

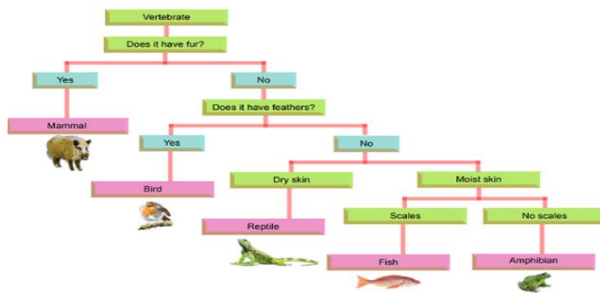
**What should I already know?**

- Animals can be grouped into carnivores, herbivores and omnivores. They can also be grouped into vertebrates and invertebrates.
- Organisms can be classified and we can use a classification key to identify them.
- Examples of habitats (including microhabitats) and the organisms that can be found there.
- Living things depend on each other to survive.
- The relationship between predators and prey.

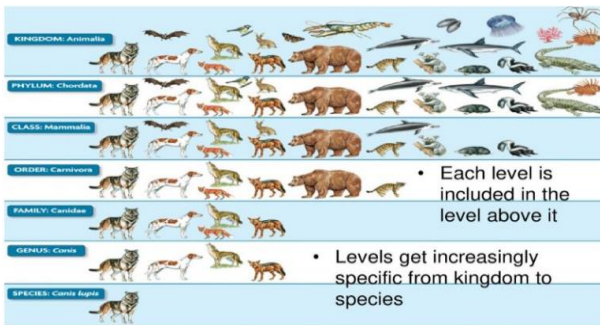
**What will I know by the end of the unit?**

How can living things be grouped?

- Living things can be grouped in different ways e.g. where they live, what type of organism they are or the features they have.
- For example a giraffe can belong in a group of vertebrates, a group of African animals or a group of animals that have four legs.
- A classification key is a tool that is used to group living things to help us identify them.



- The Linnaean system, named after Carl Linnaeus, has different levels where the number of living things in each group gets smaller and smaller, until there is only one type of animal in the species group.



What are micro-organisms?

- Microorganisms are very tiny organisms that you need a microscope to see.
- Examples of microorganisms include dust mites, bacteria and some fungi, such as mould.
- Some microorganisms can be helpful in certain situations. Others can be harmful and need to be controlled or contained.

**Vocabulary**

carnivore	an animal that only eats meat
characteristics	the features that an animal has that helps you recognise it
classification key	a system which divides things into groups or types
environment	all of the circumstances around something that influence its life
food chain	living things that are linked because each one feeds on the next one in the series
habitat	the natural environment that a plant or animal lives in
herbivore	animals that only eats plants
invertebrate	a creature with no spine
microhabitat	a small part of the environment that supports a habitat
microorganism	a small living thing you need a microscope to see
minibeast	a small invertebrate e.g. insect
observable	things you can see and notice about something
omnivore	an animal that eat both plants and meat
organism	a living thing
predator	an animal that kills and eats other animals
prey	an animal that is killed by another for food
species	a class of plants or animals whose members have the same characteristics
vertebrate	a creature that has a spine

**Data Handling**

Record and display results using an appropriate graph after conducting an experiment into the best conditions in which to keep bread. The experiment should be carried out as a fair test.