Science KS1 Knowledge Organiser - Year 2
Living Things and Their Habitats

What I should already know?

• I know things are living, dead and things which have never been alive.
• I know the names of some common plants and types of trees..
• I know some animals are suitable to be kept as pets but others are not.
• I know all animals need water, air and food to survive.
• I know animals can be grouped into carnivores, herbivores and omnivores

What will I learn?

- *I can* explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive.
- I can identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited.
- I can identify different habitats around the world.
- I can identify that different habitats provide for the basic needs of different animals.
- I can identify and name different plants and animals in their habitats and micro habitats.
- I can describe how animals get thri food from plants and other animals.
- I can describe a simple food chain and identify and name different sources of food.

What I will learn next?

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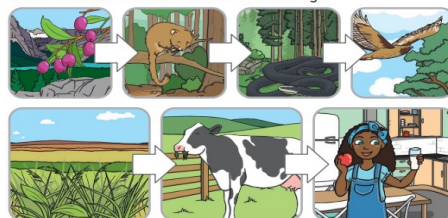I will recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways.
I will explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment.
I will recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers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

What is a micro habitat?

A microhabitat is a very small habitat where minibeasts live.

Short grass, flowers, rotting wood, under leaves and in the soil are types of microhabitats.

You will find worms, snails, ants, centipedes, millipedes and butterflies in these places.

This habitat is perfect for minibeasts because they have everything they need to survive such as leaves for food.

What is a food chain?

A **food chain** is a sequence describing how different animals eat each other, showing the order in which living things depend on each other for food.

What is a habitat?

Habitats are **places where animals and plants live**. The plants and animals - including humans - in a habitat need each other to survive. Most things live in habitats to which they are suited and different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants.

Examples of microhabitats:

short grass | flowers | inside rotting wood | under leaves | in and on soil

Food chains. The arrows mean 'is eaten by'.

Key Knowledge
Examples of habitats:

woodland | urban | coastal
rainforest | arctic | desert
ocean | river | mountain

Key Vocabulary

Carnivore	An animal that eats meat.
Consumer	An animal that eats plants or other animals.
Dead	Things that are **dead** were once **living**.
Depend	Many **living** things in a **habitat depend** on each other. This means they need each other for different things.
Food chain	A **food chain** shows how each animal gets its food.
Food source	This is the place a **living** thing's food comes from.
Habitat	A **habitat** is the natural place something lives and grows.
Herbivore	An animal that only eats plants.
Invertebrate	A creature that does not have a spine such as a worm
Life processes	These are the things that all **living** things do.
Living	Things that are living have ALL the life processes.
Micro-habitat	A very small **habitat** in places like under a rock, under leaves or on a branch.
Mini beast	A small invertebrate animal such as an insect or spider.
Never living	Things that were never alive such as metal, plastic or rock.
Omnivore	A person or animal that eats all kinds of food including meat and plants.
Predator	An animal that eats other animals.
Prey	Animals that are eaten by other animals.
Producer	A plant that makes its own food.
Source	Where something comes from.