

What should I already know?

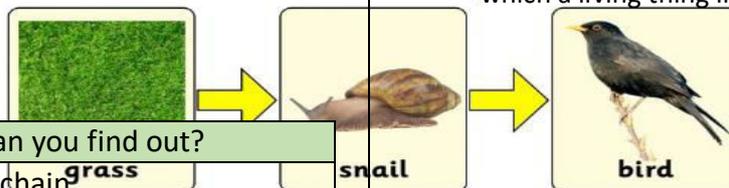
- Trees can be deciduous or evergreen
- A trout is an example of a fish; a frog is an example of an amphibian; a lizard is an example of a reptile; a robin is an example of a bird; a rabbit and human are examples of a mammal
- Herbivorous animals eat plants; a carnivorous animal eats other animals; an omnivorous animal eats both animals and plants

Vocabulary

- **Birth:** The start of life.
- **Decay:** The slow process of rotting or decomposition.
- **Energy:** The ability and strength to do work. Energy is the power derived from utilising physical or chemical resources.
- **Microhabitat:** This is a small specialised habitat found within a larger habitat.
- **Dead:** The opposite of living.
- **Life-cycle:** Is a series of stages a living thing goes through during its life.
- **Food Chain:** A food chain shows how each living thing gets food, and how nutrients and energy are passed from creature to creature. Food chains begin with plant-life, and end with animal-life.

What will I know by the end of this unit?

- I will understand that living things move, grow, consume nutrients and reproduce.
- Know that some animals and plants adapt to their environment. For example, polar bears have thick fur for warmth and oily paw pads to ensure they don't stick to the ice.
- Know why some animals live in micro habitats. For example, woodlice need somewhere dark and damp.
- I will know that plants absorb energy from the sun and how this can be absorbed by herbivorous animals and that carnivorous animals eat other animals.
- I will understand what a food chain is and that the arrows show the direction that the energy travels.



Investigate! What can you find out?

- Make your own food chain.
- Investigate other animals that adapt to their environment and how they do this.
- Invent your own animal and explain how it adapts to its environment.
- Make a bug hotel in your back garden for insects.
- Create your own microhabitat using a shoebox.

