Living Things and their Habitats (Year 2)

Prior Learning

What are the names of different animal groups?
What does carnivore, herbivore and omnivore mean?
What are the main features of a mammal?
What are the main features of a bird?
How do we look after our pets?

Key Vocabulary

living	Something that is or has ever been alive.
dead	A living thing that is no longer alive.

Tier 3 Vocabulary-Concepts/ subject specific/ academic words

consumer	A living thing that must eat to get energy necessary for life.
habitat	The home of an animal or plant.
food chain	Shows how each living thing gets food and how energy is passed from creature to creature.
predator	An animal that eats another animal.
prey	An animal that is eaten by another animal.
survival	Continuing to live and remain alive.

Key Facts

1) Living things reproduce and have offspring/babies. Cows have calves, horses have foals, hens have chicks, owls have owlets, crocodiles have hatchlings, dogs have puppies and cats have kittens.

2) Living things need five things to survive: water, food, shelter, sleep and oxygen.

3) A habitat is a natural home or environment for a living thing (desert, ocean, rainforest, arctic, savannah) and a microhabitat is a smaller habitat within a larger one (a flower bed in a garden and a tree within a forest).

4) Some animals have adapted to live in their habitats. For example, polar bears have thick fur to keep warm in the arctic, elephants have large ears which they flap to cool them down, camels have long eyelashes to keep sand from their eyes and humps to store water.

5)Food comes from different plants and animals. Beef comes from a cow, pork comes from a pig, chips/crisps come from potato and bread comes from wheat.

6) Food chains always start with a plant (producer) and have several consumers. Food chains show what is eaten by what and the arrows show the flow of energy.

Diagrams


desert


savannah


rainforest


ocean


arctic

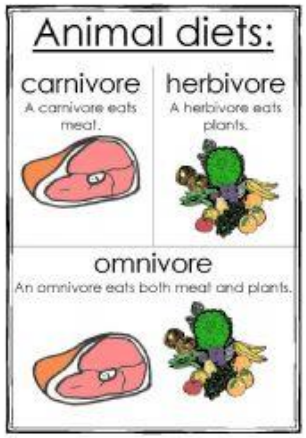

water

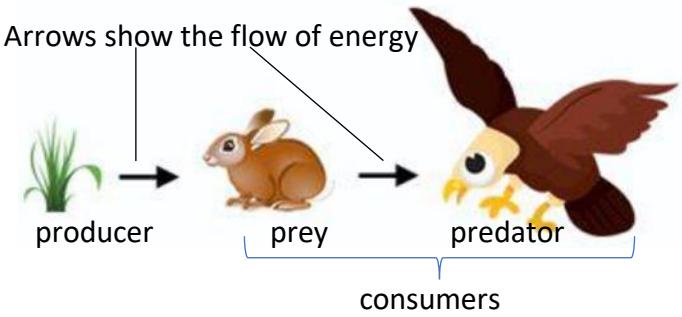

food


shelter

sleep

oxygen





Living things and their Habitats (Year 4)

Prior Learning

Year 2 – Living things and their habitats

- Animals need basic things to survive: Water, food, oxygen, shelter
- Plants also need sunlight, nutrients and space to grow
- Animals and plants are suited to the habitat they live in

Year 3 – Plants

- Different plants grow in different conditions
- All plants need water and nutrients, but some need sunlight more than others

Key Vocabulary

Growth: The process of increasing in size, value or importance		**Classification:** Arranging things into categories or groups	
Environment: A habitat in which living things grow	**Adapt:** Becoming different to suit the current conditions	**Invertebrate:** Animals without a backbone	**Vertebrate:** Animals with a backbone

Key Facts

1) Animals and plants are classified into groups – mammals, reptiles, amphibians, fish, birds, plants, flowers and trees.

2) Vertebrates include mammals, reptiles, amphibians, fish and birds

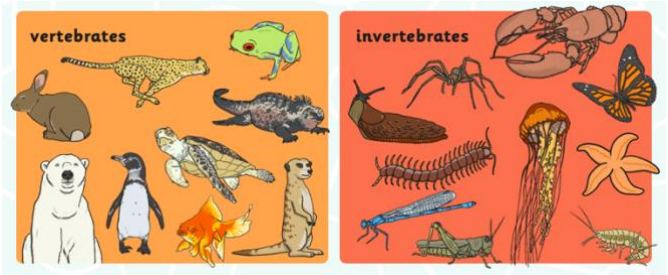
3) Invertebrates include snails, slugs, worms, spiders and insects.

