

Year 2

Summer 1

Big Question- Would you prefer to live in a hot or cold country?

Please read through the following with your child to prepare them for what they will be learning

## Living Things and Their Habitats

Year 2

Key Vocabulary	
<b>life processes</b>	These are the things that all <b>living</b> things do. They move, breathe, sense, grow, make babies, get rid of waste and get their energy from food.
<b>living</b>	Things that are <b>living</b> have all the <b>life processes</b> .
<b>dead</b>	Things that are <b>dead</b> were once <b>living</b> . They did have all the <b>life processes</b> but don't now.
<b>never living</b>	Things made out of metal, plastic or rock were <b>never living</b> . They never had the <b>life processes</b> .
<b>food chain</b>	A <b>food chain</b> shows how each animal gets its food. <b>Food chains</b> are one of the ways that <b>living</b> things <b>depend</b> on each other to stay alive.
<b>food sources</b>	This is the place a <b>living</b> thing's food comes from.

## Key Knowledge



**Food chains.** The arrows mean 'is eaten by'.



## Key Vocabulary

<b>habitat</b>	A <b>habitat</b> is the natural place something lives. A <b>habitat</b> provides <b>living</b> things with everything they need to <b>survive</b> such as food, shelter and water.
<b>microhabitat</b>	A <b>microhabitat</b> is a very small <b>habitat</b> in places like under a rock, under leaves or on a branch. Minibeasts live in <b>microhabitats</b> . The <b>microhabitats</b> have everything they need to <b>survive</b> .
<b>depend</b>	Many <b>living</b> things in a <b>habitat</b> <b>depend</b> on each other. This means they need each other for different things.
<b>survive</b>	This means to stay alive.

Examples of **microhabitats**:



short grass



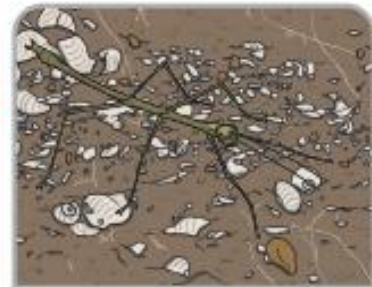
flowers



inside rotting wood



under leaves



in and on soil

## Key Knowledge

Examples of **habitats**:



woodland



urban



coastal



rainforest



arctic



desert



ocean



river



mountain

## Key Vocabulary

<b>adult</b>	A fully grown animal or plant.
<b>develop</b>	To grow bigger and become stronger.
<b>life cycle</b>	The changes living things go through to become an adult.
<b>offspring</b>	The child of an animal.
<b>young</b>	Offspring that has not reached adulthood.
<b>live young</b>	Offspring that has not hatched from an egg.

All **young** animals change as they go through the different stages of their **life cycle** and grow into **adults**.

Some animals give birth to **live young**.



Some animals lay eggs which the **young** hatch from.

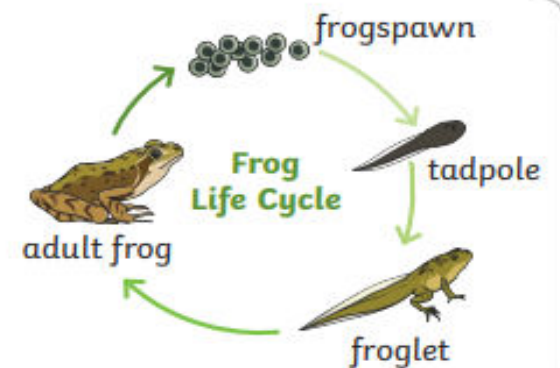
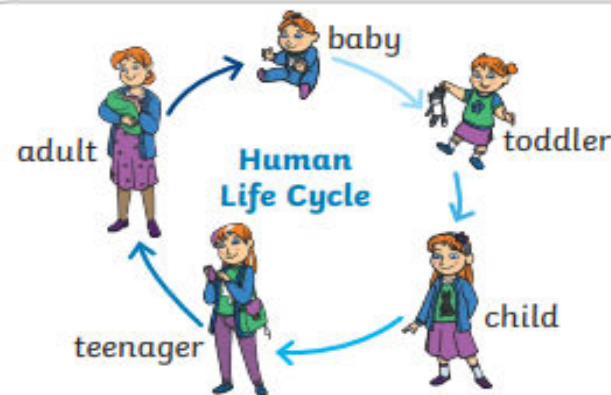


Both of these types of **young** then **develop** into **adults**.

Some **offspring** look like their **adult** when they are born.

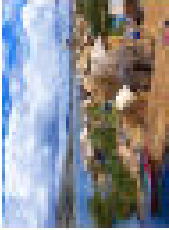
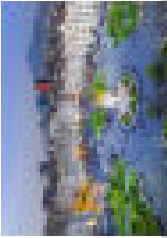
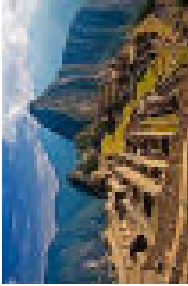
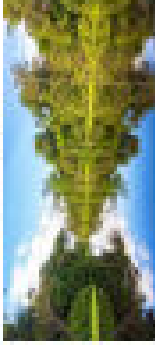


Some **offspring** do not look like their **adult** when they are born.

