

# Year 2- Habitats (animals)

## What you've learnt already

- Some features of main vertebrate groups and examples of animals in each group.
- Vocabulary herbivore, omnivore, carnivore and examples of animals in each group.

## Choices

To think about where they would like a certain animal to live and what features they need in order to survive.

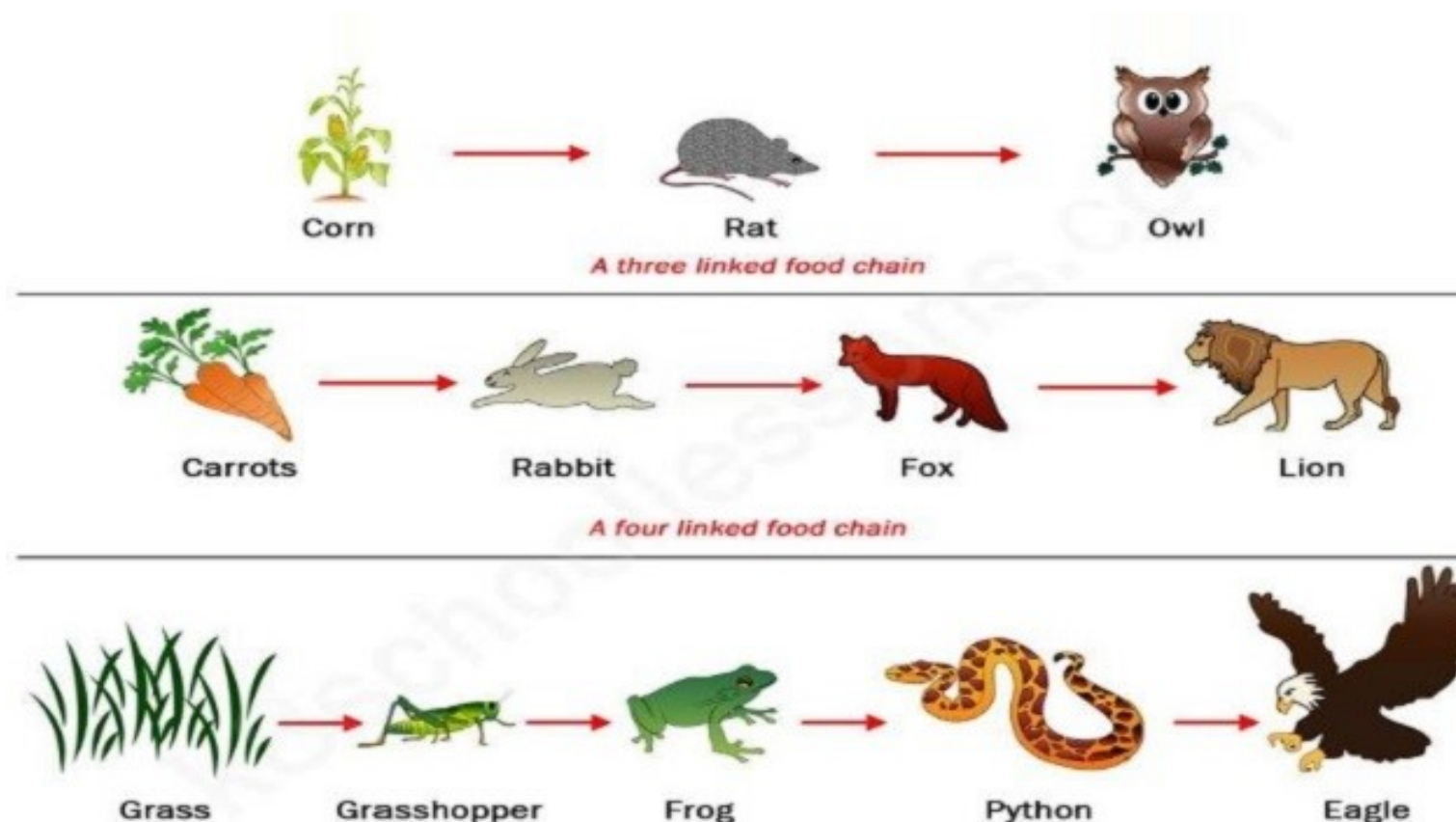
To pick which animals fit within a food chain.

To think about how their actions can affect habitats and food chains.

## Key Vocabulary

|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| Habitat       | An area where an animal lives—jungle, meadow, dessert                  |
| Micro Habitat | The space within a habitat e.g tree                                    |
| Offspring     | The child or young of a particular human,                              |
| Adult         | A human or other animal that has reached                               |
| Alive         | Something that is living   |
| Dead          | Something that is no long living.                                      |
| Similarities  | Things that are the same.  |
| Food chain    | Something that shows how animals eat which follows on from each other. |
| Carnivore     | An animal that eats only meat  |
| Herbivore     | An animal that eats only plants  |
| Omnivore      | An animals that eats both plants and animals                           |

## Diagrams



## Lesson Sequence

- L1 WALT: understand what a habitat is and why certain animals live in certain habitats
- L2 WALT: know that animals including humans, have offspring which grow in to adults
- L3 WALT: understand the difference between alive and dead
- L4 WALT: understand what animals eat
- L5 WALT: understand a food chain.

## Key Knowledge

Understand that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited.  
 Know some local habitats (including micro-habitats) and non-local habitats.  
 Be able to describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals.  
 Start to identify ways in which animals are adapted to their habitat e.g. wings.  
 Identify and name a variety of animals in their habitats, including microhabitats  
 Understand that animals give birth to eggs or young and that these grow into adults.  
 Be able to match young animals to adults.  
 Understand what the young need to survive.  
 Understand life processes.  
 Understand the differences between things that are living, dead and things that have never been alive. Sort and classify in a chart.  
 (Possible use the pond and garden areas to find and identify as living, dead, never been alive)