



# Leamington Primary Science Knowledge Organiser

## Year 2 – Food Chains: Who eats who under the sea?

### Strand – Biology



What I should already know	What I will learn	Important words to help me. (vocabulary)	Ideas for Scientific Enquiry																														
<p>- How to spot and name a variety of common animals.</p> <p>- Carnivores are meat eaters and examples of carnivores are tigers, bears and humans.</p> <p>- Herbivores are plant eaters and examples or herbivores are elephants and sheep.</p> <p>- Omnivores eat both plants and animals.</p>	<p>What do animals need to survive?</p> <p>- I will learn about the needs of animals to be able to survive such as a safe place to sleep and habitats with good sources of food.</p> <p>What is a food chain?</p> <p>- I will explore food chains and understand that within a food chain there must be a producer, consumer, prey and predator, which depend on each other as a source of food and ability to survive.</p> <p>Where do animals live?</p> <p>- I will explore the different habitats of animals and what helps them to survive.</p> <p>- I will learn about how different animals adapt to the different types of weather and how they keep themselves safe from predators.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Dead</td> <td>Something that is no longer alive or living.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Producer</td> <td>A living thing that makes its own food.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Consumer</td> <td>A living thing that uses or eats something.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Never lived</td> <td>A word to describe something that has never been alive.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Prey</td> <td>An animal that is hunted and killed by another for food.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Predator</td> <td>An animal that naturally preys on others.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Food chain</td> <td>A series of organisms each dependent on the next as a source of food.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Habitats</td> <td>The natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Life cycle</td> <td>The series of life changes in an animal, plant or human.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name local habitats</td> <td>A habitat is an environment that provides an animal with the food, water, temperature, and protection it needs; it is the place where the animal is naturally found.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name micro-habitats</td> <td>A microhabitat is a small area which differs somehow from the surrounding habitat.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Survival</b></td> <td>The state or fact of continuing to live or exist, typically in spite of an accident, ordeal, or difficult circumstances.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Breathing</td> <td>The process of taking air into and expelling it from the lungs.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Healthy</td> <td>In a good physical or mental condition; in good health.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hygiene</td> <td>Conditions or practices conducive to maintaining health and preventing disease, especially through cleanliness.</td> </tr> </table>	Dead	Something that is no longer alive or living.	Producer	A living thing that makes its own food.	Consumer	A living thing that uses or eats something.	Never lived	A word to describe something that has never been alive.	Prey	An animal that is hunted and killed by another for food.	Predator	An animal that naturally preys on others.	Food chain	A series of organisms each dependent on the next as a source of food.	Habitats	The natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism.	Life cycle	The series of life changes in an animal, plant or human.	Name local habitats	A habitat is an environment that provides an animal with the food, water, temperature, and protection it needs; it is the place where the animal is naturally found.	Name micro-habitats	A microhabitat is a small area which differs somehow from the surrounding habitat.	<b>Survival</b>	The state or fact of continuing to live or exist, typically in spite of an accident, ordeal, or difficult circumstances.	Breathing	The process of taking air into and expelling it from the lungs.	Healthy	In a good physical or mental condition; in good health.	Hygiene	Conditions or practices conducive to maintaining health and preventing disease, especially through cleanliness.	<p><b>Classifying and Grouping</b></p> <p>- Explore the types of life cycles in animals and humans and explain why animals survive in different habitats, which are suited for them.</p> <p>- Explore the different kinds of food chains, labelling the producer, consumer, prey and predator.</p> <p>- Compare different types of food chains and habitats by saying what is similar and what is different using scientific vocabulary.</p> <p>- Sort different types of animals based on if they are a carnivore, herbivore or an omnivore.</p> <p>- Sort different types of living things based on if they are a producer, consumer, prey or predator.</p>
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<b>Interesting Facts</b>	<p>What is the different between dead and alive?</p> <p>- I will be able to explain the difference between things that are living such as humans and animals, things that are dead such as skeletons and wood, and things that have never been alive such as plastic materials and metals.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div>		<p><b>Secondary Sources</b></p> <p>- Use secondary sources to gain further information on things that are alive, dead or never lived.</p>																														