



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

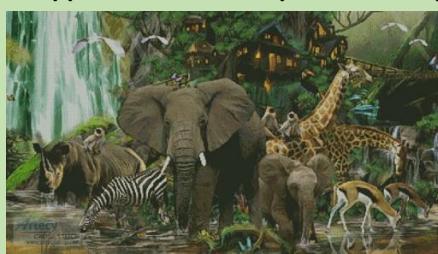


How might you prove an African elephant is alive?

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**.

