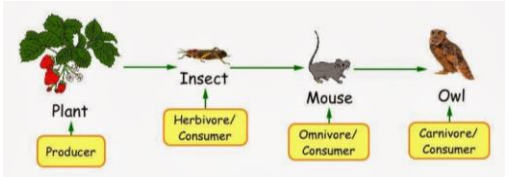
KS1: Living Things and Habitats

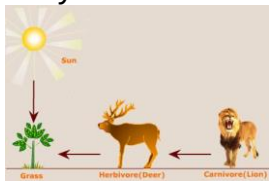
Subject Specific Vocabulary

Animals	Animals are a living thing that can move, reproduce, sense, grows, respires, excretes and needs nutrients MRS GREN.
Habitat	An environment where an animal lives.
Micro habitat	Smaller habitat within a larger habitat. An example of a microhabitat is a caterpillar snacking on leaves which have fallen from a walnut tree in the orchard.
Food chain	A series of living and non living things that depend on each other by eating them.
Carnivore	A living thing that only eats meat.
Herbivore	A living thing that only eats plants.
Omnivore	A living thing that eats meats and plants
Fish	A cold-blooded animal with gills and fins living only in water.
Amphibians	A cold-blooded animal that can live on land and under water. Also has gills and breeds in water.
Mammals	A warm-blooded animal which has hair or fur. They feed their young on milk for the nourishment and give birth to their babies live.
Birds	A warm-blooded animal that lays eggs. Has feathers, wings, a beak, and typically can fly.
Insects	A small air-breathing animal, having a body divided into head, thorax, and abdomen, three pairs of legs, and (in most species) two pairs of wings.
Reptiles	Animals that includes snakes, lizards, crocodiles, turtles, and tortoises. They have a dry scaly skin and typically laying soft-shelled eggs on land.

Food chain

A food chain shows the path of energy from one living thing to another. Decomposers like bacteria, are necessary for all food chains.





Animal groups

Fish

Cold blooded, have gills and live in water.

Amphibians

Cold blooded, live on land and in water.

Mammals

Warm blooded, have fur or hair, feed their young milk and give birth to their babies live.

Birds

Warm blooded, lays eggs, has feathers, wings and a beak.

Insects

Small animal with six legs and most have two wings.

Reptiles

Animals that have dry scaly skin and typically lay soft shell eggs on land.

KS1: Plants Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Plant	A living thing that has roots, leaves, and needs certain things to grow.
Trees	A larger plant with one stem or trunk and branches.
Wild	A plant that grows with no human help or intention help, e.g. grass, fungi
Common	A plant that we recognise easily and we plant, e.g. runner beans, daffodils
Deciduous	Deciduous is the name given to trees that lose their leaves in autumn and are bare in the winter.
Evergreen	Evergreen is the name of trees that have leaves all your round.
Soil	A black or dark brown material consisting of a mixture of organic remains, clay, and rock particles where plants get their nutrients (food) from.
Growth	Something that increases in size.
Water	A colourless, transparent, liquid that forms the seas, lakes, rivers, and rain. Plants need it to survive.
Germination	The development of a plant from a seed.
Pollination	Pollination is the transfer of pollen from a male part of a plant to a female part of a plant, making seeds that often an animal or wind move.
roots	the part of a plant which attaches it to the ground to support, typically underground. Transports water and nutrients to the rest of the plant.
leaves	A flat, green shape that is attached to a stem.
flowers	The part of a plant, surrounded by a brightly coloured petals.

Did you know?

- The tallest living tree today is the Mendocino Tree, it is 112 metres tall.
- Humans use more than 2000 different types of plants to create various delicious foods.
- Plants were the first living thing on earth.
- Some plants are carnivores and like to eat meat.

Plant life cycle

Seeds

A seed is planted or falls to the grown and buries itself down into the soil.

Germination

The seed is kept warm and given nutrients by the soil which starts the germination (growth) of the seed up forming a shoot.

Stem and roots

Roots start to shoot down to hold the seed in place. The shoot grows up and stronger creating a stem

Leaves

With sunshine, water, and nutrients leaves form out of the stem.

Flowers

The stem and leaves grow and produce a bud which opens up and creates a flower attracting wildlife..

Pollination

Pollen in the flower produces food and seeds. Insects use or drop the seeds and the cycle starts again.