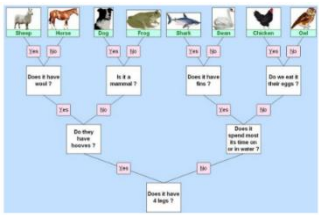


Living Things and their Habitats				
Key Knowledge				
Grouping Living Things		What is a habitat?		
Animals can be put into one of two groups	Vertebrates or invertebrates		A habitat is a place where an organism or a community of organisms live.	
Vertebrates		Key Vocabulary		
Vertebrates	Are animals with a backbone		Organism	A living thing made up of one or more cells and able to carry on the activities of life (as using energy, growing, or reproducing)
There are 5 ways Vertebrates can be grouped	• Fish • Amphibians • Reptiles • Birds • Mammals 	Gills	Slits on the side of a fish to help it breathe.	
		Fins	Part of a fish that helps it move and balance.	
		Scales	Thin plates protecting the skin of fish or reptiles.	
		Lungs	Spongy bags in the chest used when breathing.	
		Body Temperature	How hot or cold the inside of an animal's body is.	
Deciduous	A tree that loses its leaves in Autumn and grows new ones in Spring.			
How to spot an Amphibian	Born with gills then develops lungs/ lays eggs in water/damp skin/body temperature changes		Coniferous (Evergreen)	A plant or tree that keeps its leaves all year.
How to spot a Mammal	Breathes with lungs/babies are born live/body hair or fur/steady body temperature/feeds babies milk		Algae	A small plant that is found in water. It has no stems, roots or leaves.
How to spot a Reptile	Breathes with lungs/lays eggs on land/ dry scaly skin/body temperature changes		Producer	Organisms that make their own organic nutrients.
How to spot a Bird	Breathes with lungs/lays eggs with hard shells/has feathers/steady body temperature		Omnivore	An organism that eats both plants and animals.
How to spot a Fish	Breathes with gills/lays eggs in water/ has fins and scales/its body temperature changes		Carnivore	An animal or plant that eats the flesh of animals.
Branching database		Consumer	An organism that generally obtains food by feeding on other organisms.	
A branching database is a way of classifying a group of objects or living things.		Herbivore	An organism that eats plants.	
		Population	The whole number of people or inhabitants in a country or region	
		Deforestation	The permanent removal of trees to make room for something besides forest.	
		Development	The process in which someone or something grows or changes and becomes more advanced	
Invertebrates		Litter	Waste products that have been disposed of improperly.	
Invertebrates	Invertebrates are animals with no backbones. Invertebrates can be grouped into: • Insects • Arachnids • Molluscs 			
How to spot an Insect	• 3 body sections/6 legs	Plants		
How to spot an Arachnid	• 2 body sections/8 legs	Flowering plants are made of four groups: Grasses/Cereals/Garden Shrubs/ Deciduous Trees (Lose their leaves)		
How to spot a Mollusc	• Slimy foot/Often have a shell	Non-Flowering plants are made of three groups: Algae/Coniferous (Evergreen) Trees/ Ferns 		
Habitats				
How can habitats change?	The seasons can change habitats with the weather and plant life in the habitat changing.		Working scientifically	
	Humans can change habitats negatively, for example by dropping litter or chopping down trees as part of deforestation and urbanisation.		How can living things be classified?	
	Humans can change habitats positively, for example by building planned parks, nature reserves and garden ponds.		What impact do humans have on habitats?	
		What is a habitat and what habitats can I identify in my local area?		
		How is the environment changing?		
		How can you tell the difference between a vertebrate and an invertebrate?		