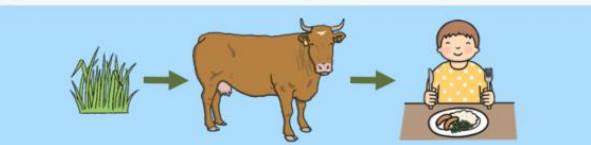


Key Diagrams

Food chains- The arrows mean 'is eaten by'



Examples of microhabitats



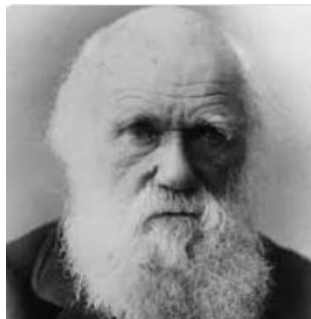
Examples of habitats



Key Facts

1. Things can be categorised as either living, dead, or have never been alive.
2. Polar bears have large feet to stop them sinking in the snow. They have white fur so they are camouflaged. Their fur is thick to keep them warm.
3. Life Processes- these are the things that all living things do. They move, breathe, sense, grow, make babies, get rid of waste and get their energy from food.
4. Charles Darwin investigated different plants and animals in different habitats all over the world.

This is Charles Darwin



Vocabulary

Living	Things that are living have all the life processes.
Dead	Things that are dead were once living. They did have all the life processes, but don't now.
Never been alive	Things made out of metal, plastic or rock were never living. They never had the life processes.
Food chain	A food chain shows how each animal gets its food. Food chains are one of the ways that living things depend on each other to stay alive.
Food sources	This is the place a living things food comes from.
Habitat	A habitat is a natural place something lives. A habitat provides living things with everything they need to survive, such as food, shelter and water.
Microhabitat	A microhabitat is a very small habitat in places like under a rock, under leaves or on a branch. Minibeasts live in microhabitats. The microhabitats have everything they need to survive.
Depend	Many living things depend on each other. This means they need each other for different things.
Survive	This means they stay alive.