

Key Vocabulary

Life processes	These are the 7 things that all living things do. They move, respire, sense, grow, reproduce (make babies), excrete (get rid of waste) and get their energy from food.
Living	Things that are living do all of the life processes.
Dead	Things that are dead were once living. They did do the life processes but don't now.
Never living	Things made out of metal, plastic or rock have never been alive. They have never completed the life processes.
Habitat	The natural place where something lives. It provides living things with everything they need to survive such as food, shelter and water. Animals live in habitats that suit them best.
Microhabitat	A very small habitat in places like under a rock, under leaves or on branches. Minibeasts live here and microhabitats have everything they need to survive.
depend	Many living things in a habitat depend on each other. This means they need each other for different things.
survive	This means to stay alive.
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 sources	This is the place a living thing's food comes from.

Objectives

- explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive.
- 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 microhabitats.
- describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food.

Examples of food chains

The arrow means 'is eaten by'



Examples of animals and plants in their habitats

Cold habitat



Polar bear - thick white fur, to keep warm and camouflaged in the snow.

Hot habitat



The Desert Rat - Large ears to help lose excess body heat. Good hearing and sight in the dark so can hunt at night when the temperature is cooler.

Dry habitat



The cactus - long roots find water that is deep in the ground. Thin needle leaves don't lose water.

Wet habitat



The Otter - eyes and nostrils can close underwater. Feet are webbed to help move in the water.

Examples of microhabitats

