## Year 2 Science – LIVING THINGS and their habitats

## Overview and interesting books

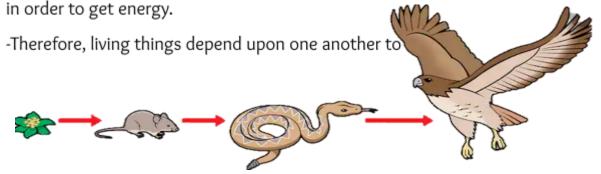


## Food Chains

-Every living thing needs <u>food</u> in order to <u>create energy</u>. This process is called <u>nutrition</u>.

-Plants achieve nutrition by photosynthesising, using water, carbon dioxide and light.

-<u>Animals cannot photosynthesise</u>. They need to <u>eat food</u> (either plants or other animals) in order to get energy.



	Characteristics of Living Things		Habitats	
M-R-S G-R-E-N You can remember the seven features of living things by using the acronym MRS GREN.			A CALLER CAR	-A <u>habitat</u> is a <u>home environment</u> fo plants, animals, and other living thi
М	Movement	Animals move in many different ways. Plants grow and turn towards light.		-Examples of habitats include:
R	Respiration	Plants and animals use oxygen in the air to turn food into energy.		-Desert; Rainforest; -Woodland; Ocean;
S	Sensitivity	Living things can detect changes in their surroundings.		-Meadow; Seashore.
G	Growth	Living things get bigger and grow.		- <u>Micro-habitats</u> are <u>small, specific h</u> <u>environments</u> , e.g. individual trees, pond, under a rock, or a pile of logs
R	Reproduction	Animals have young. Plants create seeds from which new plants grow.		-Habitats contain features that ma them <u>suitable</u> to the things that liv
E	Excretion	Living things get rid of things that they make but don't need.		there, e.g., food, shelter, or temper
Ν	Nutrition	Living things need food/nutrients for energy.		- <u>Habitats can change</u> over the year time, so some animals <u>migrate.</u>



Fallen Leaves





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