Bridgtown Primary

Grouping Living Things
Danger to Living Things

Science
Biology

Prior Knowledge
Planned Knowledge retrieval

This unit builds on:
Year 2 Habitats

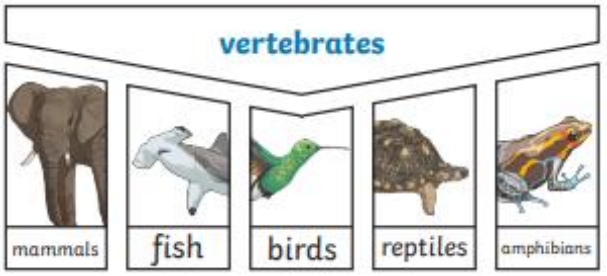
'Habitat' (a natural environment or home of a variety of plants and animals) and 'micro-habitat' (a very small habitat, for example for woodlice under stones, logs or leaf litter)

Most living things live in habitats to which they are suited.
Different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants

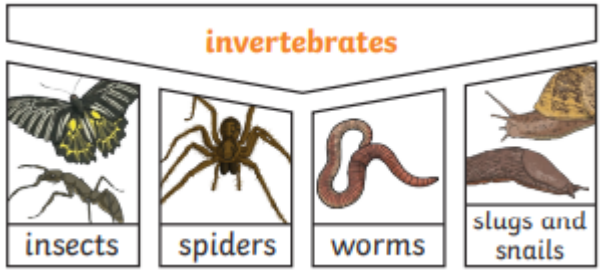
Key Vocabulary

Classification - This is where plants or animals are placed into groups according to their similarities.
Organisms- Another word to mean living things.
Life processes- The things living things do to stay alive.
Habitat- The specific area or place in which particular plants or animals live.
Environment- An environment contains 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.
Vertebrates - Animals with a backbone.
Invertebrates - Animals without a backbone.
Characteristics - The distinguishing features or qualities that are specific to a species.
Producer - Plants that make their own food.
Consumer - Animals that eat their own food.
Food Chain - A series of organisms each dependent on the next as a source of food.
Prey - An animal that is hunted and killed by another for food
Predator - An animal that naturally preys on others.

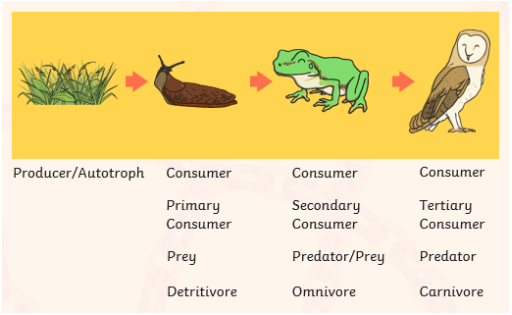
Vertebrates and Invertebrates



Vertebrates can be separated into five broad groups.



Invertebrates can be separated into four broad groups



Food chain

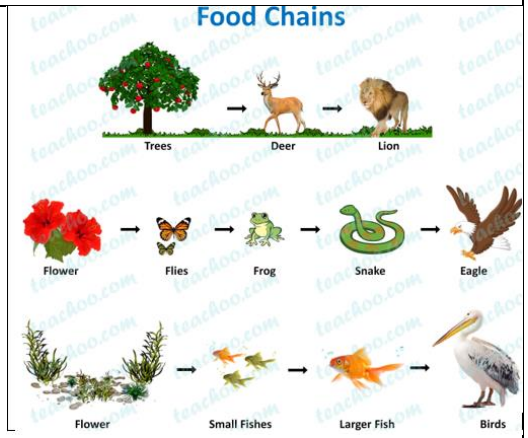
A food chain shows the path of energy from one living thing to another.

In turn each part of the food chain is described starting with the producers, then the primary and secondary consumers, predator and prey.

Food chains can be disrupted by outside influences such as pesticides and herbicides.

Populations within a food chain can change and the removal of part of the food chain can have a dramatic effect.

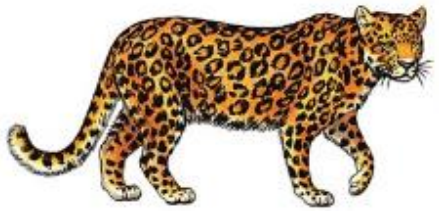
Not all animals eat one type of food and lots of food chains join up, which is demonstrated through graphics showing a food web and how this links to an ecosystem.



Classification Key

You can use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things. A classification key is a series of questions that decide an animal's physical characteristics. When you answer one question, it either branches off to another question or identifies the animal.

E.G-Does it have spots?

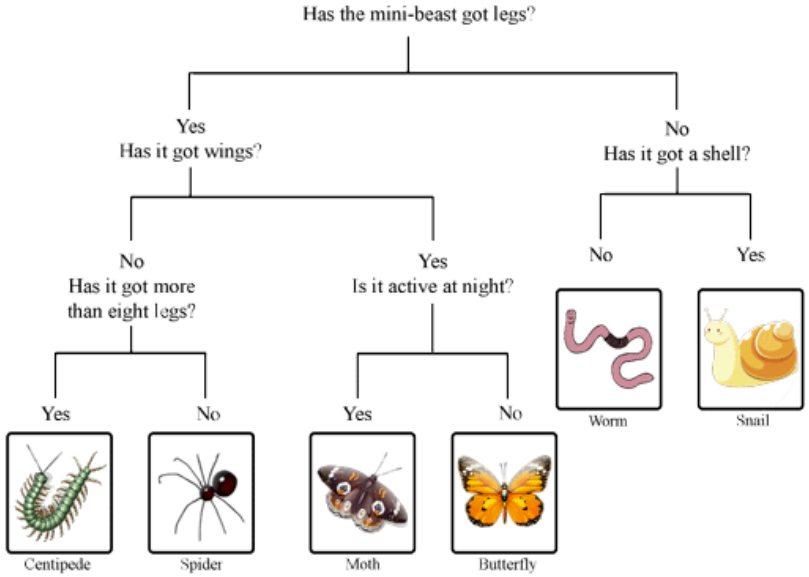


Dangers to Living things

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	Human- Made
• Earthquakes • Storms • Floods • Droughts • Wildfires • The seasons	• deforestation • pollution • urbanisation • the introduction of new animal or plant species to an environment • creating new nature reserves

Classification Key



How to protect the environment