Colney Heath School ~ Science		
Topic: Living things and their habitats	**Year: 2**	**Biology**

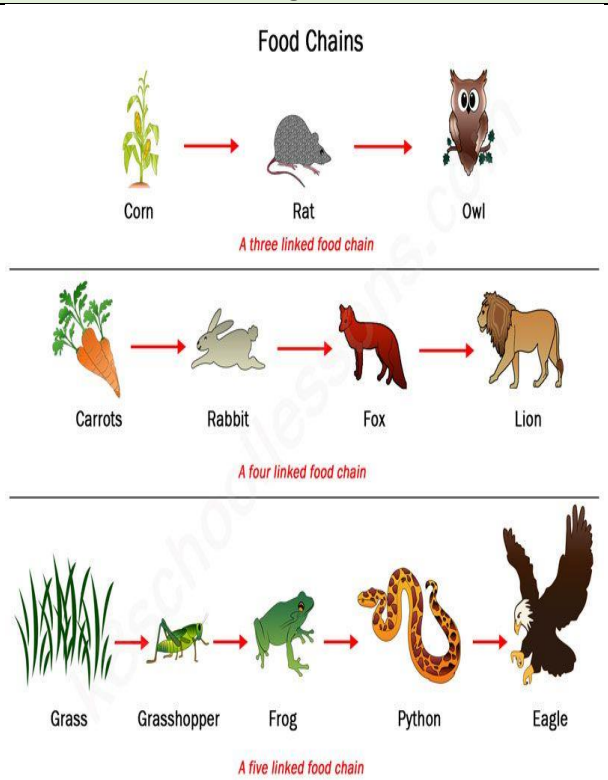
What should I already know?

The names of some common plants and types of trees.
Some animals are suitable to be kept as pets but others are not.
All animals need water, air and food to survive and can be grouped into vertebrates and invertebrates. Animals can also be grouped into carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.
Animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults

Vocabulary

Extinction	An animal or plant species becomes extinct when there are no more individuals of that species alive anywhere in the world - the species has died out.
Plant	A living thing that grows in the earth and has a stem, leaves, and roots.
Seed	The small, hard part from which a new plant grows.
Adaptation	How animals and plants have certain features so they can live successfully in their habitat

Diagrams



Food chains

Vocabulary

Food Chain	A series of living things which are linked to each other because each thing feeds on the one next to it in the series.
Habitat	The natural environment in which an animal or plant normally lives. They can find all of the things they need to survive. This includes food, water, air, space to move and grow and some shelter.
Microhabitat	A small part of the environment that supports a habitat, such as a fallen log in a forest.
Minibeast	A small invertebrate animal such as an insect or spider.
Depend	If you depend on someone or something, you need them in order to be able to survive physically. Animals and plants depend on each other to survive. For example, worms depend on plants because they feed on dead leaves, but plants depend on worms who make the soil healthy by digging holes and allowing air in.
Vegetation	Plants, trees and flowers

Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.		Nutrients	Substances that are found in food and provides energy. They are needed for growth and life.
Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.		Source	Where something comes from
			Germination	When a seed starts to grow.
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The Big Picture	**By the end of our project we will know that**
Biology B1: Living things are special collections of matter that make copies of themselves, use energy and grow. B2: Living things on Earth come in a huge variety of different forms that are all related because they all came from the same starting point 4.5 billion years ago. B3: The different kinds of life, animals, plants and microorganisms, have evolved over millions of generations into different forms in order to survive in the environments in which they live.	Living things move, grow, consume nutrients and reproduce; dead things used to do these things, but no longer do; and things that never lived have never done these things. Seeds and bulbs need to be buried underground in soil and that they will grow into adult plants under the right conditions (water, warmth). Polar bears are an example of an animal adapted to its environment – thick fur for warmth and oily paw pads to ensure that they don't freeze to the ice. Camels are another example – long eyelashes to keep the sand out and the ability to close their noses, also to keep the sand out. Cacti are an example of a plant adapted to its environment – thick skin keeps a store of water safe; sharp spikes keep animals from stealing the water. Woodlice live under logs – an example of a microhabitat - as they need somewhere dark and damp so that they do not dry out. Frogs can live in ponds – an example of a microhabitat - as they water in which to lay their eggs (frogspawn). Plants absorb energy from the Sun; this energy is consumed by herbivorous animals; and that carnivorous animals eat other animals. The arrows on a food chain show the direction that the energy travels.