

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.

Habitats – Year 2

Key vocabulary

amphibians	A cold-blooded animal with a backbone.
birds	A warm blooded animal that has a backbone and can usually fly.
conditions	The factors affecting the way people/animals live or work
endangered	At risk or in danger
environment	The surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives.
fish	An animal with gills and fins that live in water.
food chain	These show how animals get their food from plants and other animals.
food webs	Connected food chains.
habitats	The place where an animal or plant lives and provides their basic needs – shelter, food and water.
mammals	Warm blooded animals that give birth to live young
micro-habitats	A very small habitat e.g. A log that woodlice live under.
predator	An animal that naturally preys on others.
prey	An animal that is hunted and killed by another for food.
producer	A plant that creates its own food from the sun.
protected	Kept safe from harm.
reptiles	Animals with dry scaly skin that usually lives on land.
species	A group of similar individuals.

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.