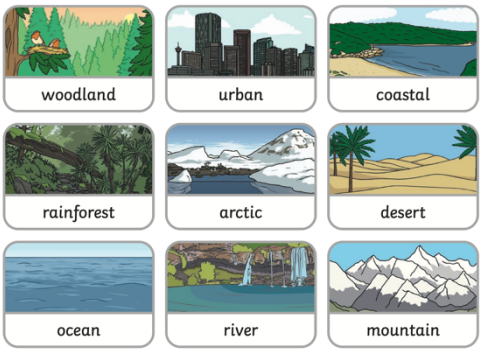
Living things and their habitat

Year 2 Science: Living things and their habitat	
Scientific Concepts	
Classification	**Systematic arrangement in groups or category.**
Environment	**The circumstances, objects, or conditions by which one is surrounded**
Core Vocabulary	
Habitat	A natural place something lives. A habitat provides living things with everything they need to survive such as food, oxygen, shelter and water.
Microhabitat	A small habitat in places like under a rock, under leaves or a dead log. Minibeasts live in microhabitats. The microhabitats have everything they need to survive.
Consumer	A living thing that must eat to get energy necessary for life.
Predator	An animal that kills and eats another animal.

Images/diagrams

Examples of habitats:



Movement **G**rowth
Respiration **R**eproduction
Sensitivity **E**xcretion
Nutrition

Sometimes, scientists use **food chains** to show what different animals eat in a **habitat**.
This is a simple food chain:

The arrows mean 'is eaten by'.
The grass is eaten by the rabbit. The rabbit is eaten by the fox.

Examples of microhabitats:

Key Knowledge	
1	Some animals have adapted to live in their habitats. For example, polar bears have thick fur to keep warm in the arctic and elephants have large ears which they flap to cool them down.
2	All living things have 7 processes (MRS GREN). All living things move, breath, sense, grown, reproduce, produce waste and get their energy from food.
3	All animals need water, food and oxygen. Shelter is important for protection; the animal's habitat provide this.
4	Food chains always start with a plant (producer) and have several consumers. Food chains show what is eaten by what and the arrows show the flow of energy.
5	A habitat is a natural home or environment for a living thing. Some examples of habitats include desert, ocean, rainforest or the arctic.
6	A micro-habitat is a smaller habitat within a larger one, some examples would be a flower bed in a garden, under rocks or under a dead log.