

Y2- Living Things and Habitats

Living, Dead, Never been alive

Working Scientifically: Classifying

Living	Dead	Never Been Alive
		

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 live.

You can do an observation

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

Scientific Vocabulary

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 depend on each other as a source of food.
Deciduous	Trees that loose their leaves each year and grow new ones.

Habitats

Woodland



Ocean



Seashore



Desert



Rainforest



Savannah



Micro-habitats



Stone



Log



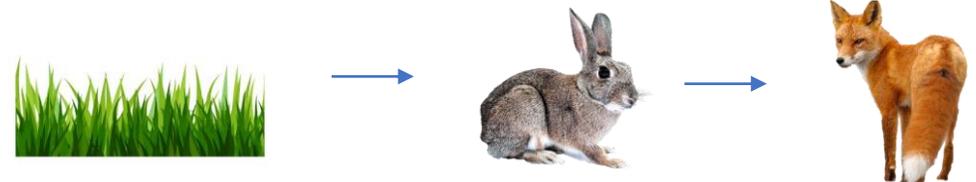
Inside a tree



Leaves

Food chain

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



Y2- Animals including humans

Animals and their babies

dog



puppy

cat



kitten

horse



foal

frog



tadpole

Other animals:

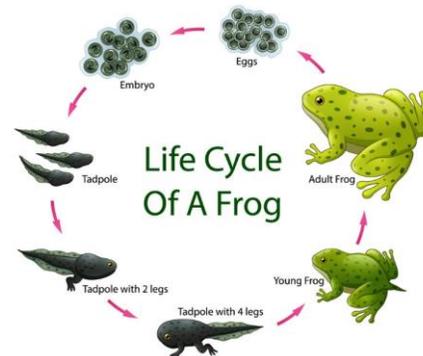
- Bear and cub
- Elephants and calves
- Sheep and lamb

Food groups



Dairy
Meat
Carbohydrates
Fruit and Vegetables
Sugar

Life cycle



Scientific Vocabulary

Offspring	An animal's young (an animal's baby)
Reproduction	Making another e.g. a baby
Hygiene	Clean and fresh.
Germ	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
- drinking
- breathing

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



rigid

transparent



stretchy

flexible



waterproof

opaque



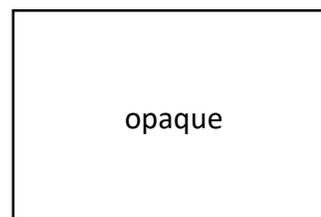
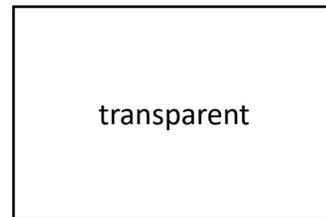
Materials are chosen for different reasons.



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



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



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

light

water

air

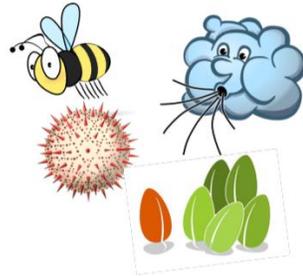


nutrients

warmth

to grow

A plant needs

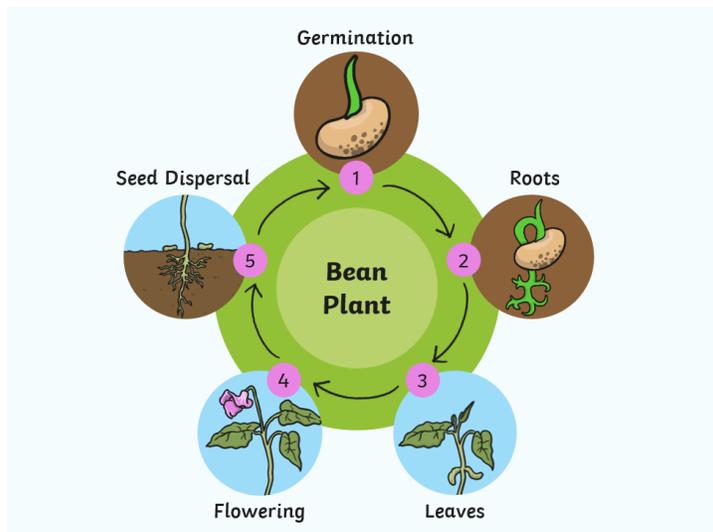


to reproduce

Scientific Vocabulary

Nutrients	A food for plants found in the soil.
Germination	When a seed starts to grow.
Seed dispersal	The movement of seeds away from it's 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.

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

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

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

