



Knowledge is Power...

Ivington CofE Primary and Preschool

Reaching together... stand firm in your faith, be courageous and strong - 1 Corinthians 16:13



LIVING THINGS AND THEIR HABITATS

Key Vocabulary

Organisms	This is another word that can be used to mean 'living things'.
Life processes	The things living things do to stay alive.
Respiration	A process where plants and animals use oxygen gas from the air to help turn their food into energy.
Reproduction	The process through which young are produced.
Habitat	The specific area or place in which particular animals or plants may live.
Environment	An environment contains many habitats and these include areas where there are both living and non-living things.
Extinct	When a species has no more members alive on the planet, it is extinct.
Endangered species	A plant or animal where there are not many of their species left and scientists are concerned that the species may become extinct.
Vertebrates	Animals with a backbone.
Invertebrates	Animals without a backbone.
Classification	This is where plants or animals are placed into groups according to their similarities
Characteristics	The distinguishing features or qualities that are specific to a species

Prior Knowledge

To know the specific names of some animals; to know what living things need to live; to know the difference between some habitats.

Aims

To recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways

To investigate and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of vertebrates in their local and wider environment.

To explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of invertebrates in their local and wider environment.

To group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment.

To recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things by identifying changes and dangers in the local habitat.

To recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things by learning about environmental dangers and endangered species.

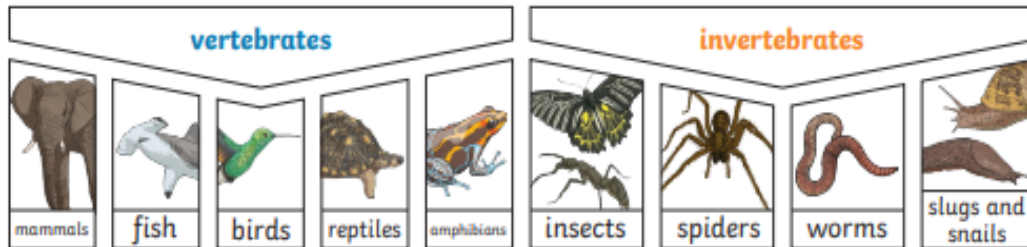
Changes to an **environment** can be natural or caused by humans. Changes to an **environment** can have positive as well as negative effects. Here are some examples of things that can change an **environment**.

- Natural**
- earthquakes
 - storms
 - floods
 - droughts
 - wildfires
 - the seasons

- Human-Made**
- deforestation
 - pollution
 - urbanisation
 - the introduction of new animal or plant species to an **environment**
 - creating new nature reserves

Plants and animals rely on the **environment** to give them everything they need. Therefore, when **habitats** change, it can be very dangerous to the plants and animals that live there.

Animals can be grouped in lots of different ways based upon their **characteristics**.

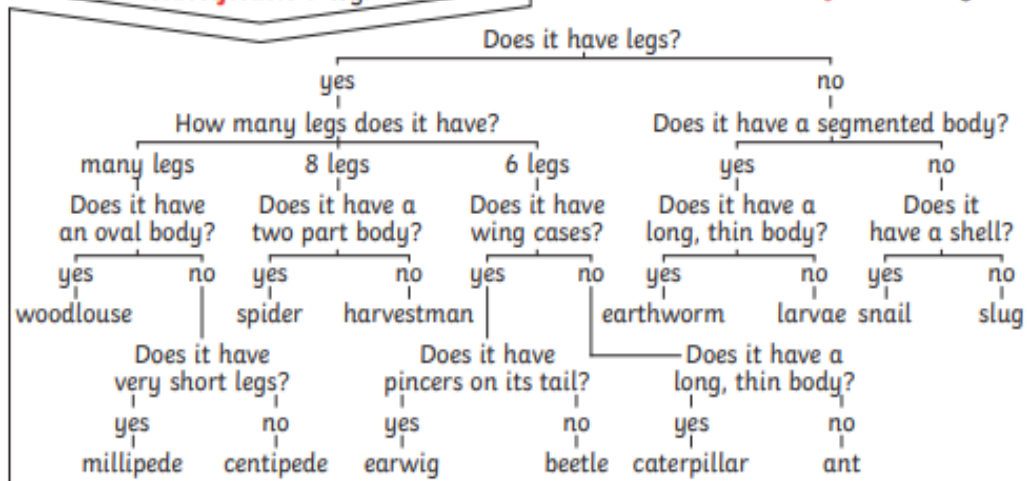


Vertebrates can be separated into five broad groups.

You can use **classification** keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things. Here is an example of a **classification** key:

You could sort **invertebrates** you might see around school in different ways, such as in this example. The vast majority of living things on the planet are **invertebrates**.

Invertebrate Classification Key



Plants can be sorted into many different groups. For example:

