

Forton's Fundamental Facts – Science



Topic – Living things and their habitats		Spring 1 and 2 – Nicky Nook (Year 1 & 2)	
<u>Enquiry -</u>		<u>Key Vocabulary</u>	
Why do you think some animals live in colder places and some in warmer places? Why do different mini-beasts live in different micro-habitats? Do you think a food chain will always start with a plant as the producer?		life processes	These are the things that all living things do. They move, breathe, sense, grow, make babies, get rid of waste and get their energy from food.
<u>Investigation -</u>		living	Things that are living have all the life processes.
		dead	Things that are dead were once living. They did have all the life processes but don't now.
<u>Focus Scientist -</u> David Attenborough Stephen Robert Irwin	<u>Diagram</u>	never living	Things made out of metal, plastic or rock were never living. They never had the life processes.
<p>Food chain Including Fox</p> <p>The diagram shows a food chain with four stages: grass (producer), rabbit (primary consumer), fox (secondary consumer), and bear (tertiary consumer). Arrows indicate the flow of energy: from grass to rabbit, from rabbit to fox, and from fox to bear. Each organism is placed above a colored bar: grass is green, while rabbit, fox, and bear are orange.</p>		food chain	A food chain shows how each animal gets its food. Food chains are one of the ways that living things depend on each other to stay alive.
		food sources	This is the place a living thing's food comes from.
		habitat	A habitat is the natural home of an animal, plant, or community. It's where something lives.
		microhabitats	A microhabitat is a very small part of a habitat, such as a clump of grass or a space between rocks. It is a habitat for extremely small creatures, such as woodlice or a butterfly.
		pond dipping	Pond dipping involves exploring local ponds and wetlands, using a net and bucket to capture and study insects, fish, frogs, newts and other pond life, before returning them unharmed to the water.
