

Key Vocabulary

1	Living	Having life, needing food and water in order to survive.
2	Non-living	Not alive or living.
3	Habitats	The natural environment of an animal or plant.
	Micro-habitats	A habitat which is small. An example of a microhabitat is a caterpillar snacking on leaves which have fallen from a tree. A specific habitat, typically extremely small, such as a cave corner or a cardboard box.
	Local habitats	Habitats found near to us.
4	Conditions	Something that must happen before another event or thing can occur. Examples include damp and dark.
5	Characteristics	Features of different habitats.
6	Adaptation	To change for a particular use.
7	Food chain	A series of living beings in which each serves as food for the next.
8	Carnivore	An animal that eats meat.
9	Omnivore	An animal that lives on a diet of both plants and animals.
10	Herbivore	An animals that eats plants.
11	Reproduce	To have young or offspring.
12	Producer	To make something.
13	Consumer	To eat what has been produced.

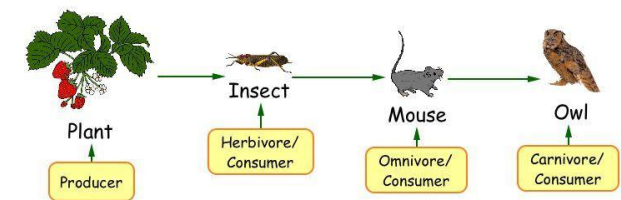
Sticky Knowledge

1	Local habitats include parks, woodland and gardens.
2	Habitats beyond the locality include beaches, rainforests, deserts, oceans and mountains.
3	All living things live in a habitat to which they are suited and it must provide everything they need to survive.
4	A habitat is a place where a living thing lives.
5	A microhabitat is a very small habitat
6	Animals need water, food, air and shelter to survive. Their habitat must provide all these things
7	All objects are either living, dead or have never been alive.
8	Living things are plants (including seeds) and animals.
9	Dead things include dead animals and plants and parts of plants and animals that are no longer attached e.g. leaves and twigs, shells, fur, hair and feathers.
10	An object made of wood is classed as dead. Objects made of rock, metal and plastic have never been alive.
11	Animals and plants live in a habitat to which they are suited, which means that animals have suitable features that help them move and find food and plants have suitable features that help them to grow well. The habitat provides the basic needs of the animals and plants – shelter, food and water.
12	Within a habitat there are different micro-habitats e.g. in a woodland – in the leaf litter, on the bark of trees, on the leaves. These micro-habitats have different conditions e.g. light or dark, damp or dry. These conditions affect which plants and animals live there.
13	The plants and animals in a habitat depend on each other for food and shelter etc. The way that animals obtain their food from plants and other animals can be shown in a food chain.
14	Know how a specific habitat provides for the basic needs of things living there (plants and animals).

Key Questions

1	Can you match certain living things to the habitats they are found in?
2	Can they explain the differences between living and non-living things?
3	Can you describe some of the life processes common to plants and animals, including humans?
4	Can you describe some of the life processes common to plants and animals, including humans?
5	Can you decide whether something is living, dead or non-living?
6	Can you describe how a habitat provides for the basic needs of things living there?
7	Can you describe a range of different habitats?
8	Can you describe how plants and animals are suited to their habitat?
9	Can you name some characteristics of an animal that help it to live in a particular habitat?
10	Can you describe what animals need to survive and link this to their habitats?

The Food Chain Of An Owl



A food chain shows the path of energy from one living thing to another.

Prior Vocabulary

1	Homes	The place where a person or animal lives.
2	Sty	A home for pigs
3	Stable	A building where animals such as horses or cows are kept and fed.
4	Burrow	A hole or tunnel dug by certain animals for use as a hiding place or home.
5	Den	The resting place of rabbits and other wild animals.
6	Local	Something or someone that is near to where you live.
7	Environment	All the things together that surround animals and humans in the natural world, including the air, the water, and the soil.
8	Seasons	One of the four parts of the year; spring, summer, fall, and winter.
9	Living things	Something that is alive.
10	Survive	To continue to live.
11	Water	A clear liquid that has no taste or odor. Water takes the form of rain, rivers, oceans, and lakes and is a requirement for most forms of life.
12	Food	Anything that contains nutrients and is eaten by living creatures in order to maintain life, health, and growth.
13	Warmth	The condition of being warm.
14	Shelter	A place or structure that gives protection against weather or danger.

Prior Knowledge

- 1 Animals can live in homes as pets and also in the wild.
- 2 Animal's homes have different names. Pigs live in a sty, horses in a stable, rabbits in a burrow, foxes in a den.
- 3 The local environment is a habitat for living things and can change during the seasons
- 4 Living things need to be cared for in order for them to survive. They need water, food, warmth and shelter.

Future Learning

1. Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways.
2. Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment.
3. Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things.
4. Construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey.

