



Key Concepts

Key Vocabulary

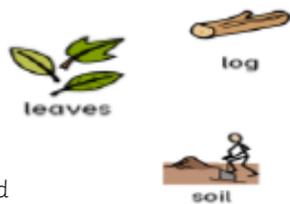
What things can we find that are living, dead or never been alive?

- Living things which are alive need air and food, will react to its surrounding and will grow as well as gets rid of waste.
- Dead things are things which were alive but are no longer alive.
- Things have never been alive so do not grow, breath, eat, reproduce or get rid of waste.

Habitat	Alive	Dead (no longer alive)	Never been alive
Sea	 Kelp  fish	 Dried seaweed found on shore	 rocks  sand

What is a microhabitat?

- Microhabitats are very small habitats where minibeasts may live.
- Minibeasts are able to survive in their habitats because they can find the things they need to survive there, such as food and water



What is a food chain?

Animals and plants depend on each other to survive. This is called a food chain.



biomes	A natural area of vegetation and animals.
carnivore	An animal that eats meat.
food chain	A series of living things which are linked to each other because each thing feeds on the one next to it in the series.
habitat	The natural environment in which an animal or plant normally lives or grows.
herbivore	An animal that only eats plants.
invertebrate	A creature that does not have a spine, for example a worm, insect or octopus.
microhabitat	A small part of the environment that supports a habitat, such as a fallen log in a forest.
omnivore	An animal that eats all kinds of food including both meat and plants.
vegetation	Plants, trees and flowers.

Different Habitats

Marine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A water environment where the water is salty • In warm, tropical waters you will find coral reefs • In polar regions you will find marine habitats which have fewer species living within them
Rainforest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A warm environment • Only found near the equator • Has lots of rain • Lots of life lives here
Forest/ Woodland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have lots of trees which are close together • There are deciduous forests which lose their leaves during winter. • Forests/woodlands can be hot or cold.
Coastal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are many different types of habitats that are coastal, these include shallow water, beaches, rock pools, coves and sand dunes. • Living things that live here need to be able to deal with the saltiness of the oceans. • The weather can be unpredictable in coastal areas when



Famous Scientists



Kate Humble– naturalist and presenter on BBC of wildlife programs

Working Scientifically Skills

 Asking questions	 Observing and measuring
 Explaining results – saying what we found out	 Recording information
 Using books, videos, the internet, people and photos to find answers.	 Looking for patterns – sorting and grouping