





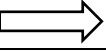





## Year 2 Spring 2- Habitats- Could a mammal survive in a water habitat?


### Key Vocabulary

<b>Habitat</b> 	It is the natural place something lives. A habitat provides living things with everything they need to survive such as food, shelter and water.
<b>Micro-habitat</b> 	It is a very small habitat in places like under rocks, under leaves or on a branch. Minibeasts live in microhabitats.
<b>Shelter</b> 	They are used to protect living things from their surroundings and keep them safe from the weather, predators, and other dangers.
<b>Food</b> 	A material which includes carbohydrates, fats, and proteins used to support growth, repair and provides energy.
<b>Urban</b> 	A region surrounding a city
<b>Coastline</b> 	It is the line that forms the boundary between the land and the ocean.
<b>Depend</b> 	Living things in a habitat depend on each other. This means they need each other for different things.
<b>Safety</b> 	Anything that people do to protect themselves or others
<b>Ocean</b> 	A continuous body of salt water that is contained in an enormous basin on Earth's surface.
<b>Woodland</b> 	An area of land covered by trees


### Prior knowledge

In year 1 we:


- 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.




**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.



Last term (Autumn 2) we:

- Learnt the basic needs of all living things for survival.

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

### Knowledge and Assessment

- 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

### Sticky Knowledge

#### Examples of habitats:

##### Urban Habitats



##### Coastal Habitats



##### Woodland Habitats



#### Examples of minibeasts:







Examples of microhabitats:

  
short grass

  
flowers

  
inside rotting wood

  
under leaves

  
in and on soil