4) Recognise the impact of humans on an environment, both positive (bug hotels) and negative (litter)

5) Environments can change quickly and pose dangers to living things, i.e. bush fires and avalanches

6) Environments can change over longer periods of time and pose dangers to living things, i.e. Antarctic – global warming

Images and Icons



Living things and their Habitats (Year 5)

Prior Learning

Year 4 – Living things and their habitats

- Think about different ways living things can be grouped. Which plants are flowering? Which are non-flowering?
- Which animals are vertebrates? Which are invertebrates?
- How can you classify different animals? What makes an animal a fish, reptile, mammal, amphibian or bird?
- How have humans affected the lives of living things? Have humans had a positive or negative impact?

Key Vocabulary

Growth: The process of increasing in size, value or importance

Classification: Arranging things into categories or groups

Reproduction: The production of offspring by asexual or sexual process

Seed Dispersal: The movement of seeds away from the parent plant

Species: A group of similar living organisms capable of reproduction

Similarity: Having resemblance without being identical

Key Facts

1) The life cycle of a mammal, reptile, amphibians, fish or bird is different. For example, mammals give birth to live young, whereas the others lay eggs.

2) Some organisms, like starfish, can reproduce asexually (without the need of another organism).

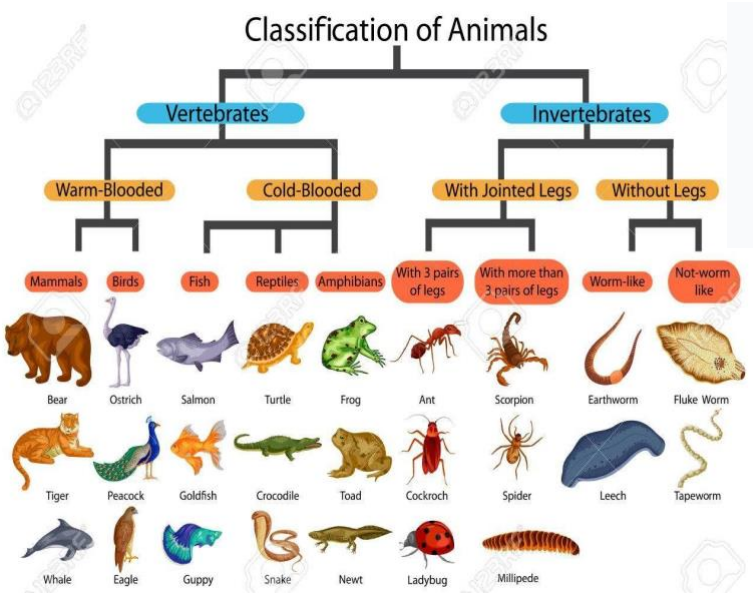
3) Plants can reproduce using seeds, but also root cuttings, stem cuttings, tubers and bulbs.

4) Animals go through physical and mental changes throughout their lives. Think about the differences between an egg, a chick and a fully grown chicken,.

5) Plants disperse their seeds as far and wide as possible to ensure that their species lives on.

6) David Attenborough has dedicated his life to study nature and conserve it as a naturalist

Images and Icons



Living things and their Habitats (Year 6)

Prior Learning

- Year 5: Living things and their Habitats

- Animals can be grouped in a variety of ways, for example:
1. Carnivores (meat eaters), Herbivores (plant eaters) and Omnivores (eat both)
2. Fish, birds, reptiles, amphibians and mammals

- Plant life cycles differ in the way they reproduce. They use different methods of seed dispersal to grow in different places.

Key Vocabulary

Growth: The process of increasing in size, value or importance

Classification: Arranging things into categories or groups

Fungus: A group of organisms that feed organic matter

Microbe: A microorganism

Species: A group or sort of living thing

Organism: An individual plant, animal or life form

Key Facts

1) Animals can be grouped into vertebrates (backbone) and invertebrates (no backbone)

2) Living things can be further separated into: plant, mammal, amphibian, bird, reptile, insect, crustacean, arachnid, mollusc.

3) Carl Linnaeus created a system to group living things according to their characteristics

4) Plants can be classified in a similar way using characteristics such as vascular (with roots and stems) and non-vascular (no roots) and flowering and non-flowering

5) Microorganisms (often called microbes) are living things which are too small to be seen with the naked eye

6) Microorganisms can be classified in different ways and include bacteria, fungi and protists. Some of these are helpful and some are harmful to people.

Images and Icons