

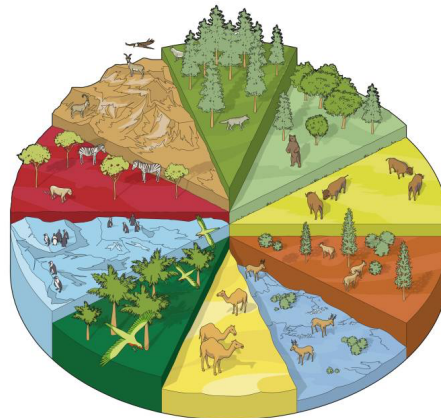


= Year 2: Why do Animals Choose Particular Habitats?

Before	Now	Next
Know about similarities and differences in relation to places and living things (ELG) Talk about the features of your own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another (ELG) Observe changes in seasons. Understand why some animals hibernate in the winter.	Explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive. Identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited. Describe how different habitats provide the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other. Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats.	Year 4 Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment. Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things.

Lessons

1. Know that living things live in an environment to which they are suited? DE
2. Match animals to their habitats and suggest why it is suited to them.
3. Appreciate that environments are constantly changing. DE
4. Sort and classify things that are living, dead and that have never been alive – offering some comparisons.
5. 2 lessons: Research two contrasting habitats and present in a double page spread
6. Explore microhabitats in your local area.



Scientific Vocabulary

habitats, microhabitat, healthy, survive/survival, river, woodlands, coast, forest, dormant, dormancy, grub, woodpecker, moisture, extinct, climate, endangered, plankton, ecosystem, coral reef, trench, marine, pollution, environment

How do you know that something is living?

Why do other animals live elsewhere?

How do animals source their food?

Can you compare the similarities and differences of two different habitats?

Do deciduous trees die in the winter?

