



Knowledge Organiser

Year 2— Living Things and their Habitat—Part 1



What is a habitat?

Vocabulary	
Dead	Something that isn't alive or breathing.
Alive	Something that is breathing.
Basic needs	Bare necessities for survival.
Sources	Places you can get food from.
Food variety	Different types of food needed for living.
Breathing	Taking in oxygen and giving out carbon dioxide.
Reproduce	Copying something.
Shelter	Types of materials put together to protect you from weather or danger.
Seashore	Land bordering the sea.
Woodland	Land with a lot of trees.
Ocean	A large volume of water.
Rainforest	A thick forest of tall trees found in tropical areas with a lot of rain.

Examples of habitats:



Scientific skills and enquiry

Recording their findings using charts

Describing how they decided where to place things,
Talking about ways of answering their questions.

Constructing a simple food chain for creatures in a microhabitat.

Describing the conditions in different micro-habitats (under log, on stony path, under bushes);

Finding out how the conditions **affect** the number and type(s) of plants and animals that live there.



What should I already know?

Recognise that humans are animals.

Compare and describe differences in their own features (eye, hair, skin colour, etc.).

Recognise that humans have many similarities.

Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense.

Identify and name a variety of common animals including some fish, some amphibians, some reptiles, some birds and some mammals.

Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores (i.e. according to what they eat).

Notable Scientist

Sir David Attenborough (1926—present) is an English broadcaster, biologist, natural historian and author. He has studied zoology so he could learn about animals and their habitats. He has devoted his life to preserving wildlife.

