



Year 1/2 Science Knowledge Organiser: (Living Things & Their Habitats)



Subject Specific Skills

- I can explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive
- I can 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
- I can identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats
- I can 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.

Prior Learning

- Distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made
- Identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock
- Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials
- Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties.

Key Knowledge:

- All living things have seven things in common (**MRS GREN.**) This stands for:

Movement - moving:

Respiration - breathing:

Sensitivity - feeling:

Growth - growing:

Reproduction - making new life:

Excretion - getting rid of waste:

Nutrition - getting food

- All living things move. They may not move very quickly, like plants, but they can still move.
- Living things need food for nutrition and energy. Plants make their own food during photosynthesis. Animals eat plants or each other!
- Everything that is alive respire; the process of releasing energy from food. Living things get rid of their waste products in a process called excretion.

Key Vocabulary

Habitat: is a place where a particular organism lives e.g. woodland, deserts, ponds and rainforests.

Microhabitat: is a very small habitat, forming part of a much larger habitat e.g. underneath stones or logs.

Predators: animals that eat other animals e.g. lions, tigers, owls and foxes.

Prey: the animals that predators eat e.g. rabbits, mice and gazelles.

Animals: Living organisms that feed on plants or other animals and, typically, have nervous systems that enable them to respond to stimuli.

Producer: An organism that is capable of making its own food.

Key Individual:

David
Attenborough



Key Knowledge:

- Living things are sensitive: they react to their environments. For example, humans take cover from the Sun, to prevent sunburn, while plants move towards it so they can make more food.
- Everything that is alive can grow and get bigger, and reproduce to create offspring.
- Fire is not alive, despite displaying 6/7 characteristics of being alive!
- Plants require sunlight, air and water.
- Animals require food, air, water and shelter.
- Animals get their food by eating either plants or other animals. This can be shown as a simple food chain.



Grass



Rabbit



Fox

- Each arrow represents the flow of energy. The children could think of it as representing the grass “going into” the rabbit and the rabbit “going into” the fox.