

Science: Living Things and their Habitats

Year 2 Summer 1

Key Vocabulary

Living	To be growing, breathing and not dead.
Dead	To cease growing and breathing.
Food chain	A series of organisms each dependent on the next as a source of food.
Shelter	A shielded or safe condition
Woodland	Land covered with trees.
Micro-habitat	A habitat which is of small or limited extent and which differs in character from some surrounding more extensive habitat.
Dry	Free from moisture or liquid; not wet or moist.
Damp	Slightly wet.
Suitable	Right or appropriate for a particular person, purpose, or situation.



Why don't you...

Draw the biggest food chain you can think of?

Create a tally chart of things in your garden that are living, dead and never been alive?

Write about the habitats of these animals: penguins, camels, foxes and fish?

Website links

<https://www.theschoolrun.com/wat-habitat>

<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/Search.aspx?q=habitats>

Enquiry Questions

- What is the difference between things that are living, dead and never been alive?
- Would any animal be able to live in any habitat?
- How do we know that we are living things?
- What is a food chain?
- What is the biggest food chain you can think of?

Science Concepts

Comparison - The presence of differences between living things of the same species.

Variation - To compare two or more things, including their similarities and differences.

Scientific Knowledge

- 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 microhabitats.
- 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.

Scientific Skills

- Using observations to answer questions.
- Observing closely.
- Identifying and classifying.
- Gathering and recording data.
- Performing simple tests.