

**• What should I already know?**

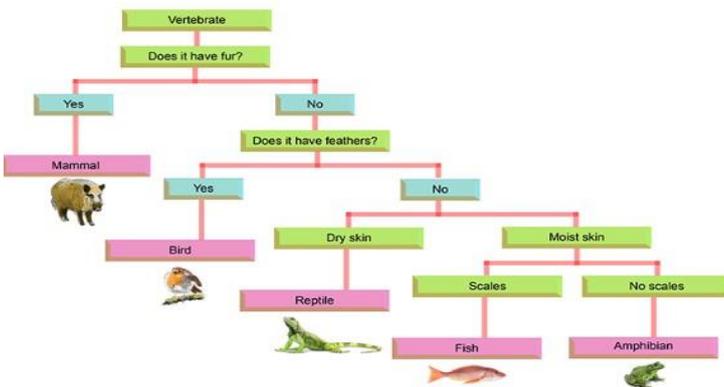
- The difference between things that are living, dead and have never been alive.
- That different animals and plants have different needs. Animals and plants usually live in habitats that they are suited to (e.g. polar bears live in freezing conditions).
- Examples of habitats (including microhabitats) and the animals and plants that can be found there.
- How food chains work and how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals.

**What will I know by the end of the unit?**

- How can living things be grouped
- Some animals will have things in common with other animals and we can group them e.g animals with horns.
  - Animals could be grouped into types e.g. fish (cod, haddock, goldfish) or birds (robin, falcon, hawk).
  - They could be grouped by where they live or the features they have e.g. animals with 4 legs or animals that live in the Arctic.

What is a classification key?

It is a tool that is used to group living things to help us identify them.



How can environments change?

Habitats can change throughout the year and this can have an effect on the plants and animals that live there.

Humans can have positive or negative effects on the environment.

- positive effects: nature reserves, ecological parks
- negative effects: litter, urban development

**Vocabulary**

carnivore	an animal that eats meat
classification key	a system that splits things into groups or types
environment	all the circumstances, people, things and events around an animal or plant that affect them
excretion	eliminating waste from the body
food chain	a series of living things which are linked to each other because each thing feeds on the one next to it in the series
habitat	the natural environment in which an animal or plant normally lives or grows
microhabitat	a small part of the environment that supports a habitat, such as a fallen log in a forest
minibeast	a small invertebrate animal such as an insect or spider
nutrition	the process of taking food into the body and absorbing the nutrients in those foods
organism	a living thing
reproduction	when an animal or plant produces one or more individuals similar to itself
respiration	process of respiring; breathing ; inhaling and exhaling air
sensitivity	responding to the external environment
urban	belonging to, or relating to, a town or city
vegetation	plants, trees and flowers

**Data Handling**

Choose the appropriate graphical representation from bar chart, pictogram or table to represent data from the changes to environment investigation.