

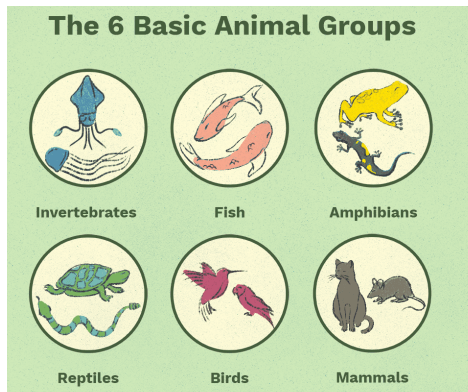
Year 2: The Enchanted Forest

Science

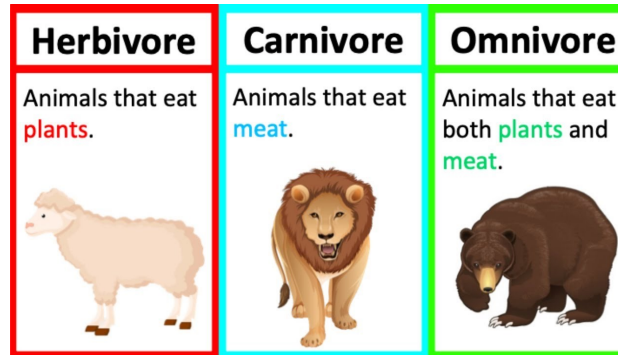
What do we already know?

In Year 1, we have learned:

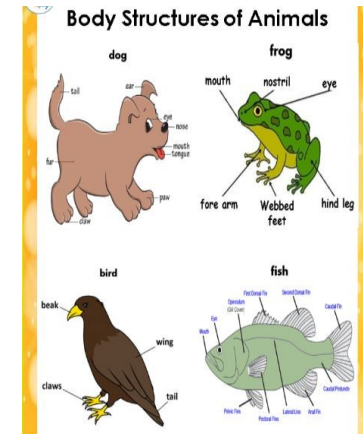
Identify and name a variety of common animals, including: fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.



Identify and name a range of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.



Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals.



Key Scientists

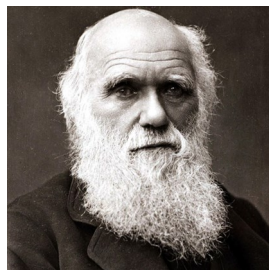
Steve Backshall

Steve has been passionate about the wild world ever since he could crawl. Growing up, he counted the animals that lived around him as his best pals - from the asthmatic donkey to the grass snakes in the manure heap!

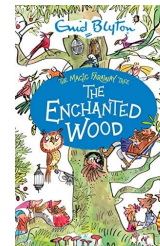


Charles Darwin

He is significant for his work on the theory of evolution which is the idea that all different species have evolved from simple forms: including the theory that humans evolved from apes.



Key Texts

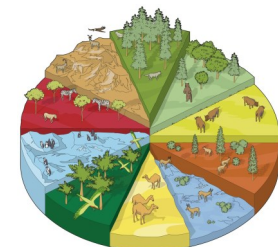


Key information

Food chains are made up of producers and consumers.







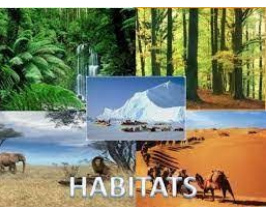





Habitats are places in which living things are adapted to survive.



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Science

Life process	<p>Characteristics of living things</p> <p>Movement Respiration Sensitivity</p> <p>Growth Reproduction Excretion Nutrition</p> <p>MRS GREN</p> 	These are things that all living things do. They move, breathe, sense grow, make babies, get rid of waste and get their energy from food.
Living		Things that are living. They have all the life processes.
Dead		These were once living and did have all the life processes.
Never living		Made out of metal, plastic or rock.
Food chain		How each animal gets its food.
Energy source		This is the place where a living thing gets its food from.
Habitat		A habitat is a natural place where something lives. It has everything they need in order to survive.
Microhabitat		A small habitat under a rock, under leaves or on a branch
Consumer		Eats producers or other consumers in a food chain.
Producer		Something that make its own food, such as a plant.

Scientific Skills



Ask simple questions.



Observing closely, using simple equipment.



Gathering and recording data to help in answering questions.

As a Scientist, here's what I will know by the end...

Examples of microhabitats include under stones, in grass, under fallen leaves and in the soil. Minibeasts that can be found there include worms, snails, ants, centipedes, millipedes, and butterflies and they help to keep the microhabitat healthy.

Every living thing needs food in order to create energy. This process is called nutrition. Therefore, living things depend upon one another to live.

Habitats: 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.

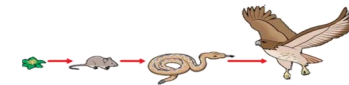


log

leaves

soil

minibeast



Links to

English— 'The Enchanted Wood', exploring the Woodland habitat

Art (Louise Bourgeois)— Taking inspiration from 'Maman' in order to create our own mini beast, papier mache art.

Geography— exploring the UK and its habitats