Year 2 — Living thing; and their habitat;

New Vocabulary	
Habitat	A natural environment or home of a variety
	of plants and animals.
Microhabi-	A very small habitat, for example for woodlice
tat	under stones, logs or leaf litter.
Category	A group of things which share the same char-
	acteristics (features / qualities).
Classify	Arrange into groups.
Survive	Continue to live.

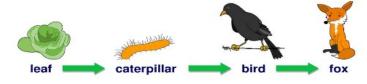
How do animals get their food?

Animals need food to survive. Animals eat plants or other animals. Different animals eat different things.

We know that:

- Leaves are eaten by caterpillars.
- Caterpillars are eaten by birds.
- Birds are eaten by foxes.

We can show this by making a food chain. Have a look at this:



When we make a food chain we use arrows. The arrow means 'is eaten by'.

	g things and their habitats	
	<u>Habitats</u>	
	A habitat is the natural home of an animal or plant.	
Habitats are special to the animals that live there as it provides the basic needs for it to survive. Different animals have different habitats.		
Animals and plants depend on each other and on these habitats to survive.		
For example: A fish lives in an ocean or pond habitat, but it wouldn't survive if it lived in a rainforest habitat!		
Have a look at these animals in their habitat. Can you spot how each habitat is dif- ferent to the other?		
	A microhabitat is a smaller habitat. You might find smaller animals living here. Have a look at these microhabitats.	
Ī	Living, dead or never been alive?	
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We can classify objects into 3 categories—living, dead or never been alive.

For example, a tree is alive.

A wooden bench is dead. Wooden benches are made from wood from a tree which used to alive. Now that it is the bench, it is dead.

A key has never been alive.