

# OLSE Year Two Science Knowledge Organiser

## Lent 1 - Life & Living Processes - Habitats

**Key Objectives:** 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 different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other. To identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats. To 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.

### Key Vocabulary

Life Processes	These are the things that all <b>living</b> things do. They move, breathe, sense, grow, make babies, get rid of waste and get their energy from food.
Living	Things that are <b>living</b> have all the <b>life processes</b> .
Dead	Things that are <b>dead</b> were once <b>living</b> . They did have all the <b>life processes</b> but don't now.
Never been alive	Things made out of metal, plastic or rock were <b>never living</b> . They never had the <b>life processes</b> .
Food Chain	A <b>food chain</b> shows how each animal gets its food. <b>Food chains</b> are one of the ways that <b>living</b> things <b>depend</b> on each other to stay alive.
Food Sources	This is the place a <b>living</b> thing's food comes from.
Habitat	A <b>habitat</b> is the natural place something lives. A <b>habitat</b> provides <b>living</b> things with everything they need to <b>survive</b> such as food, shelter and water.
Micro-habitat	A <b>microhabitat</b> is a very small <b>habitat</b> in places like under a rock, under leaves or on a branch. Mini-beasts live in <b>microhabitats</b> . The <b>microhabitats</b> have everything they need to <b>survive</b> .
Depend	Many <b>living</b> things in a <b>habitat</b> <b>depend</b> on each other. This means they need each other for different things.
Survive	This means to stay alive.

Something can be proven to be alive if it shows the **seven life processes**:

1. Movement
2. Respiration (breathes)
3. Sensitivity (uses its five senses - smell, taste, touch, sight, hearing)
4. Grows
5. Reproduces (has young that grows into an adult)
6. Excretion (gets rid of waste!)
7. Nutrition (feeds)

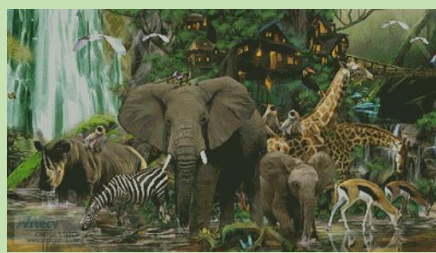


How might you prove an African elephant is alive?

### Key Vocabulary:

A **habitat** is a place where an animal lives and it gives the animal **food, shelter, water, protection and mates** for reproduction. There are many types of habitats e.g. The African Rainforest and also **micro-habitats** e.g. mini-beasts living inside a rotting tree trunk.

How might a British Woodland be different to an African Rainforest?



Animals **depend** on each other for **survival**. A **food chain or web** shows which animals **consume** (eat) each other. Plants are **producers** and use energy from the sun to make food. **Herbivores** are animals that eat only plants. **Carnivores** eat only other animals or meat. **Omnivores** eat a mixture of plants and animals. **Predators** are animals that hunt and feed on other animals called **prey**.

