

*All children – regardless of gender, starting point or background – will have the opportunity to engage with a high-quality science education. They will be equipped with the knowledge, skills and vocabulary to understand how science can be used to explain what is occurring, predict how things will behave and analyse caused. We intend to inspire a sense of enjoyment and curiosity about science.*

## Living Things and Their Habitats

Spring 1

### Igniting Prior Knowledge:

Year R - Animals

Year 1 - Animals including humans

### Key Vocabulary:

Habitat  
Living  
Dead  
Alive  
Needs  
Microhabitat  
Food chain  
Predator  
Prey

### New Knowledge:

- All objects are either living, dead or have never been alive. Living things are plants (including seeds) and animals. Dead things include dead animals and plants and parts of plants and animals that are no longer attached e.g. leaves and twigs, shells, fur, hair and feathers
- Objects made of rock, metal and plastic have never been alive
- A habitat is a natural environment or home of a variety of plants and animals.
- The main types of habitats are: polar, ocean, grassland, woodland, rainforest, urban, desert, coastal, pond
- These habitats have different conditions, which affects which plants and animals live there.
- Within a habitat there are different micro-habitats (a very small habitat) e.g. in a woodland—under stones or logs, in the leaf litter.
- Animals and plants live in a habitat to which they are suited, which means that animals have suitable features that help them move and find food and plants have suitable features that help them to grow well.
- The habitat provides the basic needs of the animals and plants – shelter, food and water.
- Habitats are affected by changes to the environment.
- The way that animals obtain their food from plants and other animals can be shown in a food chain. The arrow on a food chain shows 'is eaten by'.
- A predator is an animal that hunts and eats other animals. Prey is an animal that is eaten by another animal. An animal can be both prey and a predator (e.g. frog eats flies and is also food for e.g. a hawk).

