Year 2 – Living things and their habitats 1

Who is Mrs NERG?

Prior learning	Future learning
In Year 1, you identified and named different animal groups. You also learnt about carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.	**Later on in Year 2,** you will learn about different habitats and microhabitats as well as how to read and construct food chains.

In this unit you will:

- 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 micro-habitats
- 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

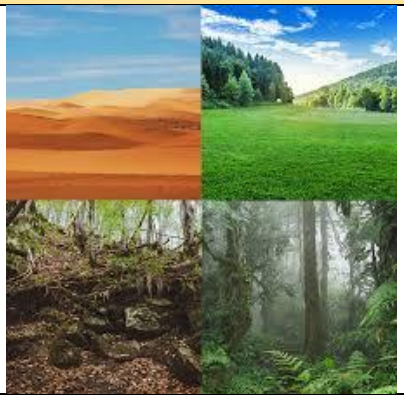
Key Scientist: Chris Packham

Chris Packham is a wildlife expert, photographer and author. He is passionate about conservation and the environment. He has been a TV presenter on various wildlife programmes and uses his scientific communication skills to teach the nation about wildlife.

Science discipline: Biology

Biology is the study of living things. A biologist is a scientist who studies biology. Biologists try to understand the natural world and the things that live in it.

Scientific diagram



Vocabulary:

- **Living:** An organism (animal or plant) that grows, takes in nutrients, and reproduces.
- **Dead:** A living thing that has reached the end of it's life cycle.
- **Never been alive:** An object that does not grow, take in nutrients, or reproduce.
- **Suitable:** Adapted to a use or purpose.
- **Shelter:** What people and animals use to protect themselves from their surroundings.
- **Habitat:** The place where living things naturally live and grow. Habitats provide them with the food, water and shelter they need to live.
- **Micro-habitat:** A place where an organism lives, but on a much smaller scale.