Science Knowledge Organiser

Topic: Living Things and their Habitat | **Year: 2** | **Strand: Biology**

Southwold Primary School

What should I already know?

- There are different animals and plants.
- Nature looks different in in different areas of the world.
- Things can be made from different materials (e.g. wood, plastic, metal etc.).

What will I know by the end of this unit?

- Explore and compare the differences of things that are alive, are dead but have lived, or have never lived.
- Explore different habitats and know which organisms are suited to living in these areas and how.
- Identify and name plants and animals in some habitats.
- Understand what a microhabitat is.
- Understand how a simple food chain works when animals eat plants as their food and that these animals might themselves be eaten as food too.

Habitats

Living, dead but have lived and never lived

Objects are made from different materials. If you know where these materials come from you can order them into three groups:

- **Living** (example: chicken, tree and butterfly)
- **Dead but have lived** (example: chicken nuggets, wooden pencil, broccoli)
- **Never lived** (example: a tin can, bricks, scissors)

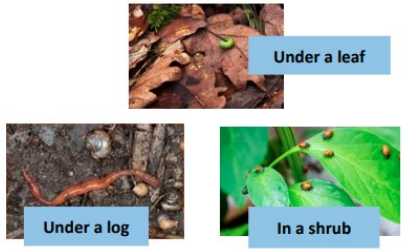
Simple food chain

A **food chain** is a diagram which shows how animals and plans are linked by what they eat.

The grass (**producer)** is eaten by a rabbit (**consumer**). The rabbit is eaten by a fox (**secondary consumer**) .

Microhabitat

An very small and specific area where certain plants or animals live is called a **microhabitat.**



Vocabulary

environment	The area in which an organism lives.
consumer	The organism that eats plants.
food chain	The diagram the shows who eats who or what.
habitat	A place that an animal or plant lives. It provides the animal or plant with food, water and shelter.
microhabitat	Very small habitat (e.g. under a log).
organisms	A living thing (animal or plant but also a virus).
producer	A plant who uses the energy from light to grow.
secondary producer	An animal that eats another animal is called a secondary consumer.

Working Scientifically

- Asking simple questions.
- Identifying and classifying.
- Observing closely using simple tools.
- Using their observations to suggest answers to questions.
- Presenting information in a structured way to show scientific understanding.