

Caroline Haslett Primary School. Year 2 Science Spring 2 - Living Things and Their Habitats

What should I already know?

- The names of some common plants and types of trees.
- Some animals are suitable to be kept as pets but others are not.
- Animals can be grouped into carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.
- Animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults.

What I will know by the end of the unit?

What is a habitat?

- A habitat is a place where living things, such as animals and plants, can find all of the things they need to survive.
- A habitat provides food, water, air, space to move and grow and some shelter which living things need to survive.
- Some habitats are large and some are very small. Some habitats in our local area include the river and woodlands. Other habitats include the coast and the forest.
- Different animals and plants live in different habitats because they have different needs to survive.



What is the difference between living, dead and things that have never been alive?

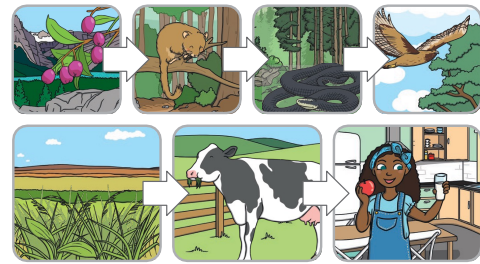
- Living things are living and have all the life processes.
- Dead things are things that were once living and had all the life processes but don't now.
- Things made out of metal, plastic or rock were never living and never had the life processes.



How do animals and plants depend on each other?

- Animals and plants depend on each other to survive.
- All living things (or things that were once living) have a part to play in food chains. Without them, other animals and plants may not be able to survive.

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



Key Vocabulary

What is a micro-habitat?

- Microhabitats are very small habitats where minibeasts may live. These include under stones, under logs, in grass, under fallen leaves, and in the soil.
- Minibeasts are able to survive in their habitats because they can find the things they need to survive there, such as food and water.



habitat	the natural environment in which an animal or plant normally lives or grows.
microhabitat	a small part of the environment that supports a habitat, such as a fallen log in a forest.
depend	needing something in order to be able to survive physically.
minibeast	a small invertebrate animal such as an insect or spide.
plant	a living thing that grows in the earth and has a stem, leaves and roots.
tree	a tall plant that has a hard trunk, branches, and leaves.
source	where something comes from.
life processes	these are the things that all living things do. They move, breathe, sense, grow, make babies, get rid of waste and get their energy from food.
living	things that are living have all the life processes.
dead	things that are dead were once living. They had all the processes but don't now.
never living	things that have never had the life processes.
food chain	a food chain shows how each animal gets it's food. Food chains are one of the ways that living things depend on each other to stay alive.

<p>Working Scientifically</p>	<p>Questions can help us find out about the world. Ask and answer scientific questions about the world around them.</p> <p>Simple equipment is used to take measurements and observations e.g. timers, hand lenses, metre sticks and trundle wheels. Use simple equipment to measure and make observations.</p> <p>Objects, materials and living things can be looked at, compared and grouped according to their features.</p> <p>Observe objects, materials, living things and changes over time, sorting and grouping them based on their features and explaining their reasoning.</p> <p>Data can be recorded and displayed in different ways, including tables, charts, pictograms and drawings. Use a range of methods (tables, charts, diagrams and Venn diagrams) to gather and record simple data with some accuracy.</p> <p>Begin to notice patterns and relationships in their data and explain what they have done and found out using simple scientific language.</p> <p>The results are information that has been found out from an investigation and can be used to answer a question.</p>
<p>Animals including humans and evolution</p>	<p>Living things are those that are alive. Dead things are those that were once living but are no longer. Some things have never been alive. Explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive. Compare and group things that are living, dead or have never been alive.</p> <p>A habitat is a place where a living thing lives. A microhabitat is a very small habitat e.g. rotting log or under a rock. Identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and it must provide everything they need to survive. Describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other. Describe a range of local habitats and habitats beyond their locality (rainforests, deserts, oceans and mountains) and what all habitats provide for the things that live there. Local habitats include parks, woodland and gardens. Habitats beyond the locality include beaches, rainforests, deserts, oceans and mountains. Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in a range of habitats and microhabitats.</p> <p>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. Food chains show how living things depend on one another for food. All food chains start with a plant, followed by animals that either eat the plant or other animals.</p> <p>Interpret and construct simple food chains to describe how living things depend on each other as a source of food.</p>
<p>Possible activities</p>	<p>Observe a microhabitat and sketch plants that can be found. What evidence is there of plants being eaten? What other living things can you see?</p> <p>Compare 2 different microhabitats and explain what animals and plants can be found there.</p> <p>Compare 2 different habitats and explain what animals and plants can be found there.</p> <p>Go on a mini beast hunt. What did you find? Why can they survive in their habitat? Create a tally chart or pictogram to show your results.</p> <p>Create simple food chains that begin with a plant. What would happen if one of these living things in a food chain did not exist?</p>