

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

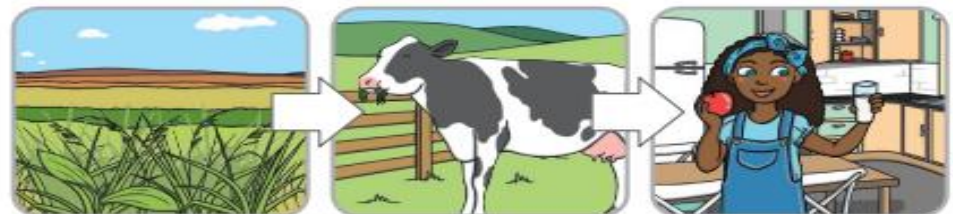
Year 2

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

Key Knowledge



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



Key Vocabulary

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

Key Knowledge

Examples of **habitats**:



woodland



urban



coastal



rainforest



arctic



desert



ocean



river



mountain

Examples of **microhabitats**:



short grass



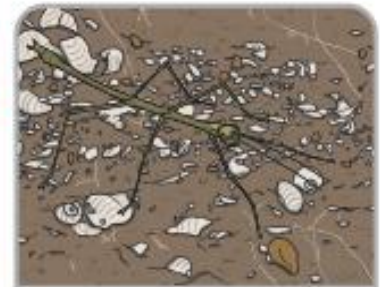
flowers



inside rotting wood



under leaves



in and on soil

Key Vocabulary	
adult	A fully grown animal or plant.
develop	To grow bigger and become stronger.
life cycle	The changes living things go through to become an adult.
offspring	The child of an animal.
young	Offspring that has not reached adulthood.
live young	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**.

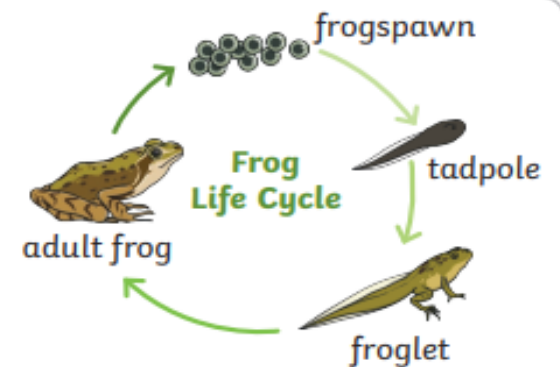
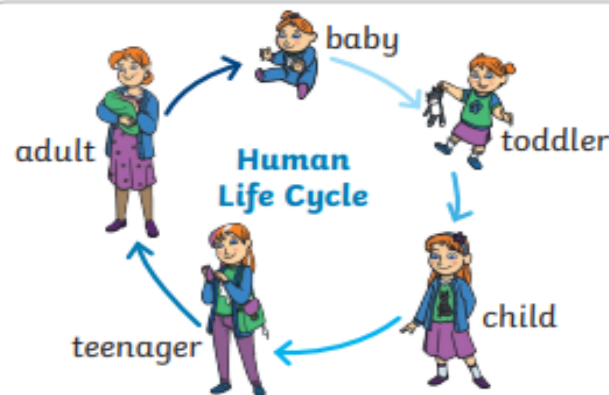
Some **offspring** look like their **adult** when they are born.



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**.



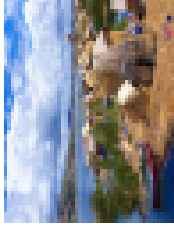
(Key Vocabulary / Spellings)

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.
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.
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.

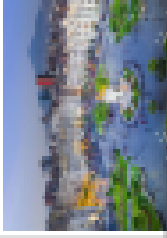
Peru	
Where is Peru?	Peru is the third largest country in South America.
Does it have a coastline?	Yes, it has a coastline along the Pacific Ocean.
What is the capital of Peru?	Lima
What is the landscape like?	Peru has a very diverse landscape and is made up of deserts, the Amazon rainforest, mountains (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.
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.



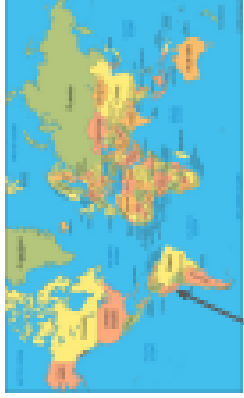
Puno - a village in Peru



Ollantaytambo - a town in Peru



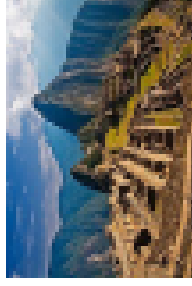
Lima - capital city of Peru



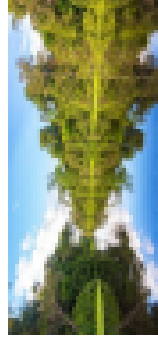
Peru



Flag of Peru

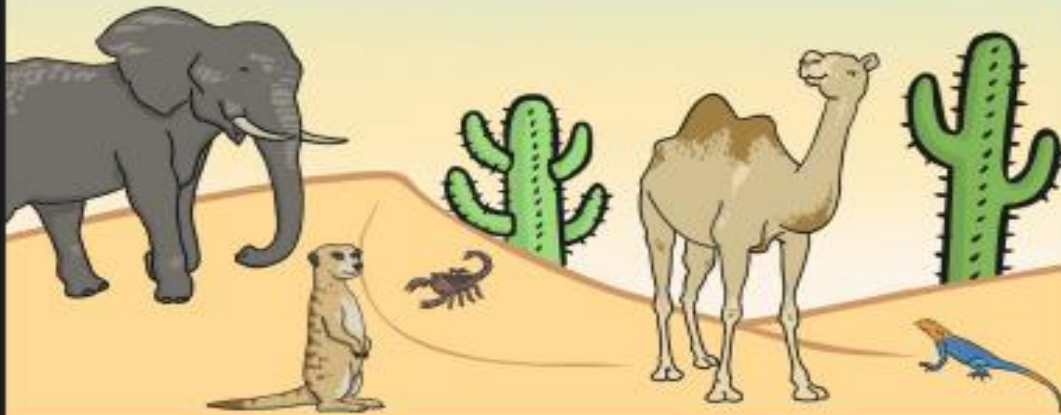


Machu Picchu



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

Planning a Journey

When people plan a journey, they might use maps and a **compass** to help them. You can record a journey on a map using a journey line.



Europe

France is in Europe. Its **capital city** is Paris.

The **currency** of France is the euro and the national language is French. The **climate** in France is mostly **temperate**.

Visitors to France can enjoy the French **cuisine**, such as croissants and landmarks like the Arc De Triomphe.

Landmarks

We can look at **aerial** photos of places and see different features.

Some of these are made (or changed) by humans, others are natural (made by nature).



Continent Facts

Natural features include caves, rocks, cliffs, forests and mountains. Natural features are sometimes called 'physical features.'

Features made by people include bridges, buildings and roads.

These features are sometimes called 'human features.'

