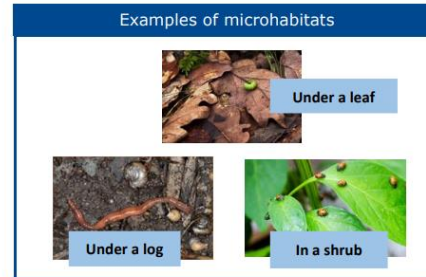


What will we be learning?

- 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.
- Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including micro-habitats.
- Describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals.
- Know that habitats provide the preferred conditions for the animals/plants that live there – compare local habitats and less familiar examples.



Food chains



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



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

Key vocabulary

- **Food chain:** a series of living things which are linked to each other because each thing feeds on the one next to it.
- **Producer:** an organism that makes its own food, like a plant.
- **Consumer:** a consumer eats a producer or other consumers in a food chain.
- **Predator:** an animal that eats other animals.
- **Habitat:** the natural environment in which an animal or plant normally grows.
- **Microhabitat:** very small habitats where minibeasts may live.
- **Inhabitant:** a person or animal that lives in a place.
- **Adaptation:** special features that help living things survive in their habitat.

Which of these is not an example of a micro-habitat?

- A. under a log B. the ocean C. under fallen leaves D. grass

Which of these might you find in a micro-habitat? (pick two)

- A. worm B. lion C. ladybird D. shark

Place these in the correct order to make a simple food chain.

caterpillar sparrow leaves

