



Welton Primary School—Science Knowledge Organiser



Year: 2

Living Things and Their Habitat

Biology

What should I already know?


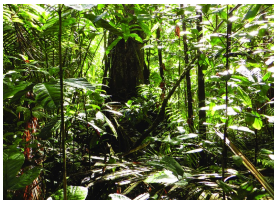



- I can identify and name some wild and garden plants and some common animals.
- I know that trees are either deciduous or evergreen.
- I know the structure of common flowering plants, trees and common animals.

Vocabulary

move	Change of place or position
basic needs	Things needed to survive
shelter	A place that gives protection
suitable	Has everything that is needed for something to live.
suited	Has adaptations to help it survive
habitat	Home to plants, animals and other living things
micro-habitat	Small part of a larger habitat

All living things have certain characteristics that help to keep them alive and healthy.
Living things live in habitats that suit them, and which provide for their basic needs.
Living things depend on other living things in order to survive.






Ocean	Rainforest	Desert	Woodland	Polar
				
An ocean habitat is filled with salty water. Animals need to be able to breathe underwater to survive. Plants need to be near the surface so they can still get light from the sun to make food.	A rainforest habitat is warm and wet. Trees grow very tall so animals and plants need to be able to live in shady places or be able to climb up to reach the light. Animals need to be able to cool down quickly.	A desert habitat can be very hot and sandy. There is very little rain and water is hard to find. Animals and plants need to be able to store water to use when there is none around them.	A woodland habitat has areas of trees and areas of grasses and shrubs. Animals need to be able to adapt to changes in weather from warm summer days to cold snowy winters.	A polar habitat is filled with ice and snow. Animals need to be able to keep warm and wait a long time for food. Plants need to be tough and able to survive under deep layers of snow.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shark • Clown fish 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree frog • Sloth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Camel • Lizard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deer • Fox 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Killer Whale • Penguin



Micro-habitats are small, areas that are part of a bigger habitat.

They contain features that make them suitable to the things that live there, e.g. food, shelter, or temperature.



A Fallen Log	Rock Pool	A Clump of Grass
		
It is dark and warm inside. Minibeasts live here because they can eat the rotting wood, keep moist and burrow inside. They are safe from birds that want to eat them.	The microhabitat of a rock pool changes as the tide comes in and out of the pool. The pool provides shelter for the animals and plants that need water to survive.	A clump of grass is a microhabitat. It is home to many minibeasts that eat the grass, shelter in the clump and camouflage in the leaves.