Y2 Microhabitats

KS1 Y2 Science · Follows the national curriculum

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

1. Worked example

What is a microhabitat?

Step 1 · 'Micro' means very small

So a microhabitat is a very small habitat

Step 2 · Give an example

The space under a log, a pile of leaves or a crack in a wall

Answer: A very small habitat, such a log or stone

Check: A big habitat (like a wood) contains lots of microhabitats.

2. Now try one with the steps

Why do woodlice live under logs and not on a sunny path?

Step 1 · What do woodlice need?

Step 2 · What is under a log like?

Answer:

3. Practice

Have a go at each one. There is space underneath to work it out.

1. What does 'micro' mean?

2. Name a microhabitat.

3. Name a minibeast you might find under a log.

4. Is under a log usually dry or damp?

5. Which minibeast drinks nectar from flowers?

6. What do worms eat in leaf litter?

7. Why do slugs hide in damp places in the daytime?

8. What tool could help you see a tiny minibeast more clearly?

9. Give one way to be kind to minibeasts on a hunt.

10. Mia counted 6 woodlice and 2 spiders. How many minibeasts is that?

11. A tally shows one gate (4 lines with a line across them) and then 2 more lines. How many is that?

12. Why might you find more minibeasts under a log than on a sunny path?

13. How does a hedge provide for a caterpillar?

14. Explain the difference between a habitat and a microhabitat.

4. Before you hand it in

Thinking a microhabitat is a habitat for microscopic things only.
A microhabitat is a SMALL HOME, not a home for invisible things.

Leaving logs and stones turned over after a hunt.
Always put things back exactly found them.

Thinking minibeasts live anywhere at random.

Ask: what is this place like? Who would it suit?

Calling all minibeasts 'insects'.

Use the word 'minibeast' for all small creatures.