

**What will we be learning?**

- Throughout this unit the children will:
- Group living things.
- Classify vertebrates.
- Conduct an invertebrate hunt in our local environment.
- Use and create their own classification key.
- Conduct a local habitat survey, recognising positive and negative changes to the environment,
- Describe environmental dangers to endangered species.

**Key Facts**

To stay alive and healthy, all living things need certain conditions that let them carry out the seven life processes: Movement, Respiration, Sensitivity, Growth, Reproduction, Excretion and Nutrition.

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.

All living things can be classified based on their characteristics.

**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.
- Sensitivity: The way living things react to changes in their environment.
- Reproduction: The process through which young are produced.
- Excretion: The process by which living things get rid of waste products.
- Nutrition: The process of obtaining food to provide living things with energy to live and stay healthy.
- 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.
- 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.
- Extinct: When a species has no more members alive on the planet, it is extinct.
- Classification: This is where plants or animals are placed into groups according to their similarities.
- Vertebrates: Animals with a backbone.
- Invertebrates: Animals without a backbone.
- Specimen: A particular plant or animal that scientists study to find out about its species.
- Characteristics: The distinguishing features or qualities that are specific to a species.

Complete these diagrams:



camel



cactus



polar bear



whale



salmon



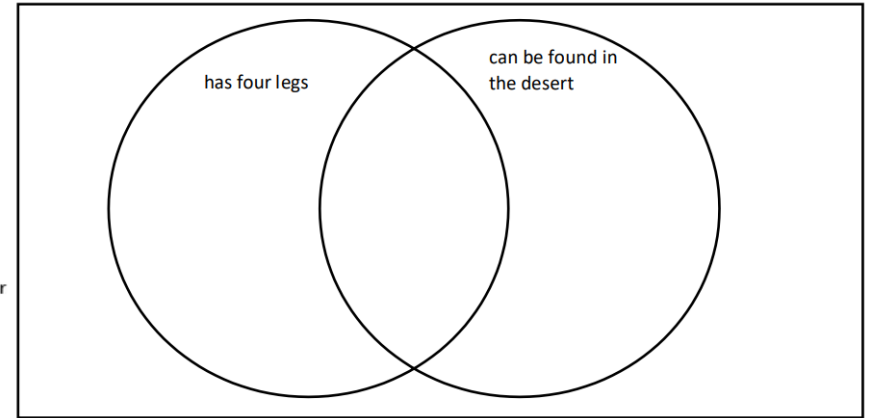
sparrow



rabbit



frog



	can fly	can not fly
lays eggs		
does not lay eggs		

**What I have learnt.**