



















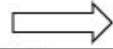






Year 2 Spring 1- Habitats- Could a mammal survive in a water habitat?

Key Vocabulary		Prior knowledge	Sticky Knowledge
Habitat 	It is a natural <u>place</u> something lives. A habitat provides living things with every they need to survive such as food, shelter and water.	In year 1 we: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - named, classified and compared animals into carnivores, herbivores and omnivores. - identified, named and classified a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. 	Examples of habitats:   
Micro-habitat 	It is a very small habitat in places like under rocks, under leaves or on a branch. Minibeasts live in microhabitats.	 Mammals: warm-blooded, hair or fur, give birth to live young.  Amphibians: cold-blooded, moist skin, lay eggs.  Birds: warm-blooded, have beaks, feathers and wings, lay eggs.  Insects: cold-blooded, two antennae, six legs.  Reptiles: cold-blooded, have scales, lay eggs.  Fish: cold-blooded, live in water, most lay eggs.	Examples of minibeasts:     
Shelter 	They are used to protect living things from their surroundings and keep them safe from the weather, predators, and other dangers.		
Food 	A material which includes carbohydrates, fats, and proteins used to support growth, repair and provides energy.		
Urban 	A region surrounding a city		
Coastline 	It is the line that forms the boundary between the land and the ocean.		
Depend 	Living things in a habitat depend on each other. This means they need each other for different things.	Last term (Autumn 2) we: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Learnt the basic needs of all living things for survival. To stay alive, all animals have three basic needs for survival: 	
Safety 	Anything that people do to protect themselves or others	Knowledge and Assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other - Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including micro-habitats 	
Ocean 	A continuous body of salt water that is contained in an enormous basin on Earth's surface.		
Woodland 	An area of land covered by trees		Examples of microhabitats: 