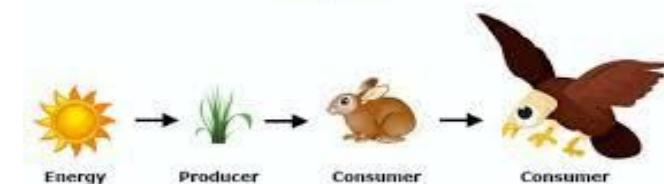
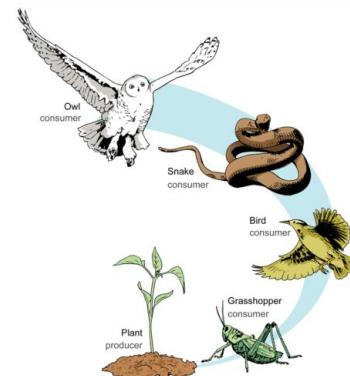


# Grange Park Primary School Year 2 Summer 1 Science

## Habitats and Food chains

Significant Scientist		Key Knowledge	Key Vocabulary
Rachel Carson	<p>Rachel Carson (1907 - 1964) was a scientist who studied ocean habitats. She discovered that pollution was affecting oceans and the animals in them.</p> 	<p>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.</p> <p>Some habitats are large, like the ocean, and some are very small, such as under a log.</p> <p>Some habitats in our local area include the river and woodlands. Other habitats include the coast and the forest.</p> <p>Microhabitats are very small habitats where minibeasts may live.</p> <p>A living thing is alive. It is called an organism.</p> <p>A dead thing has once been alive.</p> <p>A non-living thing has never been alive.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>habitat</b> The natural place something lives.</p> <p><b>microhabitat</b> A very small habitat e.g. under a rock.</p> <p><b>survive</b> To stay alive.</p> <p><b>producer</b> An organism that makes its own food, such as a plant.</p> <p><b>consumer</b> A living thing that eats other living things.</p> <p><b>adaptation</b> Special features that help living things survive in their habitat.</p>
Examples of habitats		 <p>Forest</p>  <p>Pond</p>  <p>Ocean</p>  <p>Arctic</p>  <p>Seashore</p>	
Examples of microhabitats		<p>Under a leaf</p>  <p>Under a log</p>  <p>In a shrub</p> 	 
Enquiry Skills		<p>Research</p> <p>Asking questions</p>	
Working Scientifically Skills		<p>Identifying and classifying</p> <p>Pattern seeking</p> <p>Observing closely and using simple equipment</p> <p>Recording data</p>	