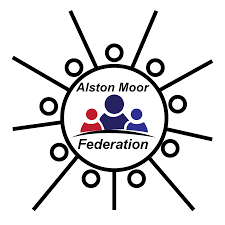
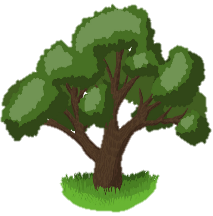


Cross Fell Year 1/2 

**Living things and their habitats -Knowledge Organiser**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Overview** | | |  | Food Chains | | | |
| What should we already know? Building on our prior knowledge.  We should beable to identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals  We should beable to identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.  -All around us, there are some things that are alive, some things that are dead, and some things that have never been alive.  -All living things have certain characteristics that help to keep them alive and healthy.  -Living things live in habitats that suit them, and which provide for their basic needs.  -Living things depend on other living things in order to survive. | | |  | -In this unit we will learn about and create food chains but what are they?  -Every living thing needs food in order to create energy. This process is called nutrition.  -Plants achieve nutrition by photosynthesising, using water, carbon dioxide and light.  -Animals cannot photosynthesise. They need to eat food (either plants or other animals) in order to get energy.  -Therefore, living things depend upon one another to live. |  |  |  |
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|  |  | |  |  | | | |
| **Characteristics of Living Things** | | |  | **Habitats- What we will learn and key vocabulary we will encounter** | | | |
| M-R-S G-R-E-N- Our key vocabulary  You can remember the seven features of living things by using the acronym MRS GREN. | | |  | -A habitat is a home environment for plants, animals, and other living things.  -Examples of habitats include:  -Desert; Rainforest;  -Woodland; Ocean;  -Meadow; Seashore.  -Micro-habitats are small, specific home environments, e.g. individual trees, a pond, under a rock, or a pile of logs.  -Habitats contain features that make them suitable to the things that live there, e.g., food, shelter, or temperature.  -Habitats can change over the year & over time, so some animals migrate. | | | |
| M | Movement | Animals move in many different ways. Plants grow and turn towards light. |
| R | Respiration | Plants and animals use oxygen in the air to turn food into energy. |
|  |
| S | Sensitivity | Living things can detect changes in their surroundings. |  |
| G | Growth | Living things get bigger and grow. |
| R | Reproduction | Animals have young. Plants create seeds from which new plants grow. |  |
|  |
| E | Excretion | Living things get rid of things that they make but don’t need. |  |
| N | Nutrition | Living things need food/nutrients for energy. |



Dead

Alive

Never Been Alive



Lamp Post

Phone

Bone

Fallen Leaves

Oak Tree

Lion