

## Calcot Schools Knowledge organiser — Science

Topic: Living things in their habitat

Phase KS 1 — Year 2

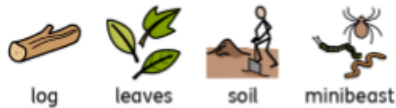
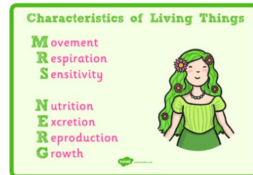
Strand: Biology

Prior knowledge from previous year groups:

What living things are in our environment?

Different types of animals (fish, mammal, amphibians)

Diagrams:



Investigate!

Observe carefully a microhabitat (forest school) and sketch the plants you find. Can you find any evidence of plants being eaten? What other living things can you see?

Compare two different habitats and explain what animals and plants can be found there.

Go on a minibeast hunt. What minibeasts can you find? Why can they survive in their habitat? Create a tally chart or pictogram to show your results. Compare two different microhabitats. What do you notice about the minibeasts that live in each one?

What will the children know by the end of the unit?

A living thing is made up of cells and displays certain characteristics (see vocabulary). Something that is dead was once living eg a table is dead because it was once a living tree.

Something that has never been alive is not made of cells and has never displayed the appropriate characteristics. (Chn should be able to sort these appropriately.)

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.

Habitats can be different temperatures (hot, cold and temperate) and this depends on how close they are to the equator.

Some habitats in our local area include the river and woodlands. Other habitats include the coast and the forest. Habitats around the world include rainforests, deserts (hot and cold) and Savannas.

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.

Vocabulary:

Habitat	the natural environment in which an animal or plant normally lives or grows
Micro habitat	a small part of a larger habitat e.g. a log within a woodland.
Living	Something that can grow, reproduce, excrete waste and take in energy
Non-living	Something that lacks the characteristics (above)
Dead	Has once been living but cannot carry out the necessary functions
Mini-beast	a small invertebrate animal such as an insect or spider
Cells	The basic part of all living things
Invertebrate	A creature that does not have a spine (human, horse, fish)
Vertebrate	a creature that does not have a spine, for example an insect, a worm, or an octopus
Plant	a living thing that grows in the earth and has a stem, leaves, and roots