Living Things and Their Habitats (Part 1 of 2)—Science

What you've learnt already

- Learned about animals that live in extreme polar regions in Spring 1 topic, many different animals discussed along with their adaptation features/

- Investigated habitats in Year 2– created habitats for different animals in various environments.
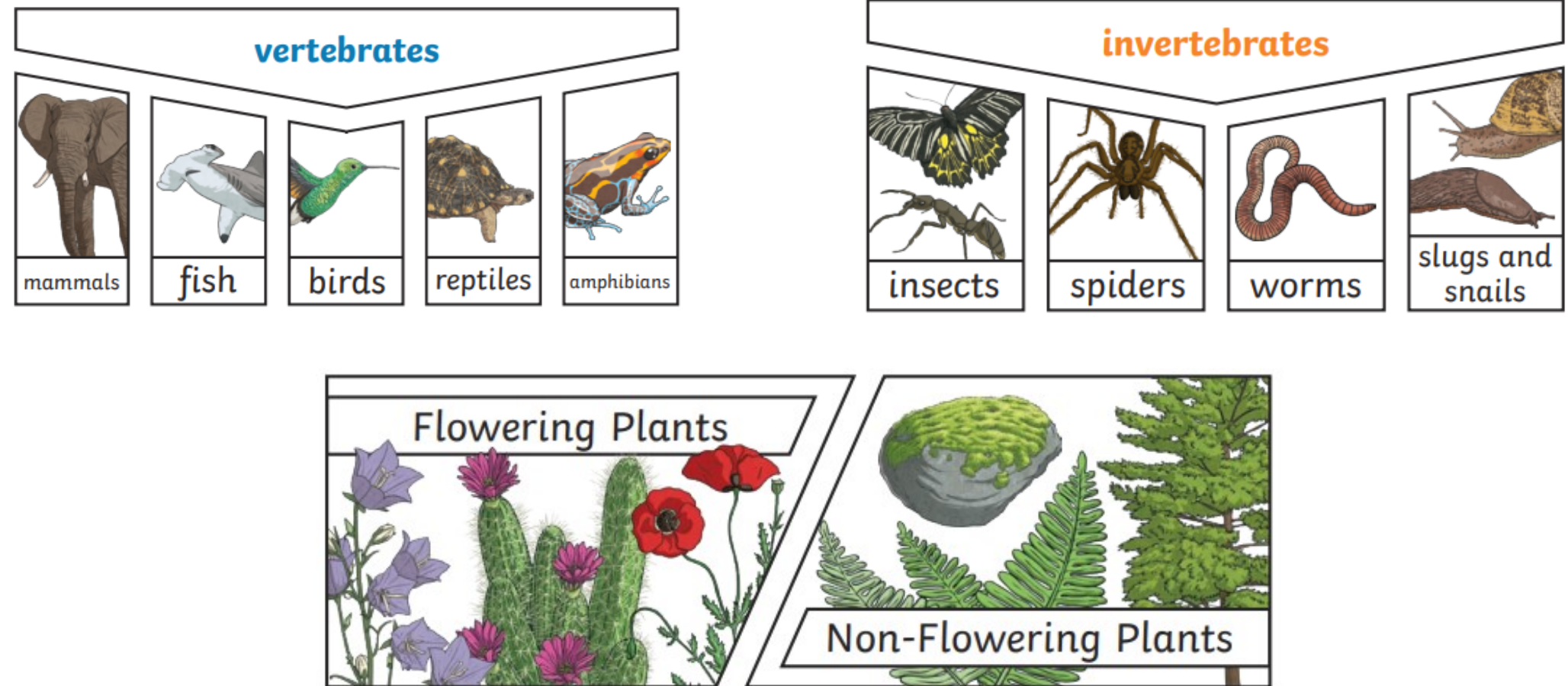
- Understand plants from Year 3 Science unit.

Choices

- Learned about animals that live in extreme polar regions in Spring 1 topic, many different animals discussed along with their adaptation features/

- Investigated habitats in Year 2– created habitats for different animals in various environments.

Key Vocabulary

Habitat	The specific area or place in which particular animals or plants may live.
Organism	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.
Excretion	The process by which living things get rid of waste products.
Nutrition	he process of obtaining food to provide living things with energy to live and stay healthy.
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.
Classification	This is where plants or animals are placed into groups according to their similarities.
Characteristics	This is where plants or animals are placed into groups according to their similarities.

Diagrams

vertebrates: mammals, fish, birds, reptiles, amphibians

invertebrates: insects, spiders, worms, slugs and snails

Flowering Plants / Non-Flowering Plants

Lesson Sequence

L1	WALT explore our knowledge of wildlife.
L2	WALT plan and prepare for a live habitat investigation.
L3	WALT investigate physical factors effect of living things.
L4	WALT understand classification.
L5	WALT use keys to classify animals.
L6	WALT create keys to classify animals.

Key Knowledge

- Animals can be grouped into vertebrates and invertebrates.

- There are seven different life processes that show something is a living thing.

- Animals and plants can be classified used a classification key.

- Changes to an environment can be natural or caused by humans. Changes to an environment can have positive as well as negative effects:

Natural

earthquakes • storms • floods • droughts • wildfires • the seasons

Man-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.

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Explain how a polar bear is adapted to survive in polar regions.	Can you think of a way to classify animals?	What is an invertebrate?	What is reproduction?
Name all seven life processes.	Give a way of grouping plants.	Name three animals that live in polar regions.	What is a vertebrate?
What is an endangered species? Give an example.	List four different natural changes to an environment that can have negative effects.	Give a way of grouping animals.	Can you name three different environments?
Explain how an elephant is adapted to survive in a desert region.	What is respiration?	Why is climate change such a huge problem for habitats? Explain as fully as you can.	List four different man-made changes to an environment that can have negative effects.

One Point	Two Points	Three Points	Four Points