

We will recognise that living things can be grouped. Use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment. Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things.

Sticky knowledge

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.
Life processes	The things living things do to stay alive.
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.
Characteristics	The distinguishing features or qualities that are specific to a species.

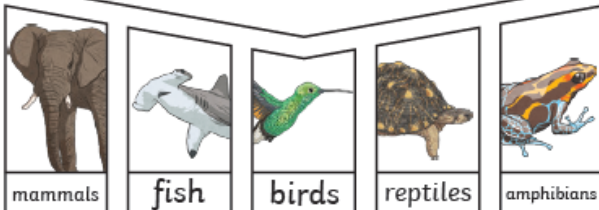
Our topic is...



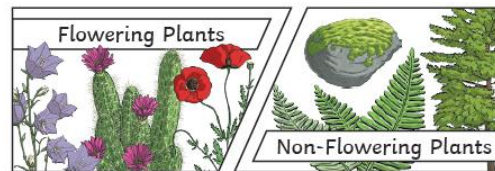
Living things and their habitats.

- Animals with a backbone are called vertebrates, they have an endoskeleton.
- Animals without a backbone are called invertebrates, some have an exoskeleton.
- Plants and animals rely on their environment for everything they need.
- Environmental changes can be natural or man-made, these can have positive or negative effects.
- Extinct means that there are no more members of a species alive on the planet.

vertebrates



Flowering Plants



Non-Flowering Plants

invertebrates

