

KEY INFORMATION AND FACTS

KEY VOCABULARY

living Living things are plants and animals.

dead Dead things include dead animals, plants, parts of plants and animals that are no longer attached.

never been alive Objects made of rock, metal and plastic have never been alive.

habitat A habitat is where a living animal or plant lives. It provides their basic needs, e.g. shelter, food and water.

micro-habitat A very small habitat, for example a log that woodlice live in.

food chain This is how animals get their food from plants or other animals and how they are linked.

producer The producer is at the beginning of the food chain, e.g. the grass that herbivores eat.

consumer The consumer can be the herbivore that eats the producer, or the carnivore that eats the herbivore.

herbivore Animals that eat only plants.

carnivore Animals that only eat meat, e.g. other animals.

omnivore Animals that eat both meat and plants, e.g. humans.

A habitat provides the basic needs for the plants and animals living there, but they depend on each other too, e.g. bees need the nectar from plants and plants need the bees to carry pollen for germination and reproduction.

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.

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



grass



grasshopper



spider

The grass is eaten by the grasshopper.
The grasshopper is eaten by the spider.



leaf



snail



bird

The leaf is eaten by the snail.
The snail is eaten by the bird.