



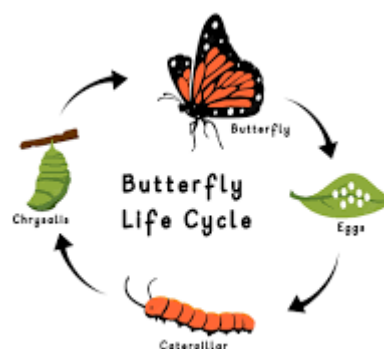
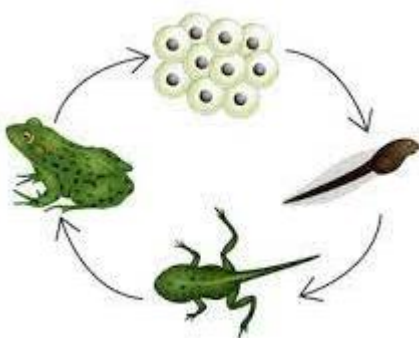
# Science – Year 2 Term 5 – Animals (not humans)

## Key vocabulary:

<b>nutrition</b>	What's in food, such as vitamins, protein, fat, which our bodies need to work well and be healthy.
<b>shelter</b>	what people and animals use to protect themselves from their surroundings.
<b>living</b>	Alive, being able to move or grow
<b>dead</b>	Not alive anymore
<b>never been alive</b>	Was never alive
<b>Offspring</b>	The babies or young of a human or animal
<b>Reproduce</b>	Make babies or offspring
<b>habitat</b>	Where an animal or living being lives.

<b>Life cycle</b>	Different stages in a life. All plants and animals go through life cycles.
<b>young</b>	 Baby or offspring which is not an egg
<b>egg</b>	 where offspring grows outside of a mother's body.
<b>Polar climate</b>	a place where the climate is below freezing, icy and covered with snow most of the time.
<b>Tropical climate</b>	a place where the climate is hot and it rains all year. Rainforests exist in tropical climates.
<b>adaption</b>	A characteristic of a living thing that helps it survive in its habitat.
<b>Food chain</b>	A chain which shows how each living thing gets its food. Some animals eat plants and some animals eat other animals.

## Life cycles

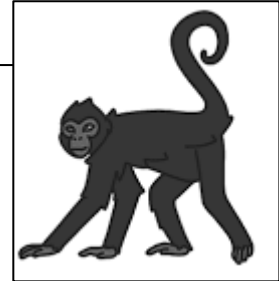


## Habitats

### Tropical



Spider monkeys are adapted to their rainforest habitat. They have **long tails** which means they can swing through the trees, **long fingers** to hold onto the branches. They are **grey or brown** in colour to help them stay camouflaged in the trees.



climate

### Polar climate

Polar bears are adapted to their polar habitat. They have **thick fur** and a layer of **fat** which means they can stay warm in the freezing temperatures, they **can swim to catch fish** to eat. They are **white** in colour to help them stay camouflaged in the ice.



## Food Chains



