vegetation

**Consumer** - an animal that eats or uses something

**Depend** - Many living things in a habitat need each other for different reasons

**Food chain** - the order in which living things depend on each other for food

**Habitat** - A habitat is the natural place something lives. A habitat provides living things with everything they need to survive, such as food, shelter and water

**Microhabitat** - a microhabitat is a very small habitat, in places like under a rock, under leaves or on a branch. Minibeasts live in microhabitats. The microhabitats have everything they need.

**Predator** - The name given to an animal who hunts another animal for food.

**Prey** - the food source for a predator

**Producer** - an organism that makes their own food (plants use the sun)

**Source** - where it comes from

**Survive** - to stay alive

## Living things and their Habitats Year 2

**Food chains.** The arrows mean 'is eaten by'.



### All about food chains

A food chain describes the order in which organisms or living things depend on each other for food. The nutrients is passed through the living things. Food chains will begin with Plant life and end with animal life. Living things are linked through their food. For example, berries, a rat, snake and an eagle are all linked because the Eagle eats the snake, the snake eats the rat and the rat eats the berries.

### What is a habitat?

A habitat is a place where living things such as animals and plants can find all the things they need to survive. This includes: Food, water, space to move and grow and shelter. Some are large such as the Ocean and some are small such as under a log



living



dead



never living

Living things have a life process. They need food, water and air to stay alive. They can sense changes in their environment and also move, grow and reproduce.

Many non-living things have never been alive but some were once part of a living plant or an animal.

Non-living things are objects or things that have never lived. They can show some of the life processes such as movement but they cannot breath, grow or reproduce on their own.

woodland

ocean

urban

river

mountain

coastal

arctic

tundra

desert

rainforest

### What is a microhabitat?

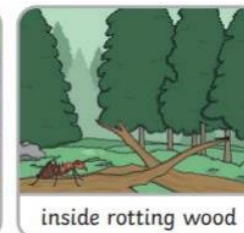
A very small habitat where minibeasts may live. This may include under a stone, in the grass, under fallen leaves and inside bug hotels. Minibeasts are able to survive in their habitats because they can find the things they need to survive such as food and water for example, caterpillars survive on leaves because they give them food.



short grass



flowers



inside rotting wood



under leaves

### *Scientific Skills*

- *ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways*
- *observe closely, using simple equipment*
- *perform simple tests*
- *identify and classify*
- *use their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions*
- *gather and record data to help in answering questions.*

### *At the end of this unit I will:*

- *know the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive*
- *know 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*
- *be able to identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats*
- *be able to describe 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.*