Topic	Why would a dinosaur not make a good pet? (Science Y2 Wild)				
N.C Learning Objectives	Explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive Identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats 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.				
Vocabulary	**Indigenous** Produced, growing, living, or occurring naturally in a particular region or environment.	**Woodland** Woodland is a low-density forest with plenty of sunlight and limited shade.	**Rainforest** Tropical rainforests are forests with tall trees, warm climates and lots of rain.	**Species** A group of animals, plants or other living things that all share common characteristics and that are all classified as alike in some manner.	**Microhabitats** Microhabitats are the small-scale physical requirements of a particular organism or a community of organisms.

	LEARNING OBJECTIVE	STICKY KNOWLEDGE FACT	CORE LEARNING
Lesson 1	We are learning about animals that lay eggs	Laying eggs in a nest is much safer, because then they're better protected and can't fall out	• Learn about all animals that lay eggs. • Classify them into groups. • Consider the largest and smallest, etc. • Discuss why humans do not lay eggs and have offspring that grow into adults.
Lesson 2	We are learning about why habitats are so important	A habitat is a place that an animal lives in. It provides the animal with food, water and shelter. Without these things cannot survive.	• Which different habitats dinosaurs lived in? • How did the earth change and therefore make habitats unsustainable • Why did dinosaurs become extinct?

Lesson 3	We are learning about different habitats	There are many different kinds of forests in different climates, but trees are the one thing they have in common	• Identify and name which animals naturally inhabit the forest or woodland. • Identify the male and female names, specific habitats, diet, predator or prey, how long do they live etc • Identify 6 familiar animals who live in the UK forest or woodlands and 6 animals that live in the forest or woodland outside the UK (identifying the above features)

Lesson 4	We are learning about different habitats	Rivers, lakes, ponds and streams are all freshwater habitats.	• Identify and name which UK animals and plants naturally inhabit:
			  - Rivers
			  - Lakes
			  - Ponds
			  - sea
			Discuss how these habitats may be called something different e.g a lake in Scotland is known as a loch
			• Discuss the differences between the habitat e.g a pond is still water, a river is fast flowing water etc.
			• Explore why the habitat (and microhabitat) is suitable, where they have their young, if they live in large groups, if they live near the surface or below the water, how they obtain their food from plants and other animals etc

Lesson 5	We are learning about different habitats	Rivers, lakes, ponds and the sea are an ideal habitat for aquatic animals.	• Identify and name which animals and plants outside the UK naturally inhabit:
			  - Rivers
			  - Lakes
			  - Ponds
			  - sea
			• Explore why the habitat (and microhabitat) is suitable, where they have their young, if they live in large groups, if they live near the surface or below the water, how they obtain their food from plants and other animals etc

Lesson 6	We are learning about the most suitable habitats for humans •	Human habitats are places where people live and where they can find all the things they need to survive.	• Identify different types of houses from around the world (ensure that when looking at houses like igloos and tepees the children understand that they are not typical houses for all people that live in that part of the world? • Explore the habitat of humans • Focus on houses within the UK. What makes a house an ideal habitat for humans? Why do we have the rooms we do? Why is each room needed and important?
Lesson 7	We are learning to compare different animal habitats		• Make comparisons between the different animal habitats (for example, 1 that lives in water, 1 that lives in trees, 1 that lives in a rainforest, 1 that lives on land making sure they don't choose only animals from the UK) • Children to draw upon taught knowledge during the unit explaining why they live where they do and how that habitat gives them everything they need.
Lesson 8	We are learning to compare the differences and similarities of animal and human habitats		• Children to draw upon taught knowledge form across the unit.