

What should I already know?

- Animals can be grouped into **carnivores**, **herbivores** and **omnivores**. They can also be grouped into **vertebrates** and **invertebrates**.
- **Organisms** can be **classified** and we can use a **classification key** to identify them.
- Examples of **habitats** (including **microhabitats**) and the **organisms** that can be found there.
- Living things depend on each other to survive.
- How **environments** are changing and how changes endanger living things.
- The relationships between **predators** and **prey**.
- How the **life cycles** of mammals, amphibians, insects and birds differ.
- How animals **reproduce** and the difference between sexual and asexual **reproduction** in plants.
- **Food chains** demonstrate the direction in which **energy** travels.
- How **organisms** have **adapted** and **evolved** over time.

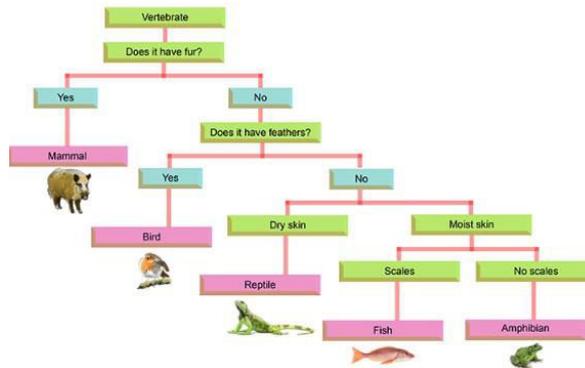
Scientific Learning

What are **microorganisms**?

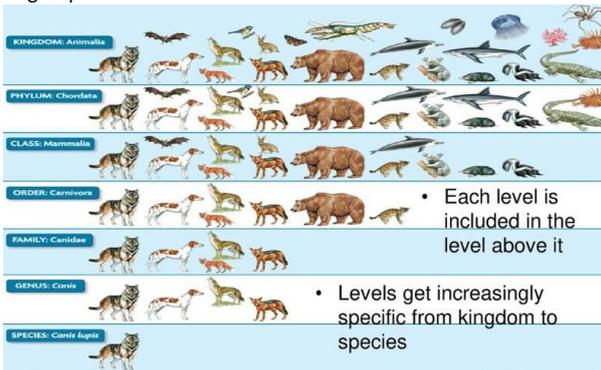
- **Microorganisms** are very tiny **organisms** where a microscope has to be used to see them.
- Examples of **microorganisms** include dust mites, bacteria and fungi, such as mould.
- Some **microorganisms** can be helpful in certain situations. Others can be harmful, and their spread needs to be controlled or contained.

What Should I Know?

- Living things can be grouped according to different **criteria** (where they live, what type of **organism** they are, what features they have). For example, a camel can belong in a group of **vertebrates**, a group of animals that live in the desert, and a group of animals that have four legs.
- A **classification key** is a tool that is used to group living things to help us identify them using recognizable **characteristics**.



- The Linnaean system, named after Carl Linnaeus, has different levels where the number of living things in each group gets smaller and smaller, until there will just be one type of animal in the **species** group.



What I should know by the end of the unit.

- what a vertebrate and an invertebrate is.
- the features of a mammal.
- the features of a bird and reptile.
- the features of an amphibian and fish.

adaptation	a change in structure or function that improves the chance of survival for an animal or plant within a given environment
carnivore	an animal that eats meat
characteristics	the qualities or features that belong to them and make them recognizable
classification key	a system which divides things into groups or types
criteria	a factor on which something is judged
energy	the ability and strength to do physical things
environment	all the circumstances, people, things and events around them, that influence their life
evolution	a process of change that takes place over many generations, where species of animals, plants, or insects slowly change some of their physical characteristics
food chain	a series of living things which are linked to each other because each thing feeds on the one next to it in the series

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
microhabitat	a small part of the environment that supports a habitat , such as a fallen log in a forest
microorganism	a very small living thing which you can only see if you use a microscope
mini beast	a small invertebrate animal such as an insect or spider
omnivore	person or animal eats all kinds of food, including both meat and plants
organism	a living thing
predator	an animal that kills and eats other animals
prey	an animal hunted or captured by another for food
species	a class of plants or animals whose members have the same characteristics and are able to breed with each other
vertebrate	a creature which has a spine

