

# Year 2 Science Spring 1 Unit

## Living Things and their Habitats

### Habitats from Around the World

#### Progression of Knowledge

#### Key Scientific Skills

	Year 2 Living things and their habitats
Asking simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways	
Observe closely, using simple equipment	
Perform simple tests	
Identify and classify	
Using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions	
Gather and record data to help in answering questions	

#### Habitats

- A habitat is a place where organisms live.
- A microhabitat is a small area within a habitat which differs somehow from the surrounding habitat.

#### How habitats change

- Cutting down forests
- Polluting land and water
- Taking away resources

If a habitat changes too much, it can cause the animals that live there to become endangered or extinct.

#### The rainforests

Rainforests are rich in biodiversity. They contain lots of helpful resources to help us make food, clothes and medicine. It is important to protect the rainforests.

#### The Arctic and Antarctic

- Tundra ecosystems are treeless regions found in the Arctic.
- Polar animals – like polar bears – have adapted by having thick fur or feathers.
- Polar bears, narwhals, caribou, seabirds and indigenous peoples live in the Arctic.

Unit	YEAR 2	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	YEAR 6
Living things and their habitats	<p>Explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways.</p> <p>Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment.</p> <p>Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things.</p>	<p>Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird.</p> <p>Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.</p>	<p>Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including micro-organisms, plants and animals.</p> <p>Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.</p>

#### Rocket Words

organism	a living thing made up of one or more cells and able to carry on the activities of life
rainforest	a forest in a tropical area that receives a lot of rain
endangered	animals or plants that may soon not exist because there are very few left alive
biodiversity	a variety of plant and animal life in a particular habitat or place
ocean	a very large area of sea; they cover 70% of the world's surface
ecosystem	an area where animals and plants live, and where they rely on one another to survive
desert	an area, often covered with sand or rocks, where there is very little water and not many plants
Arctic	the northern polar region

#### Examples of habitats



desert



rainforest



ocean



wetlands

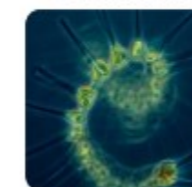
#### Ocean life



coral reef



stingray



plankton



turtle

#### Lesson Sequence



1. Learn about habitats



2. Appreciate that environments are constantly changing



3. Explore the rainforest and its problems



4. Describe life in the ocean



5. Discover the Arctic and Antarctic habitat



6. Create a model of a habitat