


# Key Stage 1, Year 2- Living Things and Their Habitats

Key Vocabulary	
<b>life processes</b>	These are the things that all <b>living</b> things do. They move, breathe, sense, grow, make babies, get rid of waste and get their energy from food.
<b>living</b>	Things that are <b>living</b> have all the <b>life processes</b> .
<b>dead</b>	Things that are <b>dead</b> were once <b>living</b> . They did have all the <b>life processes</b> but don't now.
<b>never living</b>	Things made out of metal, plastic or rock were <b>never living</b> . They never had the <b>life processes</b> .
<b>food chain</b>	A <b>food chain</b> shows how each animal gets its food. <b>Food chains</b> are one of the ways that <b>living things depend</b> on each other to stay alive.
<b>food sources</b>	This is the place a <b>living</b> thing's food comes from.



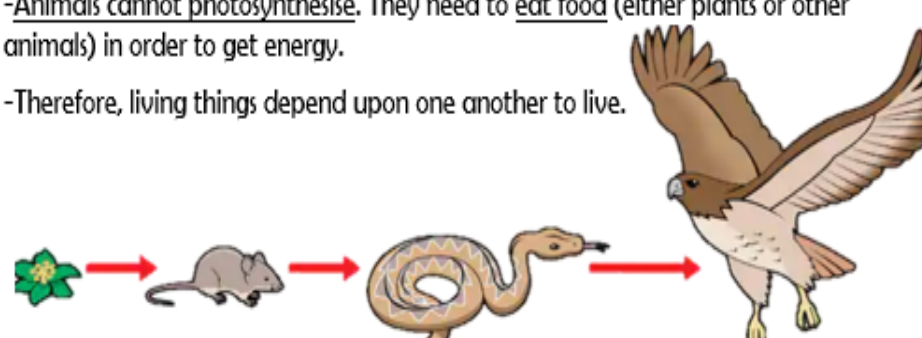
### Overview




- All around us, there are some things that are alive, some things that are dead, and some things that have never been alive.
- All living things have certain characteristics that help to keep them alive and healthy.
- Living things live in habitats that suit them, and which provide for their basic needs.
- Living things depend on other living things in order to survive.

### Food Chains



- Every living thing needs food in order to create energy. This process is called nutrition.
- Plants achieve nutrition by photosynthesising, using water, carbon dioxide and light.
- Animals cannot photosynthesise. They need to eat food (either plants or other animals) in order to get energy.
- Therefore, living things depend upon one another to live.



**Food chains.** The arrows mean 'is eaten by'.



### Habitats


- A habitat is a home environment for plants, animals, and other living things.
- Examples of habitats include:
  - Desert;                      Rainforest;
  - Woodland;                      Ocean;
  - Meadow;                      Seashore.
- Micro-habitats are small, specific home environments, e.g. individual trees, a pond, under a rock, or a pile of logs.
- Habitats contain features that make them suitable to the things that live there, e.g., food, shelter, or temperature.
- Habitats can change over the year & over time, so some animals migrate.







Key Vocabulary	
<b>habitat</b>	A <b>habitat</b> is the natural place something lives. A <b>habitat</b> provides <b>living</b> things with everything they need to <b>survive</b> such as food, shelter and water.
<b>microhabitat</b>	A <b>microhabitat</b> is a very small <b>habitat</b> in places like under a rock, under leaves or on a branch. Minibeasts live in <b>microhabitats</b> . The <b>microhabitats</b> have everything they need to <b>survive</b> .
<b>depend</b>	Many <b>living</b> things in a <b>habitat</b> <b>depend</b> on each other. This means they need each other for different things.
<b>survive</b>	This means to stay alive.

### Characteristics of Living Things

#### M-R-S G-R-E-N

You can remember the seven features of living things by using the acronym MRS GREN.

<b>M</b>	Movement	Animals move in many different ways. Plants grow and turn towards light.
<b>R</b>	Respiration	Plants and animals use oxygen in the air to turn food into energy.
<b>S</b>	Sensitivity	Living things can detect changes in their surroundings.
<b>G</b>	Growth	Living things get bigger and grow. 
<b>R</b>	Reproduction	Animals have young. Plants create seeds from which new plants grow.
<b>E</b>	Excretion	Living things get rid of things that they make but don't need.
<b>N</b>	Nutrition	Living things need food/nutrients for energy. 

<b>Alive</b>  	<b>Dead</b>  	<b>Never Been Alive</b>  
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