

Science Y2 Summer 2 – Habitats

In this unit of work the children will investigate our immediate habitat. They will find out which plants and animals are living in our school grounds and pinpoint the reasons for the creatures choosing this habitat. They will investigate contrasting habitats around the world and the suitability for the plants and animals living there – thinking of the reasons why some of our creatures would not be suitable to those conditions.

In this unit children will:

- Understand the term habitat.
- Draw a map of a local habitat and identify what plants and living creatures are living in it and what the reasons are for them being found there.
- Look at world habitats – deserts, oceans and jungles and the creatures which are suited to them.
- Give reasons for a habitat changing in the future.
- Know that most living things are suited to the habitat they live in as it provides for their basic needs.

Prior Learning

FS Talk about their immediate environment and how this may differ from others. They can make observations of plants and animals and why they occur where they do.

Cross Curricular Links

Geography – Seaside habitat and its features

Key Vocabulary

Biomes – A natural area of vegetation and animals.

Depend – If you depend on something or someone you need them in order to physically survive.

Habitat – The natural environment in which an animal or plant normally lives or grows.

Invertebrate – A creature that does not have a spine, for example a worm, an insect or an octopus.

Microhabitat – A small part of the environment that supports a habitat, such as a fallen log in a forest.

Minibeast – A small invertebrate animal such as a spider or an insect.

Source – Where something comes from.

Vertebrate – A creature which has a spine.

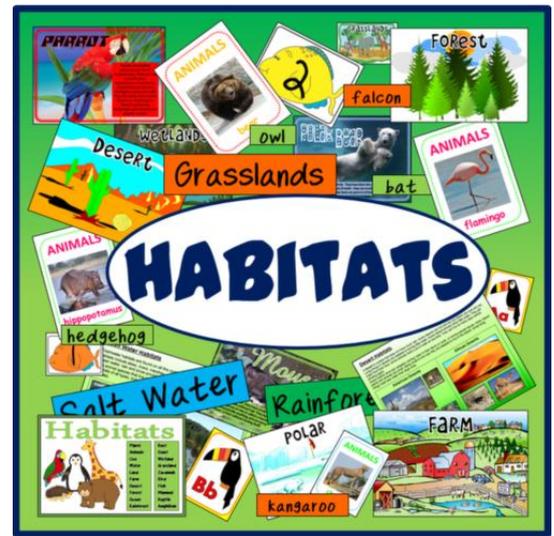
Ocean – A vast area of water.

Desert – A huge area of hot, dry sand.

Jungle – Hot, humid, tropical plant area

Key Knowledge

- We have different vegetation and biomes around the world.
- All animals need water, air and food to survive.
- Some animals are suited to be kept as pets but others are not.
- A habitat is a place where living things, such as plants and animals can find all of the things they need to survive. This includes food, water, air, space to move and grow and some shelter.
- Some habitats are large like the ocean and desert, and some are very small like under a log or in a pond.
- Some habitats in our local area include the river and the woodlands. Other habitats include the coast and forest.
- Microhabitats are very small where minibeasts may live this includes under a stone, in grass, under fallen leaves and in the soil.
- Minibeasts that can be found there include worms, ants, snails, centipedes, millipedes and butterflies and they help to keep the microhabitat healthy.
- Minibeasts are able to survive in habitats because they can find the things they need to survive there e.g. food, water.



- Animals and plants depend on each other to survive e.g. worms depend on plants because they feed on dead leaves, but plants depend on worms who make the soil healthy by digging holes and allowing air in. This is a food chain. All living things have a part to play in food chains. Without them, other animals and plants may not be able to survive

Key Questions

- Which of these is not an example of a microhabitat – under a log, the ocean, under fallen leaves or in the grass?
- Which 2 of these might you find in a microhabitat – a worm, a lion, a ladybird or a shark?
- If you find a woodlouse under a log what would it need to survive?