

Year 2/3 Knowledge Organiser Science – Living Things and Their Habitats

Vocabulary			Key Learning	
1	Organism	Anything that is alive.	1	Living processes are the things that all living things do. There are seven processes, all living things move, breathe, sense, grow, make more of their own type, get rid of waste and get their energy from food.
2	Habitat	Natural home of an organism.	2	Around us are things that are living, dead and non-living (never alive). Living organisms all do the 7 living processes. Dead organisms are those that were once living but are now dead for example a wooden stick or fallen leaf. Non-living objects are those that were never alive and were never able to do the seven living processes such as a cup or a table.
3	Micro-habitat	This is a very small habitat in places like under a rock, under leaves or on a branch.	3	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.
4	Life processes	These are the things that all living things do.	4	A microhabitat is a very small area that is different from the area around it like a puddle, a pond, or on a branch. Typically minibeasts live in microhabitats. The microhabitats have everything they need to survive.
5	Living	Living organisms have all the life processes.	Focus Habitats	
6	Dead	Things that are dead were once living. They did have all the life processes but don't now.		
7	Depend	Living organisms need each other for different things.	Arctic	The Arctic is at the far North of the planet being surrounded by the Arctic Ocean and there isn't any land there, just moving ice sheets. It is extremely cold in the Arctic with very few plants surviving just grass, moss and lichens. The animals that live here such as polar bears, arctic foxes and seals have adapted to the extreme cold.
8	Climate	The temperature or weather pattern in an environment where an organism lives in.	Desert	Deserts are the driest places on Earth getting fewer than 25cm of rain a year so it might not rain for months at a time or even years. Everything that lives in the desert must be able to survive without much water. Many desert plants have leaves that collect and store water like cacti. Most desert animals get their water from eating these plants, or from the bodies of the animals they eat.
9	Polar	The ice regions of Antarctica and the Arctic.	Woodland	In a woodland habitat there are lots of trees that grow close together. Most British woodlands are deciduous which means the leaves fall off in the Autumn. The leaves provide food and shelter for many animals and rot into the soil making it rich and full of nutrients. This habitat has many different plants and animals such as bats, mice, squirrels, foxes and deer.
10	Woodland	An area where mostly trees grow.	Urban	Urban habitats are found in towns and cities. Some of the habitats in urban areas are there because people put them there like parks, gardens and verges. There are also many living things that live wild here and have found a way to survive alongside the people living there such as foxes and rats who may get their food from the waste that people leave behind.
11	Desert	A large area of dry often sandy land.		
12	Urban	A city or town.		
13	Survive	To stay alive.		