Fairfields PRIMARY SCHOOL

My Knowledge Organiser for:

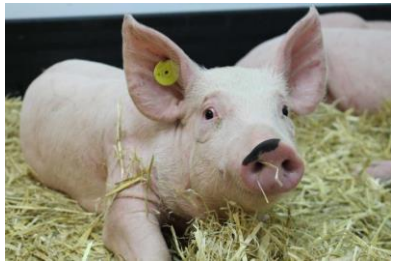
Who lives in a habitat like this?

Year 2 – Spring Term 1

Prior knowledge that will help me in this ILP

The local environment is a habitat for living things and can change during the seasons.

A strength is a good quality of a piece of work and a weakness is an area that can be improved.



Who lives in a habitat like this?

Pictures, words and labelled diagrams can show what I want to design.

Different materials are suitable for different purposes, depending on their specific properties e.g. construction materials.

Specific tools are used for particular purposes e.g. scissors are for cutting and joining with tape or glue.

Sticky knowledge I will know by the end of this

Who lives in a habitat like this?

Science

Living things are those that are alive. Dead things are those that were once living but are no longer. Some things have never been alive.

Local habitats include parks, woodland and gardens. Habitats beyond the locality include beaches, rainforests, deserts, oceans and mountains. All living things live in a habitat to which they are suited and it must provide everything they need to survive.

A habitat is a place where a living thing lives. A microhabitat is a very small habitat. (E.g. rotting log or under a rock).

Food chains show how living things depend on one another for food. **All food chains start with a plant, followed by animals that either eat the plant or other animals**.

Design Technology

Computer aided design has advantages over paper design – it will show how finished products will look; different colours and textures can also be trialled.

Different tools can be used to cut and join a range of materials (ruler to cut on a straight line, join edge to edge using glue, use a hole punch and stapler).
Select from a range of finishes to improve the appearance of a product.

Properties of components and materials determine how they can and cannot be used e.g. plastic is strong and shiny but can be difficult to paint.

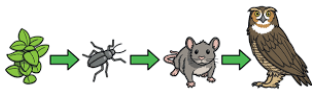
Products can be compared by looking at the particular characteristics of each and deciding which is better suited to the purpose.

Finish products can be compared with design criteria to see how closely they match.

A 3D textile structure can be made from two identical fabric shapes and can be sewn together using a running stitch.

Science

Key Vocabulary

	Word/phrase	Definition
	Habitat	A habitat is the natural place something lives. A habitat provides living things with everything they need to **survive** such as food, shelter and water.
	Living	Things that are living have all of the life processes.
	Dead	Things that are dead were once living. They did have all the life processes but don't now.
	Never living	Things made out of metal, plastic or rock were never living. They never had the life processes.
	Food chain	A food chain shows how an 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.
	Depend	Many living things in a habitat depend on each other. This means they need each other for different things.
	Survive	This means to stay alive.
	Microhabitat	A microhabitat is a very small habitat in places like under a rock, under leaves or under a branch. Minibeasts live in microhabitats. They microhabitats have everything they need to **survive**.

Habitats

Ocean

Pond

Woodland

Field

Mountain

Science continued…

Rainforest

Arctic

Microhabitats

Under a log

Leaves

Desert

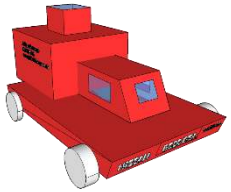
Beach

Grass

Flowers

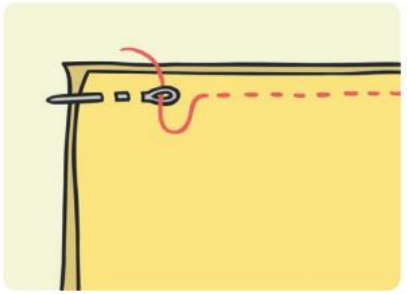
Food chain

Design Technology

	Word/phrase	Definition
	Computer Aided Design (CAD)	Designs can be paper based or created on a computer (CAD).
	Sewing needle	A tool that holds thread and goes through fabric to help us sew.
	Thread	A long, thin strand of cotton used in sewing or weaving to join one piece of fabric to another.
	Running stitch	A type of stitch that can be used to join one piece of fabric to another.

Make

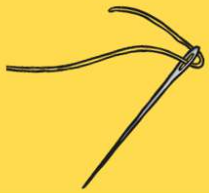
Felt



running stitch

How to do a running stitch:

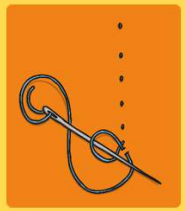
1. Thread your needle.



2. Start off by tying a knot at the end of the your thread.

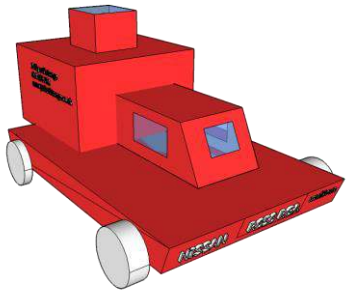
3. Push the needle up through both pieces of fabric, until the thread is all the way through it. Then push the needle down through the fabric, until the thread is all the way through it. You have created a running stitch, repeat.

4. To finish off, bring the needle to the wrong side of the fabric and sew a small stitch. As you pull the thread through, pass the needle through the loop to create a knot.



Design

CAD design



Design idea