

KS1 Science Knowledge Organiser

Topic: Living Things and Their Habitats (Year 2 Unit)

Key questions:

- I can explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive
- I can 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

Key Information

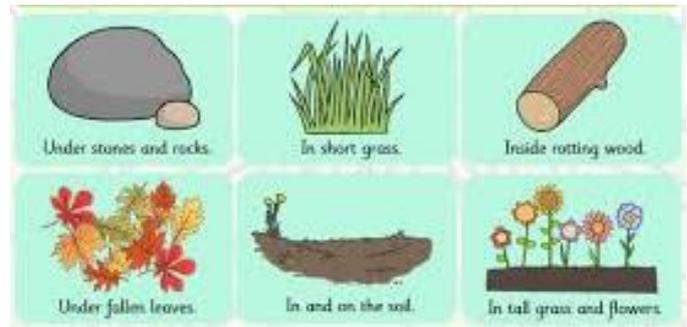
Habitats

A habitat is the home of an animal or a plant. Almost every place on Earth—from the hottest desert to the coldest ice pack—is a habitat for some kinds of animals and plants. Most habitats include a community of animals and plants along with water, oxygen, soil or sand, and rocks.



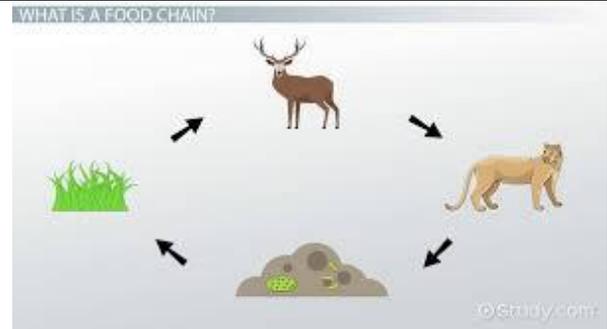
Micro habitats

A micro-habitat is a small-scale, specific habitat which supports the survival of certain animals or plants. For instance, a rockpool or a rotting log. A micro-habitat will differ from the larger environment around it, making it particularly suited to one or more species.



Food chain

The term food chain describes the order in which organisms, or living things, depend on each other for food. Every ecosystem, or community of living things, has one or more food chains. Most food chains start with organisms that make their own food, such as plants.



Did you know...?

- Climate change is making some habitats warmer, and so many animal species are moving to cooler areas.
- The oceans cover 71% of the surface of the Earth, so seafloor provides the largest area for those species that move about on or are rooted to our planet's surface – a reasonable justification for the “largest habitat on Earth”.

Key vocabulary

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> living dead never been alive suited suitable basic needs food food chain | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> shelter move feed zoologist habitat (pond, woodland etc.) microhabitat (under logs, in brushes etc.) |
|---|---|