

## Living things and their habitats – Maple

Pupils will be taught to:

Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways.

Explore and 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.

Pupils will also explore possible ways of grouping a wide selection of living things that include animals, flowering plants, and non-flowering plants.

Pupils will put vertebrate animals into groups, for example; fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals; and invertebrates into snails and slugs, worms, spiders and insects.

Pupils will explore examples of human impact (both positive and negative) on environments, for example, the positive effects of nature reserves, garden ponds and the negative effects of population and development, litter or deforestation.

## Pupils will know by the end of the topic

All things have a life-cycle.

If habitats change this can cause a species to decrease or increase.

Living things can be divided into vertebrates (backbone) and invertebrates (no backbone).

Vertebrates can be divided into smaller groups called mammals, amphibians, birds, fish and reptiles.

Invertebrates can be divided into smaller groups such as insects, molluscs, and crustaceans.

A classification key uses *ye/no* questions to sort living things.

Humans impact the physical environment in many ways. Overpopulation, pollution, burning fossil fuels, and deforestation.

Environmental changes like those above have triggered climate change, soil erosion, poor air quality and undrinkable water.

An organism is any living creature, plant or animal.

All habitats must provide food/nutrients, water, shelter and space.

An ecosystem is a geographic area where plants, animals and other organisms, as well as weather and landscape, work together to form a bubble of life.

A food web is a group of food chains within an ecosystem.

Antarctica is a desert. It does not rain or snow a lot there. When it snows the snow does not melt and builds up over many years to make large, thick sheets of ice in the form of glaciers, ice shelves and icebergs.