## **Alder Coppice Primary School Knowledge Organiser**

### **Subject: Science**

Year: 2

**Unit 5:** Living Things and their Habitats

**Links to:** Y1 Living Things

#### **What I Should Already Know:**

# The names and common features of different kinds of living things such as mammals, fish and birds

 That living things need space, food, water and shelter to survive.

# **Unit Specific Vocabulary:**

habitat – a type of environment suited for groups of animals and plants. Deserts, oceans, jungles and the polar areas are examples of habitats

life processes – things that all living things do such as move, breathe and produce young

micro-habitat – a small and different habitat that is different to the environment around it. A rock pool or log is an example of a micro-habitat.

organism – a living thing

producer - a plant, a living thing that makes its
own food

urban habitats – towns and cities are examples of urban habitats

#### **Skills and Enquiry:**

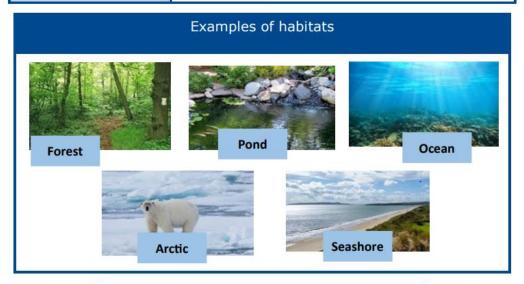
- What do plants need to grow well?
- How do plants move water?
- How do seeds move around to grow into new plants?

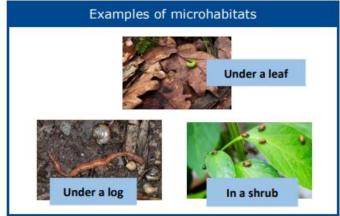
#### What I should know by the end of this Unit:

- The differences 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.
- Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats.
- What a food chain is and what it shows.

# **Key Facts:**

Dead or alive?	
Living	A living thing is alive. It is called an organism
Dead	A dead thing has once been alive
Non-living	A non-living thing has never been alive





# **Food Chains**

A food chain is a diagram that shows us how animals are linked by what they eat.

The grass **is eaten by** the rabbit. The rabbit **is eaten by** the fox.