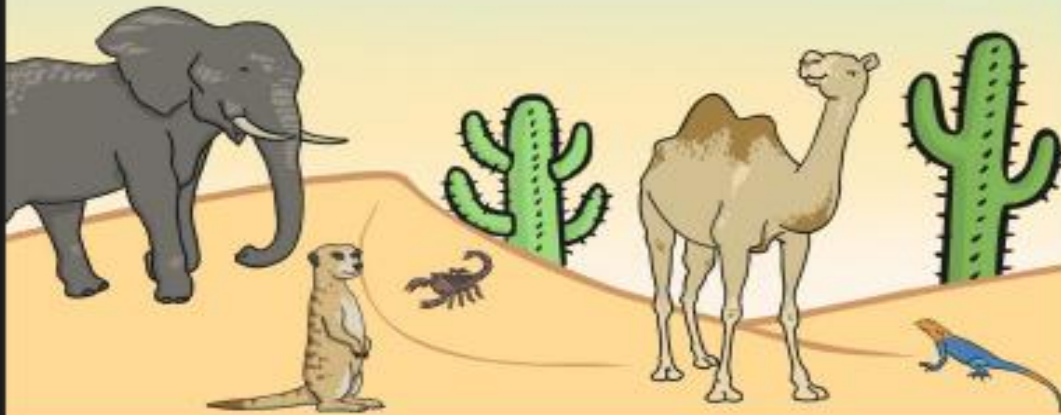


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(Key Vocabulary / Spellings)			
village	town	city	coastal
rural	landmarks	capital city	settlement

(Key Knowledge)			
General Location knowledge			
What are the features of a village?	A small settlement in a rural setting. Villages usually have a small amount of houses, a school and a few shops.		Puno - a village in Peru
What are the features of a town?	A town is larger than a village, with lots of houses, primary and secondary schools, as well as sometimes having a railway station and shopping centre.		Ollantaytambo - a town in Peru
What are the features of a city?	A city is the largest type of settlement, containing lots of buildings and lots of people. They usually have hospitals, sports facilities, universities, shops, offices, many houses and in the UK, a cathedral.		Lima - capital city of Peru
Peru			
Where is Peru?	Peru is the third largest country in South America.	Peru	
Does it have a coastline?	Yes, it has a coastline along the Pacific Ocean.		
What is the capital of Peru?	Lima		
What is the landscape like?	Peru has a very diverse landscape and is made up of deserts, the Amazon rainforest, mountains (Andes) and beaches.		
What is the climate like?	The climate in Peru varies from tropical in the east to dry desert in the west and can be mild to freezing in the Andes.		
Are there any famous landmarks in Peru?	Yes, there are mysterious ancient ruins called Machu Picchu located in the Andes. Once this was a large Inca city and now it is one of the most visited archaeological locations in Peru.		Flag of Peru
			Machu Picchu
What is the Amazon?	This is the rainforest that covers nearly half of Peru. Lots of animals and plants exist in the Amazon that can't be found anywhere else. It is thought that tribes of people live in the Amazon who have never seen the outside world.		Peruvian Rainforest

## Hot and Cold Places



### Hot Places

desert, jungle, sun, heat

### Animals

lion, tiger, meerkat, monkey, camel, scorpion, lizard, giraffe, hyena, rhino, elephant, cheetah, leopard, crocodile



### Cold Places

The Arctic, Antarctica, poles, polar, snow, ice

### Animals

penguin, polar bear, Arctic fox, reindeer, snowy owl, seal, walrus, wolf, Arctic hare

Key Vocabulary	
compass	A piece of equipment that tells you what direction you are travelling in. The main compass points are north, south, east and west.
climate	The usual weather conditions of an area.
equator	An imaginary line drawn around the middle of Earth, dividing it into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.
tropical	Hot and humid.
temperate	Mild weather. Neither very hot nor very cold.
capital city	An important city, often where the government works.
currency	The money used in a country.
cuisine	Traditional food of a country.
aerial	Seen from above.

Climate
Countries around the world have different <b>climates</b> . <b>Climates</b> can be sorted into the following zones: warm, cold (or polar), <b>tropical</b> and <b>temperate</b> . Countries near the equator tend to have a hotter <b>climate</b> . Different animals are better suited to living in countries with a particular <b>climate</b> .

Planning a Journey
When people plan a journey, they might use maps and a <b>compass</b> to help them. You can record a journey on a map using a journey line.



Europe	Landmarks	Continent Facts
<p>France is in Europe. Its <b>capital city</b> is Paris.</p> <p>The <b>currency</b> of France is the euro and the national language is French. The <b>climate</b> in France is mostly <b>temperate</b>.</p> <p>Visitors to France can enjoy the French <b>cuisine</b>, such as croissants and landmarks like the Arc De Triomphe.</p>	<p>We can look at <b>aerial</b> photos of places and see different features.</p> <p>Some of these are made (or changed) by humans, others are natural (made by nature).</p>	<p>Natural features include caves, rocks, cliffs, forests and mountains. Natural features are sometimes called 'physical features.'</p> <p>Features made by people include bridges, buildings and roads.</p> <p>These features are sometimes called 'human features.'</p>
An aerial photograph showing a range of rugged, snow-covered mountains under a clear blue sky. The snow is thick on the peaks and in the valleys.		A photograph of a large, dark-colored steel arch bridge spanning a wide river. The bridge has multiple arches and is surrounded by greenery and buildings on the riverbanks.