

Year 2

Unit: Living things and their habitats (wider world)

Intent:

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

To identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how habitats provide for the basic needs of different living things.

To describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain.

Prior learning

Year 1 – Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, common flowering plants, trees, and common animals.

Year 1 – Describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants.

Year 1 – Identify common animals that are carnivores, herbivores, and omnivores.

Year 1 – Observe changes across the four seasons.

Later learning (not in Year 2)

Year 4 – Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways.

Year 4 – Explore and use classification keys to help identify, name, and group living things.

Year 4 – Recognise that environments can change.

Key learning

A biome is an area of our planet that is home to certain groups and types of plants and animals that can survive there.

Examples of the world's biomes include tundra, tropical rainforest, grassland and savannah, desert, and oceans.

The biome for the UK is a temperate deciduous forest – an area dominated by trees that lose their leaves each year. These areas have warm, moist summers and cool winters.

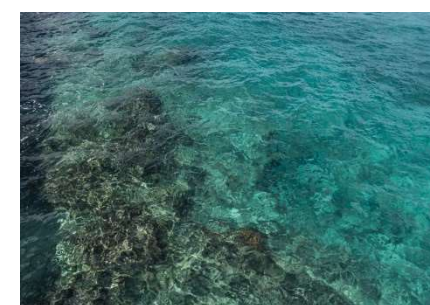
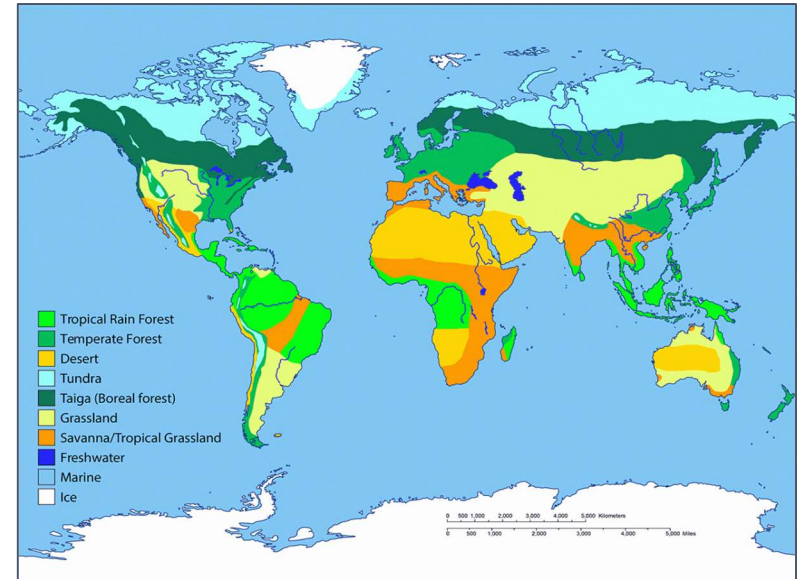
The largest biomes on our planet are the oceans.

The driest biomes are the desert regions.

Not all living things can survive in each biome.

They are adapted to their biome to enable survival.

Animals are suited to their own biome and would not survive as well in different biomes (e.g. a polar bear in the desert).



Key Questions:

What is a biome?

What is a savannah?

What are the features of a tropical rainforest?

How is a camel adapted to life in the desert?

What type of biome does a polar bear live in? Why?

Vocabulary

Adapts	Make something suitable for a new use.
Biomes	A natural area of vegetation and animals.
Camouflage	Hide or disguise the presence of an animal.
Canopy	The top branches of a tree forming a continuous layer of foliage.
Continuous	Unbroken, whole, without interruption.
Depend	Need something to be able to survive.
Desert	Dry land where very little rain falls, usually with very little vegetation.
Environment	The surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives.
Foliage	Plant leaf.
Grassland	Large open areas of land covered with grass used for grazing.
Grazing	Animals feeding from the land.
Habitat	The natural environment in which a living thing normally lives or grows.
Lifeform	Any living thing.
Marine	Found in the sea.
Microhabitat	A small part of the environment that supports a habitat, such as a fallen log in a forest.
Oceans	A very large areas of sea.
Plant	A living thing that grows in the earth and has a stem, leaves, and roots.
Region	An area, especially part of a country of the world.
Savannah	Large open area of land covered mostly with grass but with a few trees.
Season	Parts of the year marked by particular weather patterns.
Survive	Continue to live or exist.
Thrive	To grow or develop well.
Tree	A tall plant that has a hard trunk, branches, and leaves.
Tropical rainforest	Large areas of dense forest in which there is no dry season.
Tundra	Vast, flat, treeless area of land.
Vegetation	Plants, trees, and flowers.