Year 2
Autumn 2
Living things and their habitats

Week	NC objectives	REMEMBER (prior knowledge)	KNOW (new knowledge)
1 2 3 4 5 6	• 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 and describe how different habitats provide for 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 • describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food •	• Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees. (Y1 - Plants) • Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees. (Y1 - Plants) • Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. (Y1 - Animals including humans) • Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores. (Y1 - Animals including humans)	To know the differences between things that are living, dead and have never been alive. All living things do and follow life processes. E.g. grow Things that are dead were once living.- Plants, animals and parts that were once attached e.g. Twigs, hair etc. Things that are made out of metal, wood etc. Were never living

		• Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets). (Y1 – Animals, including humans) • Observe changes across the four seasons. (Y1 - Seasonal changes)	
			To know that a habitat is a natural place that something lives. To know that a habitat provides a living thing with everything it needs to survive- shelter, food and water. To know how an animal is suited to its habitat.

			To know that within a habitat there are different micro-habitats e.g. in a woodland – in the leaf litter, on the bark of trees, on the leaves. These micro-habitats have different conditions e.g. light or dark, damp or dry. These conditions affect which plants and animals live there. The plants and animals in a habitat depend on each other for food and shelter etc.
			To know that a food chain shows how each animal gets its food.
			To know that a food sources is where a living thing gets it food from.
Vocabulary	Prior knowledge vocabulary Alive, dead, living, birds, animals, reptiles,		New vocabulary habitat, microhabitat, woodland, meadow, hedgerow, pond, food chain,