<u> Biology: Living Things and their Habitats</u>



• The names of some common animals and common wild and garden plants and deciduous and evergreen	What should I already know?				
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- The structure of common animals and plants.
- That animals can be grouped into carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.
- Examples of different habitats (including microhabitats) and some of the animals and plants that live there.
- How habitats suit the needs of the things that live there.

What am I going to learn?

- Living things can be grouped in a variety of ways.
- Classification keys are used to group, identify and name a variety of living things in the environment.
- That environments can change and that this can have an impact on and sometimes pose dangers to living things.

What is a classification key?

A classification key is a tool that is used to group living things to help us identify them.





Gerald Malcolm Durrell, OBE (7 January 1925 - 30 January 1995) was a British naturalist, writer, zookeeper, conservationist, and television presenter. He founded the Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust and the Jersey Zoo on the Channel Island of Jersey in 1959.



Connecting Concepts

	I will raise and answer questions		l will observe anima
이신	about animals the I have observed in	Observe & Measure	and use what I obse
	the local area and other animals I	Ø	categorise them into
Ask/Answer Questions	have researched.	Identify & Classify	classification key.
	I will evaluate the positive and		I will make a guide t
Ø	negative impacts by humans on		local plants.
Evaluate	environments.	Report	

Vocabulary		
Classification	Where plants or animals are placed into groups according to their similarities.	
Characteristics	Features or qualities that are specific to a species.	
Vertebrate	A creature with a spine.	
Invertebrate	A creature that does not have a spine.	
Environment	An environment contains many habitats.	
Sensitivity	The way living things react to changes to their environments.	
Enquiry Types		

- 1. Observing changes over time
- 2. Pattern Seeking
- 3. Identifying, Grouping and Classify
- 4. Fair Testing
- 5. Research

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to identify