



Science – Year 2 Living Things and Their Habitats

(Previous knowledge – refer to
Knowledge Organiser Year 1 – Animals
Including Humans)

Vocabulary

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Living	Habitat	Depend
Dead	Microhabitat	Energy
Never alive	Food chain	Producer
Home	Shelter	Consumer
Food	Survive	Predator
Safety	Adapt	Prey

Useful Resources

- Pictures and video clips of different animals and their habitats.
- Picture cards to sort into living, dead and never alive.
- Magnifying glasses to observe microhabitats in nature (e.g. logs, leaves and ponds).

Key Scientists:

Rachel Carson (1907-1964) – was an American biologist who studied the ocean and food chains. Her book 'Silent Spring' taught people about the importance of looking after the environment to save the wildlife that live there.



Examples of Habitats

Woodland	Pond
Hedgehogs make nests in leaves. 	Fish have gills to breathe underwater. 
Urban	Coastal
Squirrels and birds get food from trees in cities. 	Crabs are omnivores and eat seaweed. 
Rainforest	Ocean
Spider monkeys find food in high treetops. 	Stingrays live in saltwater. 

Key Questions/Facts

How do you know if something is alive?

- All living things do certain things to stay alive. These are called life processes.

- **Movement**
- **Respiration**
- **Sensitivity**
- **Growth**
- **Reproduction**
- **Excretion**
- **Nutrition**

- Dead things include dead animals, plants and parts of plants and animals that are no longer attached.
- Objects made of rock, metal and plastic have never been alive.

What is a habitat?

- The place where an animal or plant lives and provides their basic needs – shelter, food and water.

What is a microhabitat?

- A very small habitat where minibeast live e.g. A log that woodlice live under.

What is a food chain?

- These show how animals get their food from plants and other animals.
- The arrows in a food chain mean 'is eaten by.'

