




# Y2- Living Things and Habitats

You can do an observation

Find a creature in a micro-habitat and watch closely. What does it use for its basic needs?

## Life Processes

M-movement R-respiration S-sensitivity G-growth R-reproduction E-excretion N-nutrition

Living	Dead	Never Living
		

Basic Needs


Animals are suited to the habitat that they live in. Each habitat provides basic needs for animals and plants like food, water, air and shelter. They depend on each other to survive.

Environment	The surroundings of a person, animal or plant.
Habitat	A home for plants or animals e.g. woodland/ocean
Micro-Habitat	A very small habitat e.g. a log/leaf
Food chain	A food chain shows which animals <u>depend</u> on each other as a source of food.
Deciduous	Trees that lose their leaves each year and grow new ones.

Habitats




<b>Woodland</b> 	<b>Ocean</b> 	<b>Seashore</b> 
<b>Desert</b> 	<b>Rainforest</b> 	<b>Savannah</b> 

Micro-habitats

 <b>Stone</b>	 <b>Log</b>
 <b>Inside a tree</b>	 <b>Leaves</b>

Food chain

A food chain shows how living things are linked through their food sources.

 →  → 

# Y2 - Animals including humans

## Animals and their offspring

dog



puppy

cat



kitten

horse



foal

frog



tadpole

### Other adult and young names:

- Bear and cub
- Elephants and calves
- Sheep and lamb

### Life cycle stages

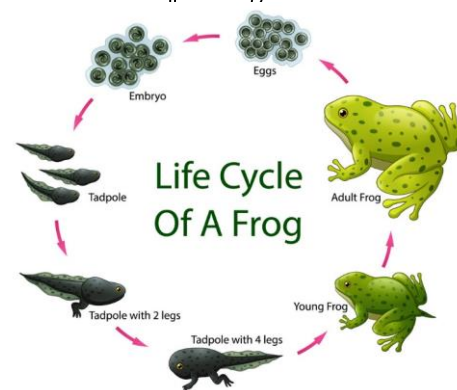
baby > toddler > child > adult

## Humans, Exercise and Diet Food groups



Dairy  
Meat  
Carbohydrates  
Fruit and Vegetables  
Sugar

### Life cycle



Offspring	An animal's <b>young</b> (an animal's baby)
Reproduction	Making another e.g. a baby
Develop	A process of natural growth
Hygiene	Clean and fresh.
Germs	A micro-organism that can cause disease.
Food groups	Food is split into different types of groups to show how it helps the body.

### Basic needs:

All animals have basic needs to live

- Feeding (nutrition)
- Drinking (nutrition)
- Breathing (respiration)

### Exercise:

All animals need exercise to live a healthy life.

- Running
- Hopping
- Walking

### Hygiene:

All animals need good hygiene to prevent infections and illnesses.

- Keeping a clean home
  - Washing
  - Cleaning teeth

# Y2-Materials

## Properties of materials



rigid

hard

transparent



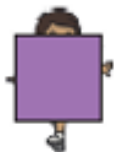
stretchy

flexible



waterproof

opaque

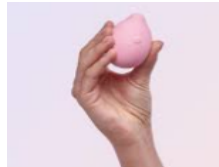


Materials are chosen for different reasons.  
We choose materials based on their suitability.



## Changing Shape

Materials can change shape when force is applied. Stretch, twist, bend, squash.



Materials have different properties and can be sorted into groups from this.

transparent

opaque

## Scientific Vocabulary

1. force	A strength or power placed upon an object.
2. transparent	Something that you can see through.
3. waterproof	Able to resist water.
4. stretch	Making something longer or wider without it tearing or breaking
5. rigid	Unable to bend.
6. opaque	Something that you cannot see through.
7. properties	The qualities of an object or material; what it can do.




# Y2 - Plants

## A plant needs...

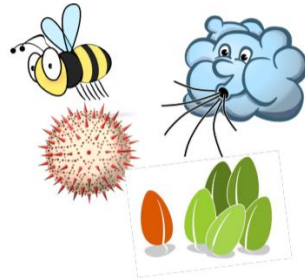
air  
sunlight  
warmth  
(temperature)

water  
nutrition  
space

to grow



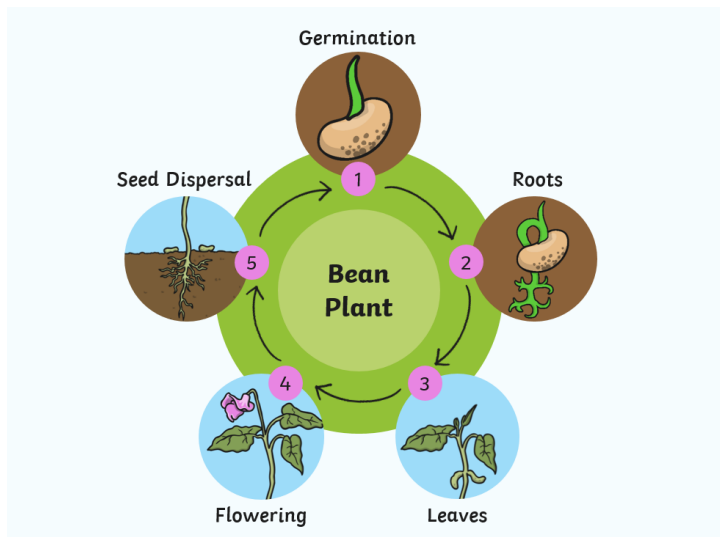
## A plant needs



to reproduce

Nutrition	Food for plants found in the soil.
Germination	When a seed starts to grow.
Seed dispersal	The movement of seeds away from its parent plant.
Carbon dioxide	A gas, in the air, absorbed by plants to make food.
Pollen	Powder that is made by the flower and is used to make new seeds.

## Life cycle of a flowering plant



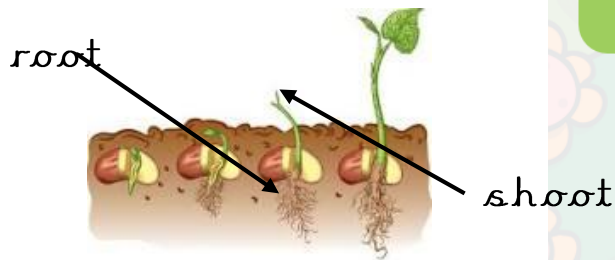
## Bulb vs seed



bulb



seed



Petals are bright colours to attract the insects. Plants need insects to bring pollen they have collected from other flowers so they can make seeds.

Leaves make food for the plant from carbon dioxide in the air and sunlight.

The stem transports water around the plant. It also holds the plant upright so it can get more sunlight.

Roots absorb minerals and water from the soil. The roots also help the plant anchor in the soil and stay upright.

