

Habitats and Food chains

Significant Scientist

Jane Goodall



A British primatologist who studies chimpanzees in Africa. She observes what they eat, where they live, and how they interact with their environment.

Examples of habitats



Forest



Pond



Ocean



Arctic



Seashore

Examples of microhabitats



Under a leaf



Under a log



In a shrub

Key Knowledge

A habitat is a place where living things, such as animals and plants, can find all of the things they need to survive. This includes food, water, air, space to move and grow and some shelter.

Some habitats are large, like the ocean, and some are very small, such as under a log.

Some habitats in our local area include the river and woodlands. Other habitats include the coast and the forest.

Microhabitats are very small habitats where minibeasts may live.

A living thing is alive. It is called an organism.

A dead thing has once been alive.

A non-living thing has never been alive.

Animals and plants depend on each other to survive. For example, worms depend on plants because they feed on dead leaves, but plants depend on worms who make the soil healthy by digging holes and allowing air in.

Enquiry Skills

Research

Asking questions

Working Scientifically Skills

Identifying and classifying

Pattern seeking

Observing closely and using simple equipment

Recording data

Key Vocabulary

<b>habitat</b>	The natural place something lives
<b>microhabitat</b>	A very small habitat e.g. under a rock
<b>survive</b>	To stay alive
<b>producer</b>	An organism that makes its own food, such as a plant
<b>consumer</b>	A living thing that eats other living things
<b>adaptation</b>	Special features that help living things survive in their habitat

