



What should I already know?

- Animals can be grouped into **carnivores**, **herbivores** and **omnivores**
- The differences between the teeth of **carnivores** and **herbivores**
- Examples of **habitats** and the animals and plants that can be found there

Vocabulary

carnivore	an animal that eats meat
classification key	a system which divides things into groups or types
deciduous	trees that lose leaves in the autumn every year
environment	the world that surrounds us
evergreen	a tree or bush which has green leaves all the year round
excretion	the process of eliminating waste from the body
food chain	the flow of energy which starts off at the Sun and flows along the chain to the final animal
habitat	the natural environment in which an animal or plant normally lives or grows
herbivore	an animal that only eats plants
invertebrate	a creature that does not have a spine, for example an insect, a worm, or an octopus
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
omnivore	person or animal who eats all kinds of food, including both meat and plants
organism	a living thing
reproduction	when an animal or plant produces one or more individuals similar to itself
respiration	inhaling and exhaling air
vegetation	plants , trees and flowers
vertebrate	a creature which has a spine

What will I know by the end of the unit?

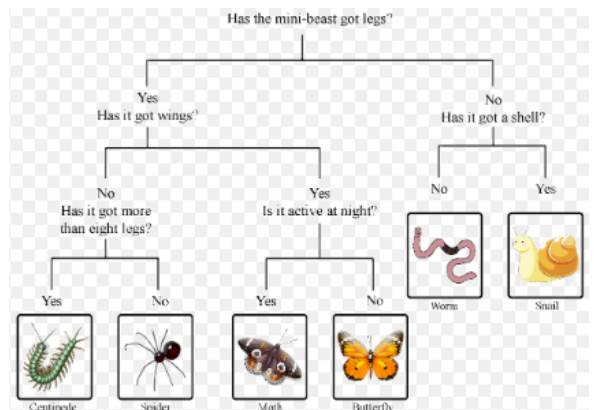
How can living things be grouped?

- All living things, which can also be called **organisms**, have to do certain things to stay alive. These are the **life processes**:



What is a classification key?

- A **classification key** 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** and **negative** effects on the environment:
 - **positive effects: nature reserves, ecological parks**
 - **negative effects: litter, urban development**

Investigate!

- Sort **vertebrate** and **invertebrate** animals into groups, describing their key features.
- Sort plants into groups (e.g. flowering plants and non-flowering plants) and then create a **classification key** to help others identify plants.
- Carefully observe **minibeasts** in a **microhabitat** and use a **classification key** to identify them.
- Explore examples of human impact (both positive and negative) on **environments**.