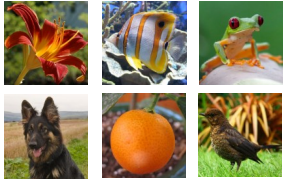


Year 2: Living Things and Their Habitats

WHAT?

LIVING, DEAD, or NEVER LIVED?

LIVING THINGS:



Living things move, grow, consume nutrients and reproduce.

DEAD:



Dead things used to move, grow, consume nutrients and reproduce but no longer do them.

NEVER LIVED:



Things that have never lived have never moved, grown, consumed nutrients or reproduced.

FOOD CHAIN: traces the path of energy through a habitat



PLANTS

Plants absorb energy from the Sun



HERBIVOROUS ANIMAL

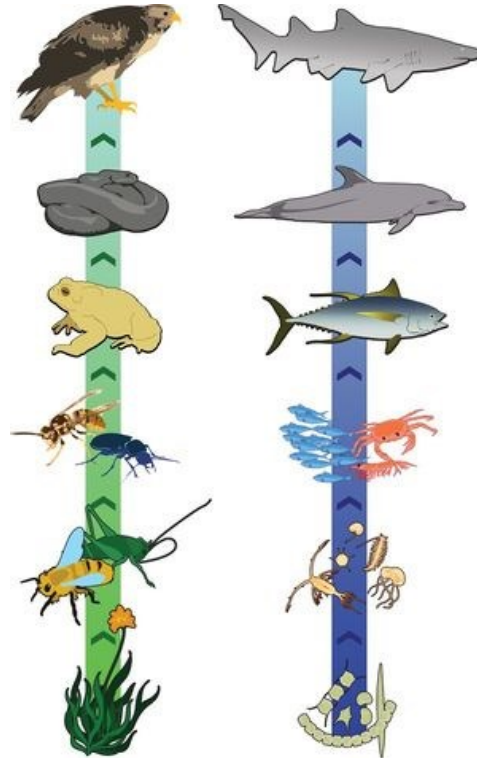
The energy is then consumed by herbivorous animals



CARNIVOROUS ANIMAL

Carnivorous animals eat other animals and consume their energy. The arrows show the direction of energy travel.

FOOD CHAIN EXAMPLES:



KEY VOCABULARY:



ADAPTED: become adjusted to new conditions



CAMOUFLAGE: to be able to hide or disguise by blending in with their surroundings



CARNIVORE: an animal that only eats meat



DEAD: no longer alive



ENERGY: the ability and strength to do work.



ENVIRONMENT: all the circumstances, people, things and events around them that influence their life



FOOD CHAIN: a series of living things which are linked because each one feeds on the next.



HABITAT: the natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism



HERBIVORE: an animal that only eats plants or plant-based products



MICROHABITAT: a small part of the environment that supports a habitat, such as a fallen log in a



NUTRIENTS: substances that provide nourishment and helps plants and animals to grow



PREDATORS: an animal that only eats plants or plant-based products



REPRODUCE: when an animal or plant produces one or more individuals similar to itself.

ADAPTATIONS:



POLAR BEARS

They have thick fur for warmth. Polar bears also have oily paw pads so they don't freeze to the ice.



FROGS

Some frogs are able to lighten or darken their skin to match their surroundings. They can live in ponds, as they need water to lay their eggs in.



CACTI

Cacti have thick skin to keep a store of water safe. They also have sharp spikes to keep animals from eating them or stealing the water.



PINE TREES

Pine trees have a thick bark and pine cones to protect itself against really cold winters.



WOODLICE

Woodlice live under logs (an example of a microhabitat). They need somewhere dark and damp to live so they do not dry out.