

Year 2

Spring 2

Big Question- What would you find in the woods today?

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

### Living Things and Their Habitats

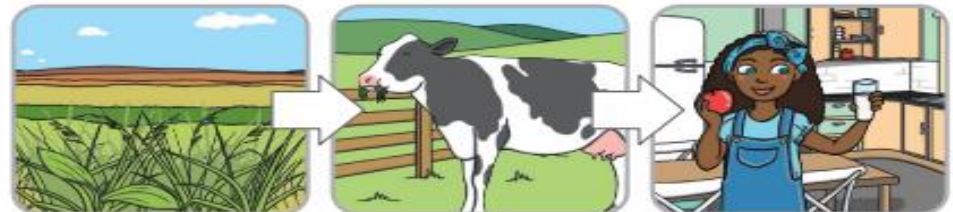
Year 2

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.

Key Knowledge

Examples of **habitats**:



woodland



urban



coastal



rainforest



arctic



desert



ocean



river



mountain

Examples of **microhabitats**:



short grass



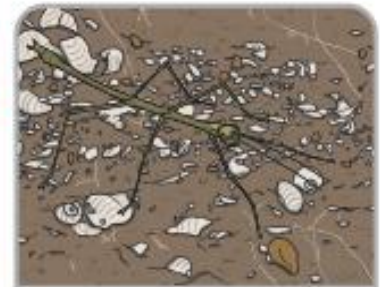
flowers



inside rotting wood



under leaves



in and on soil

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.

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**.

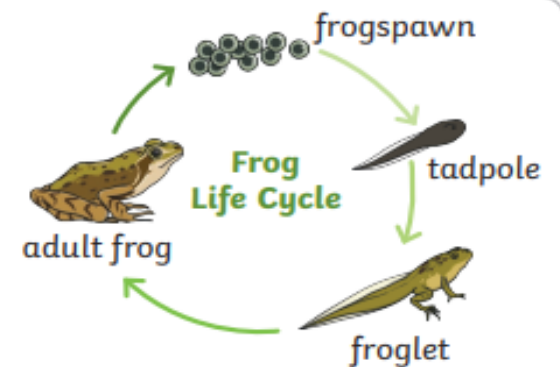
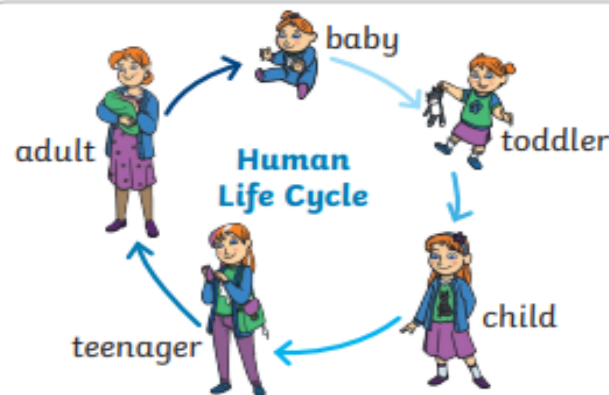
Some **offspring** look like their **adult** when they are born.



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



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



Key Vocabulary	
<b>diet</b>	The food and water that an animal needs.
<b>exercise</b>	A physical activity to keep your body fit.
<b>germs</b>	Tiny living things that can cause disease.
<b>hygiene</b>	How we keep ourselves and the world around us clean so we can stay healthy and stop germs spreading.
<b>nutrition</b>	Food needed to live.

To stay alive, all animals have three basic needs for survival:

air



water

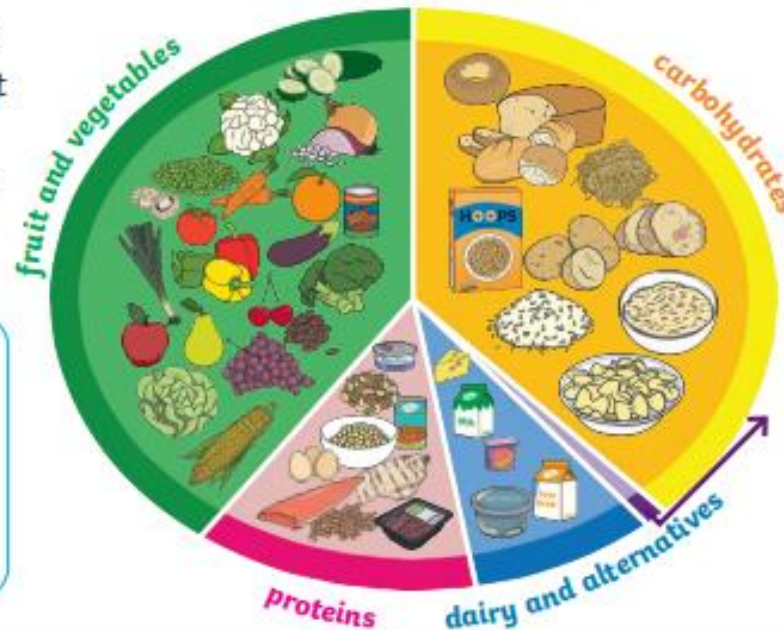


food



To grow into a healthy adult, we must eat the right types of food in the right amount and **exercise**.

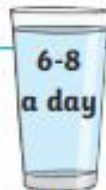
**Eatwell Guide**



Eat less often and in small amounts.



**oil and spreads**  
Choose unsaturated oils and use in small amounts.



Water, lower fat milk and sugar-free drinks.

Being active and **exercising** keeps our bodies and minds healthy.



To stop germs from spreading, it is important to be **hygienic**.



To look at all the planning resources linked to the Animals Including Humans unit, [click here](#).