

Y2 – Knowledge Organiser- Living things and their habitats

Key vocabulary

Examples of micro-habitats	
<p>in leaf litter</p>  <p>Caterpillars need leaves to eat.</p>	<p>under stones</p>  <p>Woodlice can be found hiding under stones.</p>
<p>under logs</p>  <p>Worms prefer dark, damp places.</p>	<p>in shrubs</p>  <p>Ladybirds live in shrubs and trees.</p>

Examples of habitats

woodland



Hedgehogs make a nest in leaves in woods.

pond



Goldfish can breathe in water.

seashore



Crabs are omnivores and eat seaweed.

polar



Polar bears are carnivores and eat seals.

ocean



Stingrays live in saltwater.

rainforest



Spider monkeys find food high up in the treetops.



The grass is eaten by the grasshopper.
The grasshopper is eaten by the spider.



The leaf is eaten by the snail.
The snail is eaten by the bird.

Life processes - Are the things that all living things do. They move, breathe, sense, grow, reproduce, get rid of waste and get their energy from food.

Living - Things that are living have life processes.

Dead - If something is dead it was once living. They did have all the life processes, but don't now.

Never living - Objects are made out of metal, plastic or rock and they were never living. They never had the life processes.

Food Chain - The 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 source - This is the place a living thing's food comes from.

Habitat - The place where an animal or plant lives and it provides their basic needs - shelter, food and water.

Micro habitat - A very small habitat e.g. A log that woodlice live under.