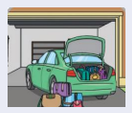
Living Things and Their Habitats

Science Year 2 Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary:

Life Processes	These are things all **living** things do. They move, breathe, sense, grow, make babies, get rid of waste and get their energy from food.
Living 	Things that are **Living** have all of the **Life Processes**.
Dead or Once Living	Things that are **Dead** were once **Living**. They had all the **Life Processes** but don't now.
Never Living 	Things made out of plastic, metal or rock are **Never Living**.
Food Chain 	A **Food Chain** shows how each animal gets its food. **Food Chains** are one of the ways that **Living** things depend on each other to survive.
Food Sources 	This is the place where a **Living** thing's food comes from.

Key Knowledge

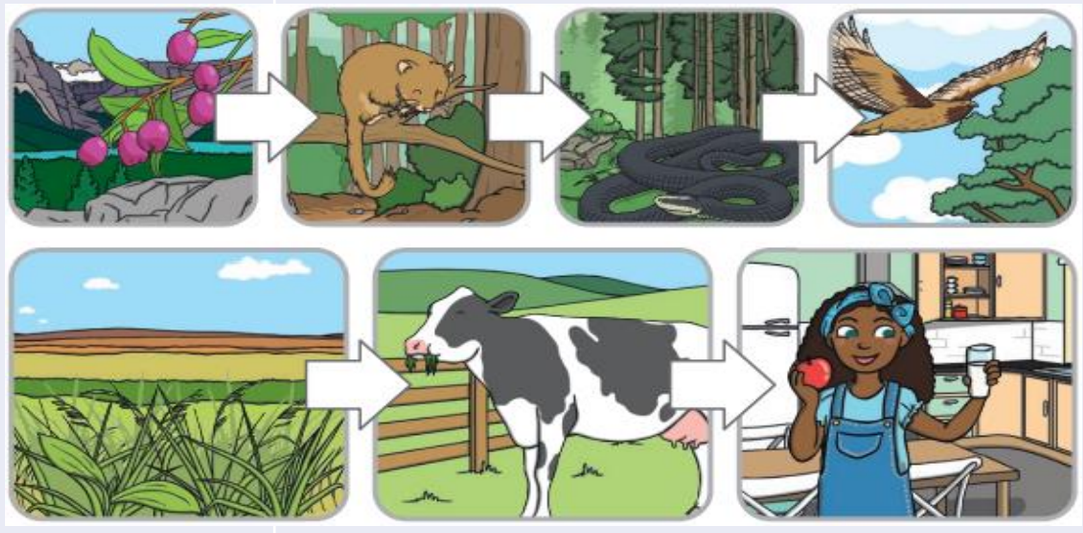
Living

Dead

Never Living

Food Chain

The arrows mean 'is eaten by'.



Did you know Paper was once living? Paper comes from a tree which grows, provides food and shelter and creates oxygen.

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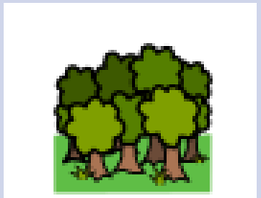
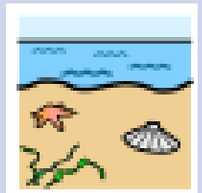
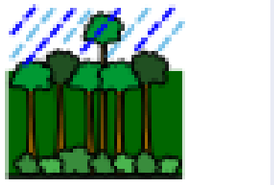
Key Vocabulary:

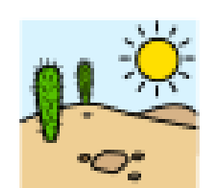
Habitat 	A **Habitat** is the natural place something lives. A Habitat provides **Living** things with everything they need to **Survive** such as food, shelter and water.
Microhabitat 	A **Microhabitat** is a very small habitat in places like under a rock, under leaves or on a branch. **Minibeasts** live in **Microhabitats** and have everything they need to **survive**.
Depend 	Many **Living** things in a **Habitat** depend on each other. This means they need each other for different things. They depend on each other to survive (stay alive).

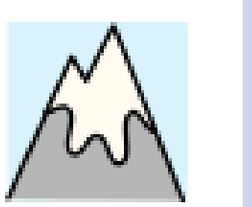
Examples of Habitats:

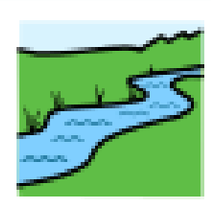


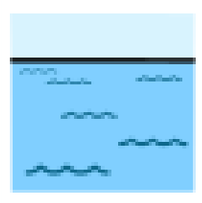












Examples of Microhabitats:

Under Leaves	Under Stony Paths	Under Bushes	Short Grass	Flower Beds	Flowers	In and On Soil	Under Rotting Wood
							

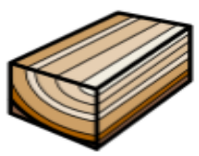
Uses of everyday materials

Science Year 2 Knowledge Organiser

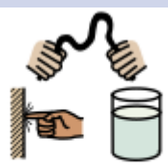
Changing the shape of materials

 squashing	Crushing something so that it becomes flat or out of shape.	 bending	Changing a straight object so that it is curved.
 twisting	Changing the shape of an object by turning it.	 stretching	Made longer or wider without breaking or tearing.

Some objects can be made from various materials

 metal	 wood	 spoons
 coins cans cars	 matches flooring telegraph poles	 wooden plastic metal

Key Vocabulary

 properties	Ways to describe something.
 material	The stuff something is made of.
 flexible	Easily bent without breaking.
 transparent	If an object or material is transparent, it means light completely passes through it, and you can see clearly through it.
 opaque	Something that is opaque cannot be seen through and does not allow light to pass through it.

Uses of everyday materials

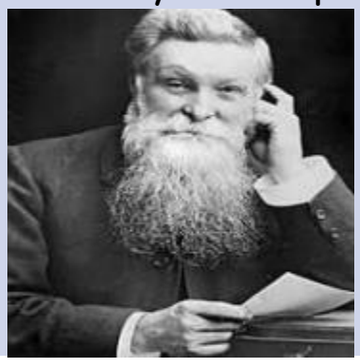
Science Year 2 Knowledge Organiser

What does material mean?

All objects have a name like a 'fork'. A material is the thing an object is made from. Like a fork could be made of metal.

Important Figures

John Boyd Dunlop

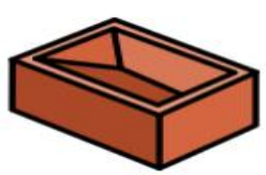


He is best known for his work in developing inflatable rubber tyres. He found that solid wood, rubber and iron wheels made cycling difficult so he tested rubber using his son's bike.

Charles Macintosh

He is best known for experimenting with chemicals to make new materials. He invented waterproof fabrics which are used in coats like rain coats.

Some common materials, their properties and uses

 wood	 metal	 plastic	 glass	 brick	 rock	 paper
Rigid, strong, hard Can be used for doors, floors, tables, fences	Strong, tough, stiff Can be used for keys, nails, pots and pans	Strong, shiny, bendy Can be used for bottles, pens, rulers, toys, phones, cups, packaging	Transparent, smooth, stiff, waterproof Can be used for windows, mirrors, glasses, windscreens	Rigid, strong, dull, Rough Can be used for houses, walls	Hard, strong, dull Can be used for garden walls, old buildings	Can be strong, flexible, absorbent Can be used to wrap things, pack things, make things and dry things