



Key Concepts

Key Vocabulary

What is a habitat?

- A habitat is a place where living things, such as animals and plants, can find all of the things they need to survive. This includes food, water, air, space to move and grow and some shelter.
- Some habitats are large, like the ocean, and some are very small, such as under a log.



ocean

Other habitats include the coast and the forest. Some habitats in our local area include the river and woodlands.

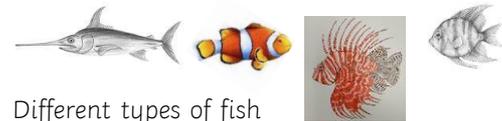
Some living things that live in the sea



Sharks Rays Whales



Crabs Starfish Seahorses Moray Eels



Different types of fish



Seaweed Coral Jellyfish Octopus

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.



log leaves soil

What is a food chain?

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

Worms depend on plants because they feed on dead leaves, but plants depend on worms who make the soil healthy by digging holes and allowing air in. Birds also need worms because they eat them. Worms are a source of food for birds.



dead leaves worm bird



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.
mini beast	A small invertebrate animal such as an insect or spider.
omnivore	An animal that eats all kinds of food including both meat and plants.
vegetation	Plants, trees and flowers.
vertebrate	A creature which has a spine.

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

Famous Scientists



Kate Humble– naturalist and presenter on BBC of wildlife programs