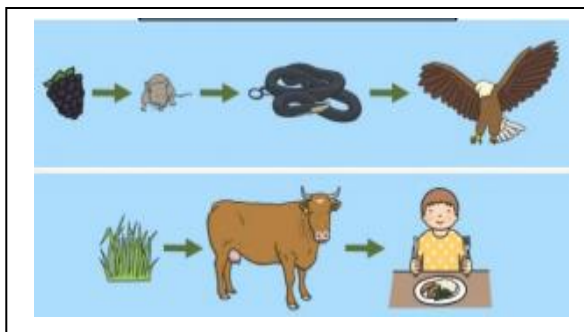


What I should already know?

They can identify and name a variety of common animals including fish and birds. They can name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.

Top 8 Vocabulary

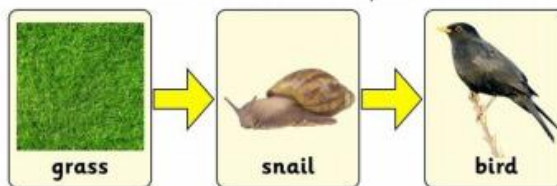
Habitat	An animal's home.
Living	Things that are living have all the life processes
Dead	Things that are dead were once living. They did have all the life processes but now don't.
Never living	Things that are made out of metal, plastic or rock were never living. They never had the life processes.
Food chain	Shows how an animal gets its food. Food chains are one of the ways living things depend on each other to stay alive.



What will I know by the end of the unit?

I will know the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive. I will know that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and be able to describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other. I will name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats. I will describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food.

The animals and plants in any habitat are linked together through **food chains**. Food chains show what animals eat. Here is an example...



Top 5 Facts

1. Examples of habitats include oceans, cold deserts, hot deserts, tropical rainforests and ponds.



2. There are 7 life processes: Movement, Respiration, Sensitivity, Growth, Reproduction, Excretion and Nutrition. They can be remembered using the acronym MRS GREN

3. A food chain always starts with a producer, an organism that makes food. Plants are producers.



4. Camels have long eye lashes to stop sand getting in their eyes.



5. Polar bears have large feet to stop them sinking in the snow. They have white fur, so they are camouflaged.



