

The background features abstract, overlapping green geometric shapes, primarily triangles and polygons, in various shades of green, creating a modern and dynamic visual effect.

# Tuesday 19<sup>th</sup> January

LO: To research different habitats

# Science Vocabulary



question



observe



compare



identify



conclude



classify



# Lets recap...

- ▶ Do you remember what you did in Science yesterday?
- ▶ It was....

## Food Chains!

Lets watch this video to refresh our memory 😊

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zbnnb9q/articles/zwbtxsg>

# What is a habitat?

A habitat is a place where an organism lives. An organism is another word for a living thing, including plants and animals. Some organisms can be found in lots of different habitats, while others can only survive in one type of habitat.

A habitat must provide everything that an organism needs to survive, otherwise the organism will not be able to live there and will die. For example, the habitat may be too hot, too cold, or too dry, or there might not be enough food. Sometimes, if an organism is taken out of its natural habitat and placed into a different one, it will die.

Similarly, if a habitat changes, perhaps due to human activity, this can cause organisms to die.

# Urban Habitats

- Flowering plants such as nettles, daisies, dandelions and buttercups grow in parks, gardens and hedges. They even grow in abandoned buildings and through cracks in concrete. Many insects, slugs and snails live among the plants.

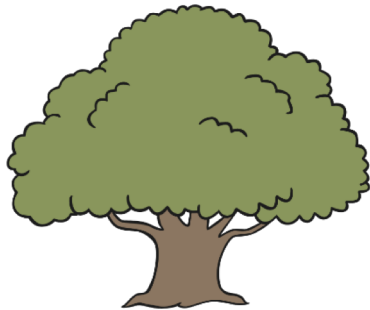


- Some animals, such as squirrels and garden birds, get their food from the trees and hedges that grow in cities. Other animals like foxes, pigeons and rats are able to live in cities because they get most of their food from the waste that people leave behind.



# Woodland Habitats

- ▶ In a woodland habitat there are lots of trees that grow close together. Common trees that grow here include English oak, ash, beech, hawthorn and birch.



- ▶ Most British woodlands are deciduous, which means the leaves fall off the trees in winter. The fallen leaves provide food and shelter for many creatures and rot into the soil, making it rich and full of nutrients.

As well as the fallen leaves, there are shrubs, flowers and grasses beneath the trees. These provide a home for **many insects and invertebrates** like worms, slugs and snails.



# Woodland Habitats

- The fruit and seeds of the trees, and the small creatures that live among the leaves, provide food for many birds and small mammals such as bats, mice, squirrels, stoats and weasels.



- Bigger mammals such as badgers, foxes and deer are common in woodland. There are also beavers, otters, and wild boar, though these animals are less common.



# Independent Task

- 1) Draw a picture of an urban habitat including all the plants and animals you would see.
- 2) Draw a picture of a woodland habitat including all the plants and animals you would see.

Make sure you are labelling too! 😊

I can't wait to see them! Please email them to me at [gdearle@kingsavenue.lambeth.sch.uk](mailto:gdearle@kingsavenue.lambeth.sch.uk)