

## 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 and 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

### in leaf litter



Caterpillars need leaves to eat.

### under stones



Woodlice can be found hiding under stones.

### under logs



Worms prefer dark, damp places.

### in shrubs



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.