All objects are either living, dead or have never been alive.

living alive
Living things are
plants (including
seeds) and animals.



dead not alive

Dead things include dead animals and plants and parts of plants and animals that are no longer attached e.g. leaves and twigs, shells, fur, hair and feathers An object made of wood is classed as dead.

never been alive

Objects made of rock, metal and plastic have never been alive



All living things move, breathe, sense, grow, make babies, get rid of waste and get their energy from food.

Examples of habitats.



Within a habitat there are different micro-habitats e.g. in a woodland – in the leaf litter, on the bark of trees, on the leaves. These micro-habitats have different conditions e.g. light or dark, damp or dry. These conditions affect which plants and animals live there. The plants and animals in a habitat depend on each other for food and shelter etc.

Examples of local habitats.







Examples of micro-habitats.





leaf litter rotting log

Animals and plants live in a habitat to which they are suited.

habitat	The place where a plant or animal lives in the wild.
suited	A penguin is suited to live in the Antarctic because of its dense feathers.
suitable	The sea is a suitable habitat for an octopus but it could not survive up a mountain because it does not provide its basic needs.

The habitat provides the basic needs of the animals and plants – shelter, food and water

basic needs	What animals and plants need to stay alive.
food	Anything that a living thing eats to give it energy.
shelter	Somewhere that gives protection.
move	All living things move . They can change position on their own. e.g. animals can run, birds can fly and flowers turn towards light
feed	All living things feed on something else to get their energy.
food chain	The way that animals obtain their food from plants and other animals can be shown in a food chain.

──── The arrow on a **food chain** means is food for

