



## Jerry Clay Academy Subject Unit Overview



Subject: Science (Living Things and Their Habitats) Year Group: 2 Term: Autumn

### Core Learning of This Unit:

- To identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.
- To identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores (feed on animals), herbivores (feed on plants) and omnivores (feed on plants and animals).
- To describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets).
- To describe how different habitats, (e.g. pond, under a stone, log, tree) provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how some animals depend on plants to live.
- To explore different animal habitats to identify how they are suited for animals' needs and survival.
- Research different food chains to explore how living things are interdependent on one another

### Prior Learning:

From EYFS: Similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things.



### National Curriculum Statements:

Pupils should be taught to:

- Explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive.
- Identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other.
- Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats.
- Describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food.

### Key Vocabulary:

- Habitat: home of an animal or a plant.
- Carnivore: an animal that kills other animals for food.
- Herbivore: an animal that eats only plants.
- Omnivore: an animal that eats from both plants and animals.
- Amphibian: animals that begin their life in water and can live on land and in water.
- Mammal: have fur or hair on their body and drink their mother's milk when they are babies.
- Reptile: breathes air and usually has the skin covered with scales or bony plates.
- Vertebrate: an animal with a backbone  
Invertebrate: an animal without a backbone.

### Significant People

Steve Backshall is a naturalist and wildlife expert who travels across the world and encounters a wide range of mammals, birds, reptiles and insects.