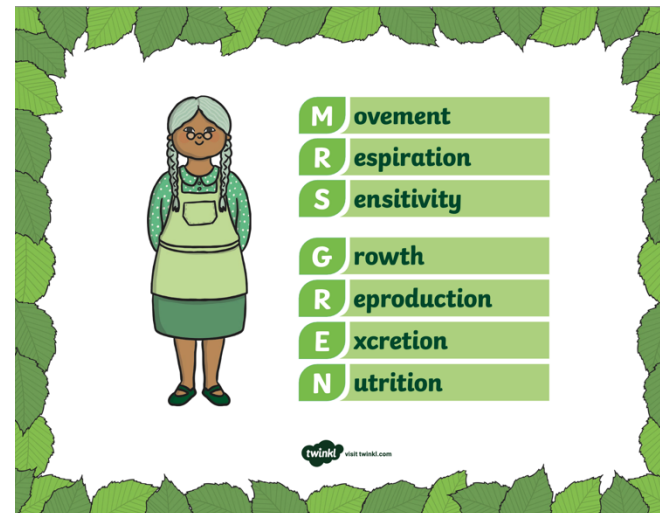


Key Vocabulary	
<b>habitat</b>	A <b>habitat</b> is the natural place something lives. A habitat provides living things with everything they need to survive such as food, water and shelter.
<b>microhabitat</b>	A <b>microhabitat</b> is a very small habitat for plants, animals and insects, such as a pond, under a tree or on a branch. The microhabitats have everything the living things need to survive.
<b>depend</b>	Many living things in a habitat <b>depend</b> on each other. This means they need each other for different things.
<b>survive</b>	This means to stay alive.
<b>species</b>	A set of animals or plants, members of which have similar characteristics to each other and which can reproduce with each other.
<b>living</b>	Things that are <b>living</b> have all the <b>life processes</b> .
<b>dead</b>	Things that are <b>dead</b> were once living. They did have all the <b>life processes</b> but don't now.
<b>never living</b>	Things made out of metal, plastic or rock were <b>never living</b> . They never had the <b>life processes</b> .
<b>food chain</b>	A <b>food chain</b> shows how each animal gets its food. <b>Food chains</b> are one of the ways that living things depend on each other to stay alive.
<b>food sources</b>	This is the place a living thing's food comes from.

## Life Processes

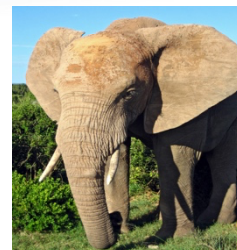
These are the seven life processes that all living things can do.

Animals are one of a large group of living things that can move around by themselves to find food. Plants are one of a large group of living things that use sunlight to make their own food. Most plants have leaves, stems, roots and either flowers or cones.



## Living, dead, never alive

Talk together about which of these things are living, dead and have never been alive. Remember to use the life processes to help.



Key Knowledge

Examples of habitats:



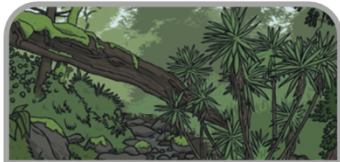
woodland



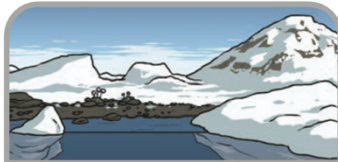
urban



coastal



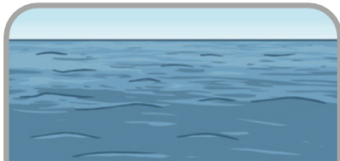
rainforest



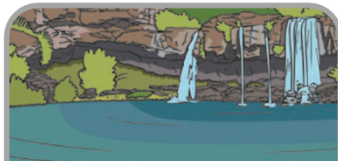
arctic



desert



ocean



river



mountain

Food Chains



The animals and plants in any habitat are linked together through food chains. Food chains show what animals eat. The arrows mean 'is eaten by'.

The example about shows that the snail gets energy from eating grass and that the bird then gets energy by eating the snail. Plants, of course, do not eat in the same way that animals do. Instead, they get their energy from the sunlight. This means that food chains always start with a plant.



Examples of microhabitats:



short grass



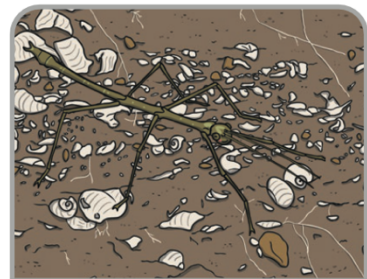
flowers



inside rotting wood



under leaves



in and on soil