

## Year 2 Knowledge Organiser

Unit: Living Things and Their Habitats around the world and Animals- diet, health and growth

### Unit Lessons

- Explore the differences between things that are living, dead and things that have never been alive
- Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in a microhabitats
- Know that living things live in environments to which they are suited
- Appreciate that environments are constantly changing
- Describe life in the ocean
- Appreciate the dangers of ocean life
- Explore the Arctic and Antarctic habitat
- Explore the rainforest and its problems
- Understand desert, underground and ocean habitats
- Learn about the food chain



Habitats around the world

# Did you know



A life cycle is called a 'cycle' because it goes round and round and repeats itself.

A female frog lays around 1,000 eggs at a time!

A **habitat** is a place where living things, such as animals and **plants**, can find all of the things they need to **survive**. This includes food, water, air, space to move and grow and some shelter.

Some **habitats** in our local area include the river and woodlands. Other habitats include the coast and the forest.

A **microhabitat** is a small area which differs somehow from the surrounding habitat.

Many animals and plants have changed over time to adapt to their habitat.

Some **habitats** are large, like the ocean, and some are very small, such as under a log.

## What is a microhabitat?

- **Microhabitats** are very small **habitats** where **minibeasts** may live.
- Examples of **microhabitats** include under stones, in grass, under fallen leaves and in the soil.
- **Minibeasts** that can be found there include worms, snails, ants, centipedes, millipedes, and butterflies and they help to keep the **microhabitat** healthy.
- **Minibeasts** are able to **survive** in their **habitats** because they can find the things they need to **survive** there, such as food and water. For example, caterpillars can **survive** on leaves as they give them food.

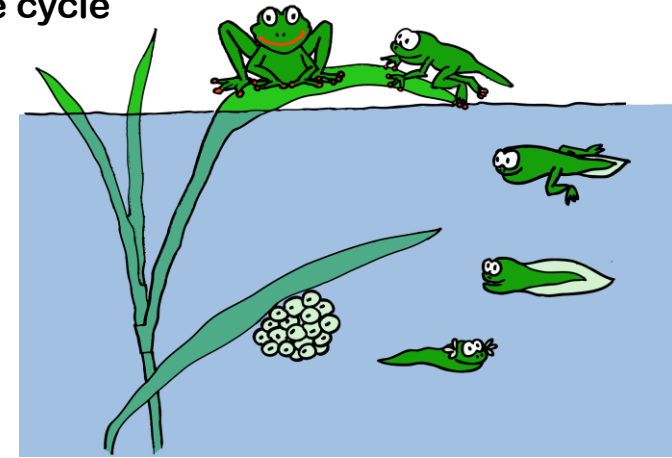
- Animals and **plants** depend on each other to **survive**. For example, worms **depend** on **plants** because they feed on dead leaves, but **plants** depend on worms who make the soil healthy by digging holes and allowing air in.
- Birds also need worms because they eat them. Worms are a **source** of food for birds.
- This called a **food chain**.
- If there were no worms, there would be less birds as there would be more competition for food. The soil would not be as healthy without worms.
- All living things (or things that were once living) have a part to play in **food chains**. Without them, other animals and **plants** may not be able to survive.



# Vocabulary

Key Word	Meaning
birth	The time when a baby or young animal comes out of it's mother's body, or hatches.
growth	When a person, animal or plant gets bigger or develops.
reproduction	The process of having babies or producing young.
death	The end of life.
life cycle	The changes that an animal or plant goes through during its life.
desert	An area covered by sand and rocks with very little water or plants.
woodland	A land on which many trees grow which is home to many animals.
producer	A plant is an example of this because it uses the sun to make its own food.
root vegetable	The fleshy root of a plant used as a vegetable such as a carrot, swede, or beetroot.
living	Alive.
excrete	To give out cellular waste from the body usually as urine or sweat.
microhabitat	A small home or habitat which is slightly different from some surrounding more extensive habitat.
habitat	The natural area or place where an animal or plant lives.

A frog life cycle



## Some habitats

desert

rainforest

woodland

mountain

river

ocean