

### Examples of habitats

#### woodland



Hedgehogs make a nest in leaves in woods.

#### pond



Goldfish can breathe in water.

#### seashore



Crabs are omnivores and eat seaweed.

#### polar



Polar bears are carnivores and eat seals.

#### ocean





Stingrays live in saltwater.





#### rainforest



Spider monkeys find food high up in the treetops.

## Living things and their habitats – Year 2

Key vocabulary	
<b>living</b>	Living things are plants and animals.  
<b>dead</b>	Dead things include dead animals, plants and parts of plants and animals that are no longer attached.  
<b>never been alive</b>	Objects made of rock, metal and plastic have never been alive.  
<b>habitat</b>	The place where an animal or plant lives and provides their basic needs – <b>shelter, food</b> and <b>water</b> .
<b>micro-habitat</b>	A very small habitat e.g. A log that woodlice live under.
<b>food chain</b>	These show how animals get their food from plants and other animals.

Examples of micro-habitats	
<b>in leaf litter</b>  Caterpillars need leaves to eat.	<b>under stones</b>  Woodlice can be found hiding under stones.
<b>under logs</b>  Worms prefer dark, damp places.	<b>in shrubs</b>  Ladybirds live in shrubs and trees.

### Food chains



The grass is eaten by the grasshopper.  
The grasshopper is eaten by the spider.



The leaf is eaten by the snail.  
The snail is eaten by the bird.