LIVING THINGS and their habitats KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Overview

-All around us, there are some things that are alive, some things that are dead, and some things that have never been alive.

-All living things have certain characteristics that help to keep them alive and healthy.

-Living things live in habitats that suit them, and which provide for their basic needs.

-Living things depend on other living things in order to survive.

Food Chains

-Every living thing needs food in order to create energy. This process is called nutrition.

-Plants achieve nutrition by photosynthesising, using water, carbon dioxide and light.

-Animals cannot photosynthesise. They need to eat food (either plants or other animals) in order to get energy.

-Therefore, living things depend upon one another to live.
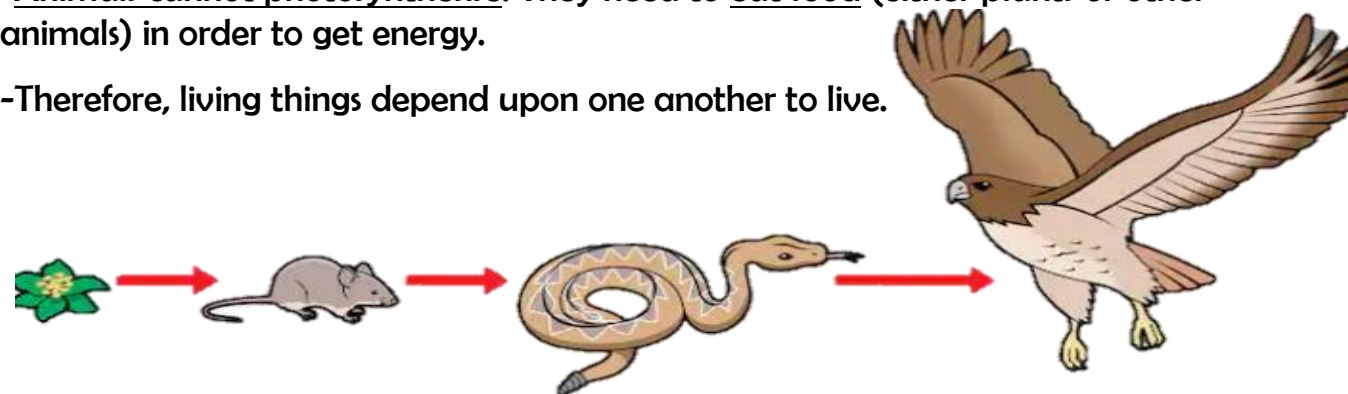
Characteristics of Living Things

M-R-S G-R-E-N

You can remember the seven features of living things by using the acronym MRS GREN.

M	Movement	Animals move in many different ways. Plants grow and turn towards light.
R	Respiration	Plants and animals use oxygen in the air to turn food into energy.
S	Sensitivity	Living things can detect changes in their surroundings.
G	Growth	Living things get bigger and grow.
R	Reproduction	Animals have young. Plants create seeds from which new plants grow.
E	Excretion	Living things get rid of things that they make but don't need.
N	Nutrition	Living things need food/nutrients for energy.

Habitats
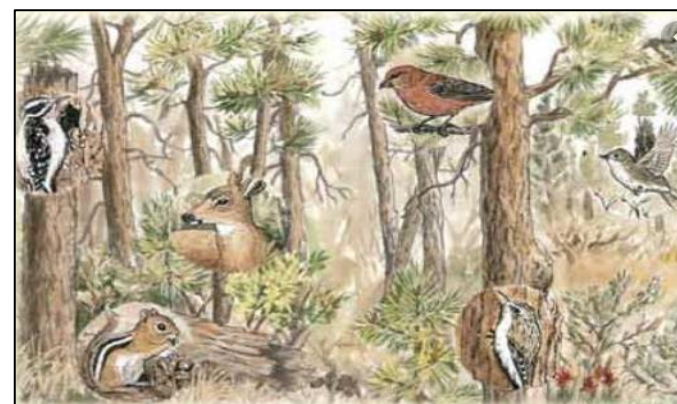
-A habitat is a home environment for plants, animals, and other living things.

-Examples of habitats include:

-Desert;   Rainforest;

-Woodland;   Ocean;

-Meadow;   Seashore.

-Micro-habitats are small, specific home environments, e.g. individual trees, a pond, under a rock, or a pile of logs.

-Habitats contain features that make them suitable to the things that live there, e.g., food, shelter, or temperature.
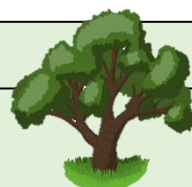
-Habitats can change over the year & over time, so some animals migrate.
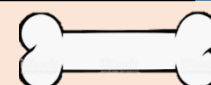

Alive

Lion   Oak Tree

Dead

Fallen Leaves   Bone

Never Been Alive

Phone   Lamp Post