



Science Topic: Living Things and Their Habitats	Year 2	Term 5
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Key Learning:

Pupils should be taught to:

- Explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive
- Identify 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.
- Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including micro-habitats
- 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.

What should I already know?

- Which things are living, dead and things which have never been alive.
- The names of some common plants and types of trees.
- Some animals are suitable to be kept as pets but others are not.
- All animals need water, air and food to survive
- Animals can be grouped into vertebrates and invertebrates
- Animals can be grouped into carnivores, herbivores and omnivores
- Animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults.
- Different vegetation belts and biomes around the world.

Key Information:

Things can be split into three groups:

1. Things that are alive: made from cells and show signs of life.
2. Things that are dead: are made from cells. A wooden table used to be alive as a tree.
3. Things that never lived: are not made from cells, e.g. a drain cover is made from particles of metal.

Key Vocabulary:

Cells	The basic part of all living things.
Nutrition	Nutrition is needed by all animals. This is where food is used to provide energy. For example, humans get energy from food. Animals eat plants or other animals. Green plants make their own food.
Growing	This is when things get bigger/ older. For example, babies grow into adults. Seedlings grow into bigger plants.
Environment	The conditions around something.
Excess	More than is needed.
Webbed	Where fingers or toes are connected by skin.
Underside	Underneath or bottom of something.
Reproduce	This is when living things have offspring e.g. animals have babies and plants have seeds which turn into new plants.
Living things	Living things can move, for example, animals can run, birds can fly and flowers turn towards light.
Biomes	A natural area of vegetation and animals.
Carnivore	An animal that eats meat.
Food chain	A series of living things which are linked to each other because each thing feeds on the one next to it in the series.
Depend	If you depend on someone or something, you need them in order to be able to survive physically.

Herbivore	An animal that only eats plants.
Minibeast	A small invertebrate animal such as an insect or spider.
Microhabitat	A small part of the environment that supports a habitat, such as a fallen log in a forest.
Invertebrate	A creature that does not have a spine, for example an insect, a worm, or an octopus.
Omnivore	A person or animal eats all kinds of food, including both meat and plants.
Plant	A living thing that grows in the earth and has a stem, leaves, and roots.
Source	Where something comes from.
Tree	A tall plant that has a hard trunk, branches, and leaves.
Vegetation	Plants, trees and flowers.
Vertebrate	A creature which has a spine.

What is a habitat?

Most living things live in an environment they are suited to. This is their habitat. Habitats can be very different. They can be hot or cold or wet or dry. They can also be on the ground or up high. Animals live in habitats that suit them best. For example, a fish can breathe in water and can swim well so it lives in water. A worm has brown skin, bristles on its underside to grip and a pointed head. All of these mean that the soil is a good habitat for it to live in.

Habitats

The grid contains ten illustrations, each with a caption below it:

- Desert:** A landscape with cacti and mountains under a blue sky.
- Domestic:** A suburban house with a garden and trees.
- Farm:** A farm with a red barn, a field, and a cow.
- Forest:** A dense green forest with a stream.
- Oceans:** An underwater scene with colorful coral and a blue whale.
- Polar:** A snowy mountain range with a blue sky.
- Savannah:** A grassy plain with a large acacia tree and a blue sky.
- Tropical Rainforest:** A lush green rainforest with a toucan bird.
- Wetlands:** A body of water with reeds and a blue sky.
- UK Wild:** A woodland scene with trees and a blue sky.