

St Bernards Primary School – Science

Topic: Living things and their habitats (Animals in the Wider World)

Summer term

Year 2

What should I already know?

- The names of some common plants and types of trees.
- Some animals are suitable to be kept as pets but others are not.
- All animals need water, air, sleep, shelter and food to survive.
- All animals can be grouped into vertebrates and invertebrates.
- Animals can be grouped into carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.
- Animals including humans have offspring which grow into adults.
- How to group animals according to their individual characteristics including by appearance, sounds made, texture of skin / fur etc.
- Which things are living, dead or have never been alive.
- Names of minibeasts common to the local area.
- Microhabitats are small areas of a larger habitat (for example a log is a microhabitat but the forest which the log is in, is the habitat).
- How animals and plants depend on each other.
- That different minibeasts are suited to different habitats.
- The positive effects minibeasts have on their habitats and the wider environment.
- How to create a variety of food chains beginning with a plant.
- That minibeasts can be carnivores, omnivores or herbivores.

Investigate!

- Investigate and compare some of the major biomes of the world via research and by using visual images (tundras, tropical rainforests, grasslands and savannahs, deserts and oceans).
- Name animals and plants from around the world and match them to their biomes.
- Research how animals are well adapted to their environment / biome (tiger, camel and polar bear).
- Develop a hypothesis to explain why animals and plants might not survive if they were put into an alternative biome (eg tiger in the Arctic or orchid in the desert).
- Explore camouflage in animals via creating camouflage paintings.

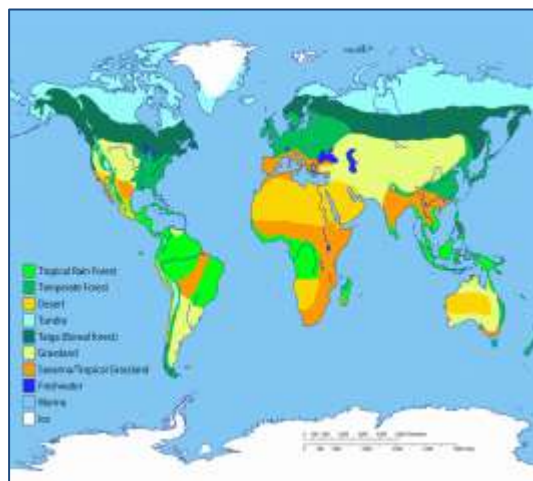
What will I know by the end of the unit?

What is a biome?

- A biome is an area of our planet that is home to certain groups /types of plants and animals that can survive there.
- How to use a key to identify some of the earth's major biomes on a world map.
- Examples of the world's biomes include tundras, tropical rainforests, grasslands and savannahs, deserts and oceans.
- The biome for the UK is a temperate deciduous forest – an area dominated by trees that lose their leaves each year. These areas have warm, moist summers and cool winters.
- The largest biomes on our planet are the oceans.
- The driest biomes are the desert regions.

Which of the Earth's biomes support which animals and plants?

- The names of animals and plants that live in different biomes.
- How animals and plants are adapted to enable survival in their own environment/biome (inc camouflage).
- Why and how animals are suited to their own biome and why they would not survive in an alternative biome. Eg a polar bear in the desert.



Vocabulary

adapts	make something suitable for a new use.
biomes	a natural area of vegetation and animals.
camouflage	hide or disguise the presence of an animal.
canopy	the uppermost branches of a tree forming a continuous layer of foliage.
continuous	unbroken, whole, without interruption.
depend	If you depend on someone or something, you need them in order to be able to survive physically.
desert	dry land where very little rain falls usually with very little vegetation.
environment	the surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal or plant lives.
foliage	plant leaf collectively.
grassland	large open area of land covered with grass used for grazing.
grazing	animals feeding from the land.
habitat	the natural environment in which an animal or plant normally lives or grows.
lifeform	any living thing.
marine	found in the sea.
microhabitat	a small part of the environment that supports a habitat, such as a fallen log in a forest.
oceans	a very large expanse of sea.
plant	a living thing that grows in the earth and has a stem, leaves and roots.
region	an area, especially part of a country of the world.
Savannah / Savanna	large open area of land covered mostly with grass but with a few trees.
season	parts of the marked by particular weather patterns.
survive	continue to live or exist.
thrive	grow or develop well.
tree	a tall plant that has a hard trunk, branches and leaves.
tropical - rainforest	vast areas of dense forest in which there is no dry season.
tundra	vast, flat, treeless area of land.
vegetation	plants, trees and flowers.

