



Year 2- Spring 2

Title of topic:
Mighty Minibeasts!

This is the knowledge organiser for our topic. It includes all the learning outcomes, key facts and vocabulary. Please share this with your child to help them develop their knowledge and understanding of our topic.

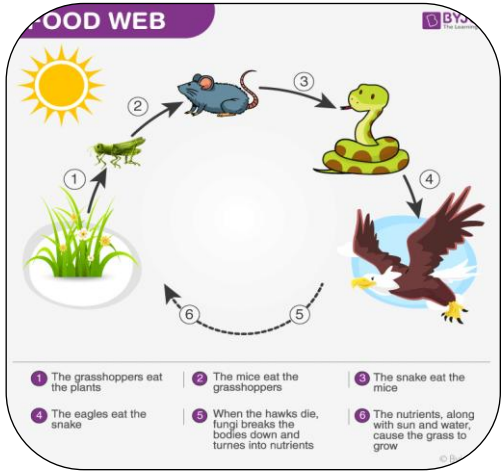
Key facts
A minibeast, or invertebrate, is a small creature. There are thousands of different minibeasts in the United Kingdom.



Key vocabulary:
Antennae
Arachnids
Camouflage
Minibeast
Food chain
Habitats
Insect
Invertebrates
Local environment
Microhabitat
Mimicry
Pollen
Predator
Producer
Vertebrates
Venomous
Adaption
Life cycle
Life stages
Seder plate

Key facts
A food chain shows how animals get energy from food. Plants get energy from sunlight. Animals get energy from eating plants or other animals. A food chain always starts with a producer, such as a plant, and ends with a predator, such as a fox.

Key facts
A habitat is a place where plants and animals live. Habitats must have everything the plants and animals need to survive, including water, air, food and shelter. Animals are adapted to survive in the habitat in which they live.
Some minibeasts live in a small habitat called a microhabitat.



Key facts
Minibeasts use different ways to protect and defend themselves from predators that want to eat them. They may use camouflage, mimicry, warning colours or play dead to trick predators. Some minibeasts use stings, bites or sprays to protect themselves.

Key facts
Religious symbols and artefacts are used to express beliefs.
In Judaism, the different symbolic food items on the Seder plate represent the Passover story celebrated each Spring.

Key facts
We should look after our environment and need to think of ways to protect it for everyone.