

Life Processes

Something which is alive, will show seven signs of life (life processes). We can use MRS GREN's name to help us remember what these signs are.



M	ovement
R	espiration
S	ensitivity
G	rowth
R	eproduction
E	xcretion
N	utrition

We can use MRS GREN to decide whether something is living, it once lived or it has never been alive.



Year 2

Knowledge Organiser



Science

Did you know?

However much a woodlouse drinks, it never does a wee. Its' shell lets out a smelly gas instead!

A millipede breathes through holes all along the side of its body.

Bees tell other bees where a tasty flower is by doing a waggle dance.

Grasshoppers don't have ears but can hear using a special bit of their tummy.

The silk that a spider uses to make a web is 5 times stronger than steel of the same thickness.

Key Vocabulary

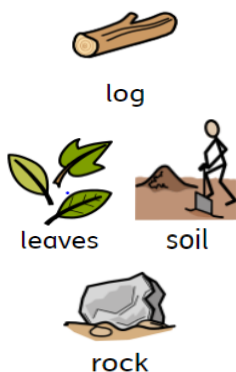
Habitat	A natural environment or home of plants and animals
Microhabitat	A very small habitat (for example under a log).
Environment	The surroundings where an animal or plant lives.
Food chain	Plants or animals that depend on each other for their food.
Shelter	A place that protects from danger.
Omnivore	An animal that eats both plants and other animals.
Herbivore	An animal that eats plants.
Carnivore	An animal that eats other animals.
Producer	Green plants are producers because they produce (make) their own food.
Consumer	All animals are consumers because they consume (eat) their food.
Predator	Animals that hunt and eat other animals.
Prey	Animals that are hunted for food by other animals.
Dependency	How plants and animals need each other to survive.
Respiration	Making energy from breathing and turning oxygen into carbon dioxide.
Sensitivity	Sensing and reacting to the environment (e.g. respond to changes in light, heat or sound).
Reproduction	Creation of new plants (seeds) or animals (babies)
Excretion	Getting rid of waste materials.
Nutrition	Getting or making food.

Microhabitats

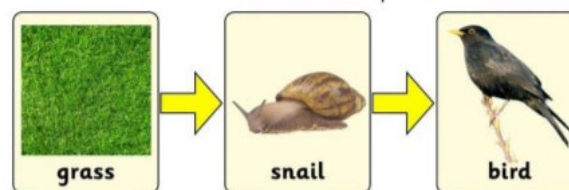
Local Habitats

World Habitats

Food Chains



A food chain shows how living things get their energy from the food they eat.



In a food chain, the arrow means 'is eaten by'.

In this example, the grass is eaten by the snail and the snail is eaten by the bird.

World Habitats

There are lot of very different habitats around the world. How would you describe these habitats? What living things might you find there?

Rainforest

Desert

Ocean

Arctic

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What a Wonderful World

Geography

Oceans

There are five oceans in the world.

Pacific Ocean

Atlantic Ocean

Indian Ocean

Southern Ocean

Arctic Ocean

Key Vocabulary	
atlas	A book of maps or charts.
globe	A spherical model of Earth.
continent	A very large area of land that includes all the islands with it.
ocean	A large area of sea.
capital city	An important city. Often where the Government works.
equator	An imaginary line drawn around the middle of Earth, dividing it into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.
North pole	The point on Earth which is furthest north.
South pole	The point on Earth which is furthest south.

The Polar Regions

The Polar regions are made up of the Arctic and Antarctica. The Arctic is at the North Pole and Antarctica is at the South Pole.

Continents

There are seven continents in the world.

Asia

Africa

Antarctica

South America

North America

Australia

Key Vocabulary	
human feature	A feature that has been made or changed by humans..
physical Feature	A feature that has been formed by nature.
climate	Theh usual weather conditions of an area.
tropical	A climate that is hot and Humid.
temperate	A mild climate. Neither very hot or very cold.
arctic	A climate that is cold and dry.
habitat	A natural environment or home of plants and animals
landmark	A well known building or place.