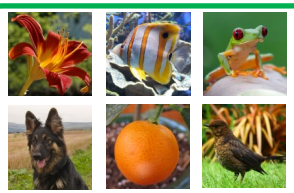
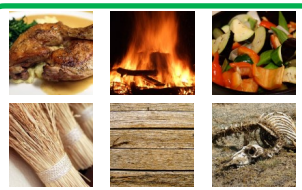
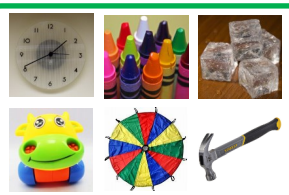
Year 2: Living Things and Life Cycles

WHAT?

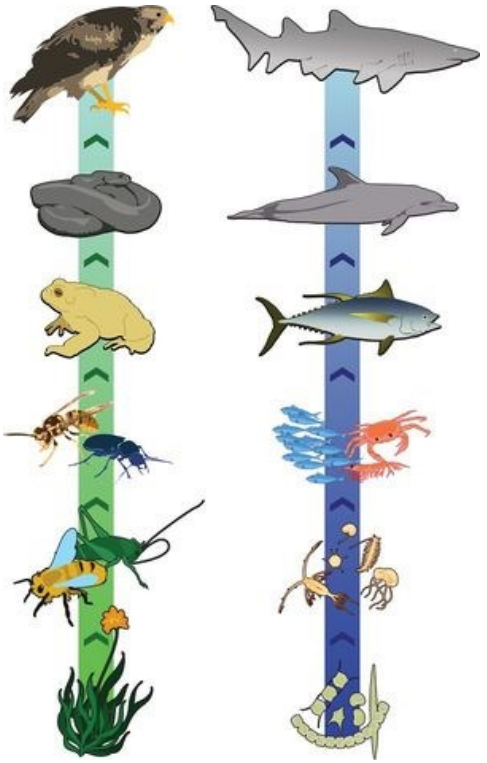
LIVING, DEAD, or NEVER LIVED?

LIVING THINGS:	DEAD:	NEVER LIVED:
		
Living things move, grow, consume nutrients and reproduce.	Dead things used to move, grow, consume nutrients and reproduce but no longer do them.	Things that have never lived have never moved, grown, consumed nutrients or reproduced.

FOOD CHAIN: traces the path of energy through a habitat

PLANTS	HERBIVOROUS ANIMAL	CARNIVOROUS ANIMAL
		
Plants absorb energy from the Sun	The energy is then consumed by herbivorous animals	Carnivorous animals eat other animals and consume their energy. The arrows show the direction of energy travel.

FOOD CHAIN EXAMPLES:



ADAPTATIONS:

POLAR BEARS	SHARKS	CACTI	PINE TREES	WOODLICE
				
They have thick fur for warmth. Polar bears also have oily paw pads so they don't freeze to the ice.	Sharks have smooth skin and are a streamlined shape so they can swim quickly. They also have gills for breathing under water.	Cacti have thick skin to keep a store of water safe. They also have sharp spikes to keep animals from eating them or stealing the water.	Pine trees have a thick bark and pine cones to protect itself against really cold winters.	Woodlice live under logs (an example of a microhabitat). They need somewhere dark and damp to live so they do not dry out.

KEY VOCABULARY:

BIRTH: the emergence of a new individual from the body of its parent

CONSUMPTION: the act of using up a resource

DEAD: no longer alive

DECAY: the slow process of rotting or decomposition

ENERGY: the ability and strength to do work. Energy is the power derived from utilising physical or chemical resources

ENVIRONMENT: all the things around us that have an influence on our lives.

FOOD CHAIN: a series of living things which are linked because each on feeds on the next.

LIFE CYCLE: the series of changes that an animal or plant go through during their life

MICROHABITAT: a small part of the environment that supports a habitat, such as a fallen log in a forest.

NUTRIENTS: substances that provide nourishment and helps plants and animals to grow

REPRODUCTION: when an animal or plant produces one or more individuals similar to itself.

SOURCE: where something comes from or can be obtained from.