

# Bill Quay Primary School Science Knowledge Organiser



Topic: Living things and their Habitats




Year 2: Summer Term

Strand: Biology

### What should I already know?

- There are different types of animals – fish, birds, reptiles, mammals and amphibians
- Different animals eat different things – carnivores, omnivores and herbivores
- The names of different animals.

### Key vocabulary

<b>living</b>	Living things are plants and animals. 
<b>dead</b>	Dead things include dead animals, plants and parts of plants and animals that are no longer attached. 
<b>never been alive</b>	Objects made of rock, metal and plastic have never been alive. 
<b>habitat</b>	The place where an animal or plant lives and provides their basic needs – <b>shelter, food and water.</b>
<b>micro-habitat</b>	A very small habitat e.g. A log that woodlice live under.
<b>food chain</b>	These show how animals get their food from plants and other animals.

### Examples of habitats

#### woodland



Hedgehogs make a nest in leaves in woods.

#### pond



Goldfish can breathe in water.

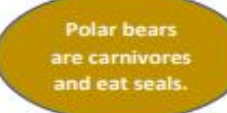


#### seashore



Crabs are omnivores and eat seaweed.

#### polar



Polar bears are carnivores and eat seals.

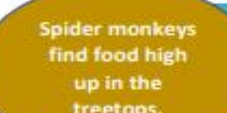


#### ocean



Stingrays live in saltwater.

#### rainforest



Spider monkeys find food high up in the treetops.



### Examples of micro-habitats

#### in leaf litter



Caterpillars need leaves to eat.

#### under stones



Woodlice can be found hiding under stones.

#### under logs



Worms prefer dark, damp places.

#### in shrubs



Ladybirds live in shrubs and trees.

### Food chains



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.