

Sithney C.P. School Knowledge Organiser



Science. Biology: Living Things and their Habitats

What you should already know:

How to talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments may vary from one another. Make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur and talk about changes.

Key learning:

Explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive.

To understand what a habitat is.

Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including micro-habitats.

How to identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited.

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 different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants and how they depend on each other.

Describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name sources of food.



Key Vocabulary:

Life Processes: These are things that all living things do. They move, breathe, sense, grow, make babies, get rid of waste and get their energy from food.

Living: Things that are living all have life processes.

Dead: Things that were dead were once living. They did have all the life processes but don't now.

Never living: Things made out of metal, plastic or rock were never living. They never had life processes.

Survive: This means to stay alive.

Habitat: A habitat is a natural place where living things can live. It provides living things with everything they need to survive such as food, water and shelter.

Micro-habitat: A micro-habitat is a very small habitat where minibeasts live and they can be found in places such as under rocks, under leaves or on branches. Micro-habitats have everything needed for their habitants to survive.

Food Chain: A food chain shows how each animals 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 where a living things food comes from.

Habitat: A habitat is the natural place where something lives. A habitat provides living things with everything they need to survive like food, shelter and water.

Depend: Many living things that live in their suited habitat depend on each other. This means that they need each other for different things.



Examples of **habitats**:



woodland



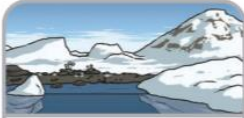
urban



coastal



rainforest



arctic



desert



ocean



river



mountain

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



living



dead

Examples of **microhabitats**:



short grass



flowers



inside rotting wood



under leaves



in and on soil