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| **Parklands Primary School – Science** |
| **Topic: Living things and their habitats (Animals in the Wider World)** | **Strand: Biology** | **Year 2** |
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| **What should I already know?** |  | **What will I know by the end of the unit?** |  | **Vocabulary** |
| * The names of some common plants and types of trees.
* Some animals are suitable to be kept as pets but others are not.
* All animals need water, air, sleep, shelter and food to survive.
* All animals can be grouped into vertebrates and invertebrates.
* Animals can be grouped into carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.
* Animals including humans have offspring which grow into adults.
* How to group animals according to their individual characteristics including by appearance, sounds made, texture of skin / fur etc.
* Which things are living, dead or have never been alive.
* Names of minibeasts common to the local area.
* Microhabitats are small areas of a larger habitat (for example a log is a microhabitat but the forest which the log is in, is the habitat).
* How animals and plants depend on each other.
* That different minibeasts are suited to different habitats.
* The positive effects minibeasts have on their habitats and the wider environment.
* How to create a variety of food chains beginning with a plant.
* That minibeasts can be carnivores, omnivores or herbivores.
 | **What is a biome?*** A biome is an area of our planet that is home to certain groups /types of plants and animals that can survive there.
* How to use a key to identify some of the earth’s major biomes on a world map.
* Examples of the world’s biomes include tundras, tropical rainforests, grasslands and savannahs, deserts and oceans.
* The biome for the UK is a temperate deciduous forest – an area dominated by trees that lose their leaves each year. These areas have warm, moist summers and cool winters.
* The largest biomes on our planet are the oceans.
* The driest biomes are the desert regions.

**Which of the Earth’s biomes support which animals and plants?*** The names of animals and plants that live in different biomes.
* How animals and plants are adapted to enable survival in their own environment/biome (inc camouflage).
* Why and how animals are suited to their own biome and why they would not survive in an alternative biome. Eg a polar bear in the desert.

Boundless Biomes | Ask A Biologist | adapts make something suitable for a new use.biomes a natural area of vegetation and animals.camouflage hide or disguise the presence of an animal.canopy the uppermost branches of a tree forming a continuous layer of foliage.continuous unbroken, whole, without interruption.depend If you depend on someone or something, you need them in order to be able to survive physically.desert dry land where very little rain falls usually with very little vegetation.environment the surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal or plant lives.foliage plant leaf collectively.grassland large open area of land covered with grass used for grazing.grazing animals feeding from the land.habitat the natural environment in which an animal or plant normally lives or grows.lifeform any living thing.marine found in the sea.microhabitat a small part of the environment that supports a habitat, such as a fallen log in a forest.oceans a very large expanse of sea.plant a living thing that grows in the earth and has a stem, leaves and roots.region an area, especially part of a country of the world.Savannah / large open area of land covered mostly with grass Savanna but with a few trees.season parts of the marked by particular weather patterns.survive continue to live or exist.thrive grow or develop well.tree a tall plant that has a hard trunk, branches and leaves.tropical - vast areas of dense forest in which there is no dry rainforest season.tundra vast, flat, treeless area of land.vegetation plants, trees and flowers.  |
| **Investigate!** |
| * Investigate and compare some of the major biomes of the world via research and by using visual images (tundras, tropical rainforests, grasslands and savannahs, deserts and oceans).
* Name animals and plants from around the world and match them to their biomes.
* Research how animals are well adapted to their environment / biome (tiger, camel and polar bear).
* Develop a hypothesis to explain why animals and plants might not survive if they were put into an alternative biome (eg tiger in the Arctic or orchid in the desert).
* Explore camouflage in animals via creating camouflage paintings.
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| **Question 1:** **What is a biome?**  | **Start of Unit**  | **End of Unit** |  | **Question 2 :** **What is a savannah?** | **Start of Unit**  | **End of Unit** |
| **A natural area where plants and animals can survive** |  |  | **A large open area of grass and trees** |  |  |
| **A group of rocky mountains**  |  |  | **A leafy green forest** |  |  |
| **A type of science experiment**  |  |  | **A city in Mexico** |  |  |
| **A type of bison found in Africa** |  |  | **A type of desert** |  |  |
| **Don’t know** |  |  | **Don’t know** |  |  |
|  |
| **Question 3:** **Tropical rainforests are…**  | **Start of Unit**  | **End of Unit** |  | **Question 4 :** **How is a camel adapted to****life in the desert?****(Only tick the correct answers)** | **Start of Unit**  | **End of Unit** |
| **Very wet, humid areas** |  |  | **It has 2 sets of eyelashes** |  |  |
| **Very dry, sunny areas** |  |  | **It has large feet** |  |  |
| **Very windy, wet areas** |  |  | **It stores water in its hump** |  |  |
| **Very cold, snowy areas** |  |  | **It has a thick coat of hair** |  |  |
| **Don’t know** |  |  | **Don’t know** |  |  |
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| **Question 5:** **What type of biome does** **a tarantula live in?**  | **Start of Unit**  | **End of Unit** |  | **Question 6 :** **What type of biome does** **an orchid grow in?** | **Start of Unit**  | **End of Unit** |
| **Ocean** |  |  | **Savannah** |  |  |
| **Desert** |  |  | **Tropical rainforest** |  |  |
| **Tropical rainforest** |  |  | **Ocean** |  |  |
| **Savannah** |  |  | **Grassland** |  |  |
| **Don’t know** |  |  | **Don’t know** |  |  |