

Jeavons Wood Primary School – Science Knowledge Organiser

Topic: Living things and their Habitats

Year: 2

Strand: Biology

Big Question: What makes a good habitat?

What will I know by the end of the unit?

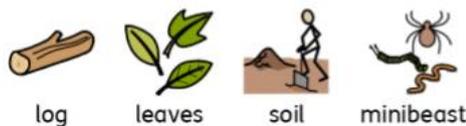
What is a habitat?

- A habitat is a place where living things, such as animals and plants, can find all of the things they need to survive. This includes food, water, air, space to move and grow and some shelter.
- Some habitats are large, like the ocean, and some are very small, such as under a log.
- Some habitats in our local area include the river and woodlands. Other habitats include the coast and the forest.



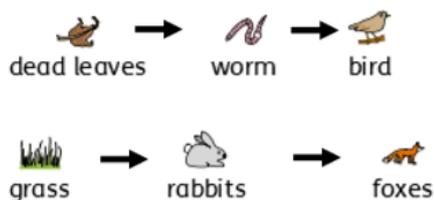
What is a microhabitat?

- Microhabitats are very small habitats where minibeasts may live.
- Examples of microhabitats include under stones, in grass, under fallen leaves and in the soil.
- Minibeasts that can be found there include worms, snails, ants, centipedes, millipedes, and butterflies and they help to keep the microhabitat healthy.
- Minibeasts are able to survive in their habitats because they can find the things they need to survive there, such as food and water. For example, caterpillars can survive on leaves as they give them food.



How do animals and plants depend on each other?

- Animals and plants depend on each other to survive. For example, worms depend on plants because they feed on dead leaves, but plants depend on worms who make the soil healthy by digging holes and allowing air in.
- Birds also need worms because they eat them. Worms are a source of food for birds.
- This called a food chain.
- If there were no worms, there would be less birds as there would be more competition for food. The soil would not be as healthy without worms.



- 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.

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.

Vocabulary

biomes	a natural area of vegetation and animals
carnivore	an animal that eats meat
depend	If you depend on someone or something, you need them in order to be able to survive physically
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
habitat	the natural environment in which an animal or plant normally lives or grows
herbivore	an animal that only eats plants
invertebrate	a creature that does not have a spine, for example an insect, a worm, or an octopus
microhabitat	a small part of the environment that supports a habitat, such as a fallen log in a forest
minibeast	a small invertebrate animal such as an insect or spider
offspring	a person's children or an animal's young
omnivore	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

Where will my learning go next?

In Yr4: To recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways. Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment. Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things.

In Yr5: To describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird. Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.

In Yr6: To describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including microorganisms, plants and animals. Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.

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Question 1: Which of these is not an example of a microhabitat?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
under a log		
the ocean		
under fallen leaves		
in the grass		

Question 2: Which of these might you find in a microhabitat? Tick two.	Start of unit:	End of unit:
worm		
lion		
ladybird		
shark		

Question 3: Billy has found a woodlouse under a large rock. What does a woodlouse need to survive?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
food		
air		
water		
food, air and water		

Question 4: How do worms help keep their habitat healthy?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
They wriggle		
They hide in the soil		
They create holes in the soil allowing air in		
They don't keep their habitat healthy		

Question 5: Place these in the correct place to create a simple food chain:	Start of unit:	End of unit:
<p>caterpillar sparrow leaves</p>		