

Year Three
Home Sweet Habitat
Term 3
Knowledge Organiser



- A habitat is a place where an organism lives.
- A habitat is the non living environment surrounding a living thing. It provides space, shelter, food and water.
- 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 won't be able to live there and will die.
- A microhabitat is a very small, specific home environment for plants, animals and insects.
- An ecosystem is made up of the living organism and the non living habitat. An ecosystem can be any size from a tree to the whole world.
- Scientists divide organisms into groups according to their similarities and differences. This is known as classifying.
- Classifying living things into groups allows scientists to learn more about what makes each species unique.
 - There are many different classes of animal. Those with backbones are known as the vertebrates. These are then grouped into mammals, birds, fish, reptiles and amphibians.
 - Invertebrates, animals without backbones, are arachnids, insects, snails and slugs and worms.
 - Humans fall into the mammal class as they have hair on their bodies and drink milk when they are babies. Whales, dolphins, bats, cats, dogs and hedgehogs are also mammals.

Topic specific vocabulary

Organism - An individual living thing, such as a plant, an animal, or a bacteria.

Classifying - To put into groups according to things that are similar.

Unique - Being the only one of its type.

Vertebrate - Having a backbone.

Invertebrate - Without a backbone.

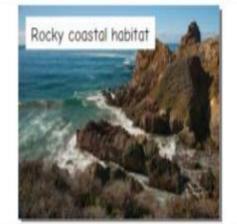
Mammal - Any animal that has hair and feeds its babies with milk from the mother.

Habitat - The natural environment of an animal or plant.

Microhabitat - a small home environment for a plant, animal or insect.

Ecosystem - A community of living things, together with their environment.

Example habitats include:



Art techniques and Artist inspiration

- Using different brush thicknesses enables you to change the shape, pattern and texture of a painting or image.
- Understand the colour wheel to mix colours effectively.
- Create watercolour wash background and add detail over the top.
- Use a range of materials to create a striking effect.

Lucy Arnold - Artist

