



Biology: Living Things and their Habitats



Autumn 1

What should I already know?

- The names of some common animals and plants.
- How to describe 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.
- That 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.

Vocabulary

| | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Classification | Where plants or animals are placed into groups according to their similarities. |
| Characteristics | Features or qualities that are specific to a species. |
| Sensitivity | The way living things react to changes to their environments. |

Vertebrate

Animal with a backbone.



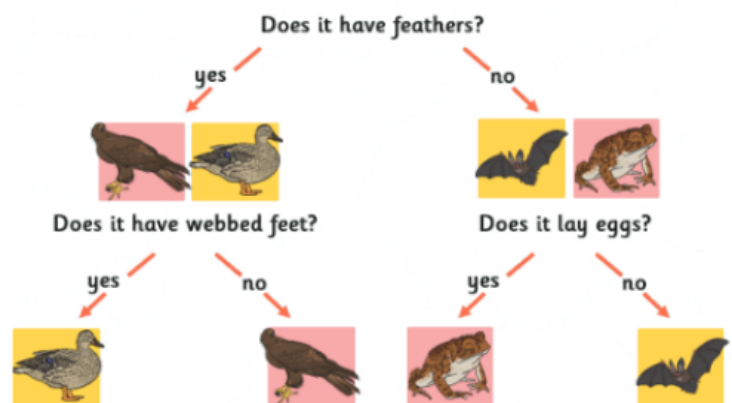
Invertebrate

Animal without a backbone.



What is a classification key?

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

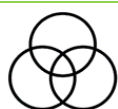


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|---------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Enquiry Types | Observing changes over time | Pattern Seeking | Fair Testing |
| | Identifying, Grouping and Classifying | Research | Problem Solving |

Working Scientifically

- I can observe animals and plants and use what I observe to categorise them into areas of a classification key.
- I can find out about and evaluate the positive and negative impacts by humans on the environment.

Disciplinary concepts



Identify, group and classify



Observe



Evaluate