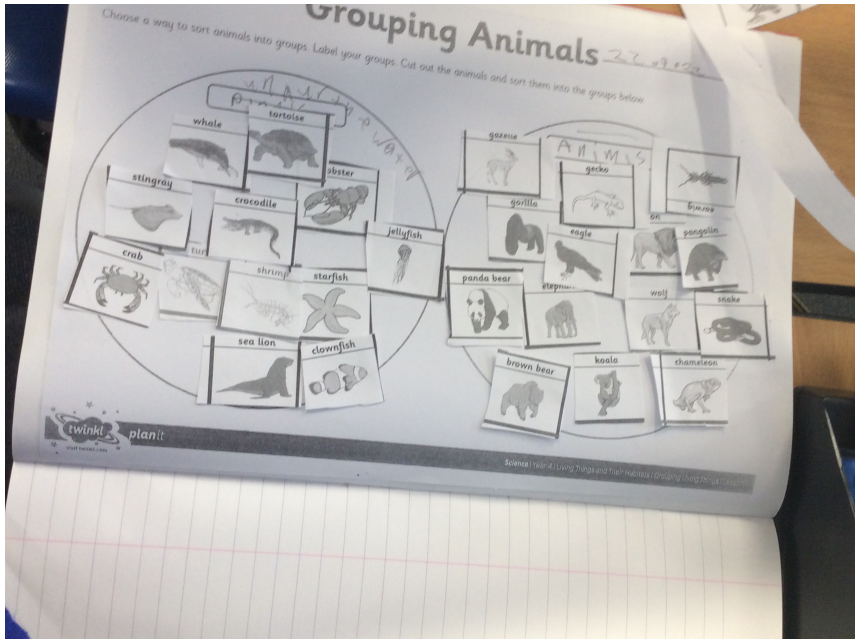
Autumn Term
Science
Living things and their habitats

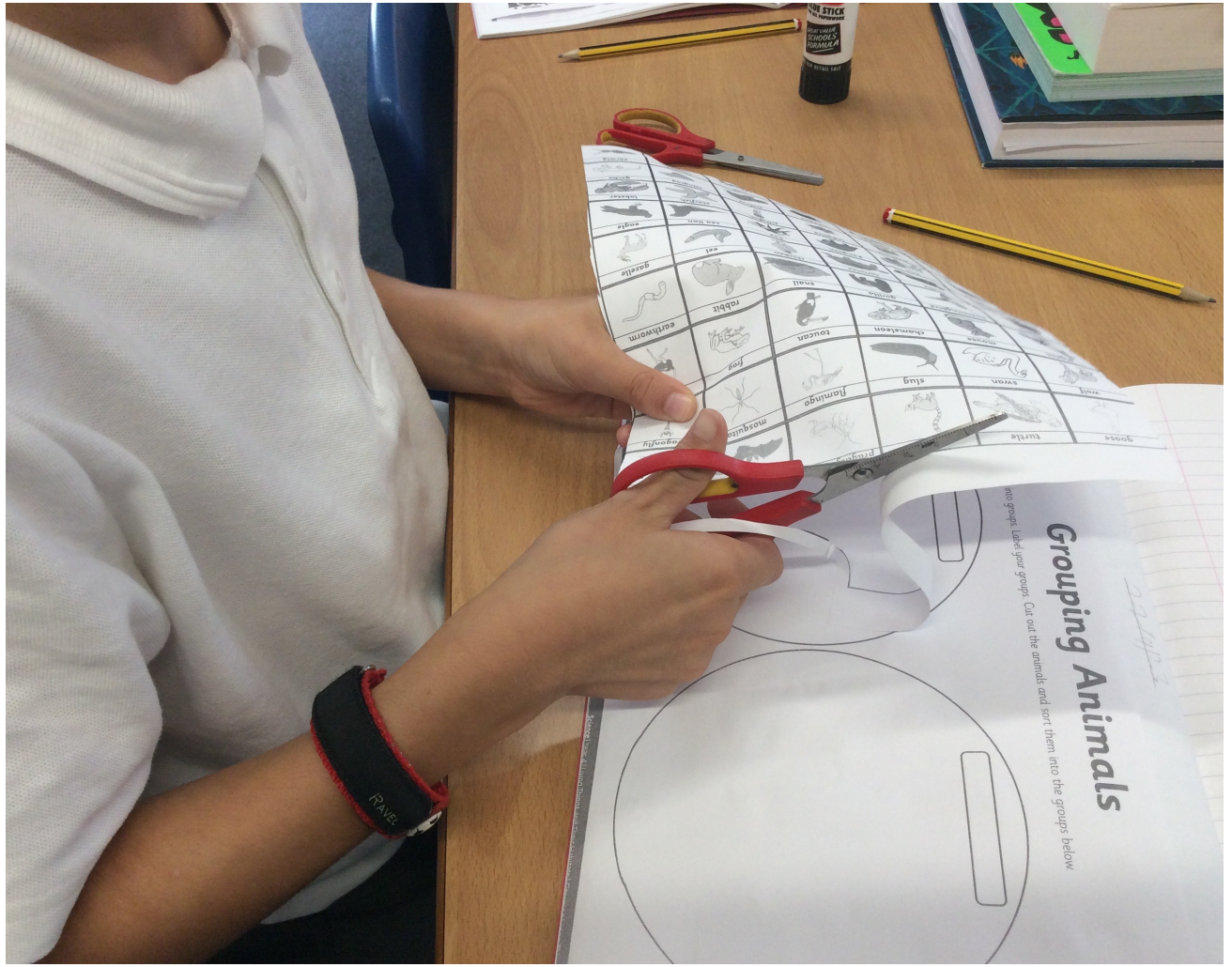
We went on a habitat hunt in our local environment.

We discovered that animals like different habitat. Woodlice prefer dark damp places.

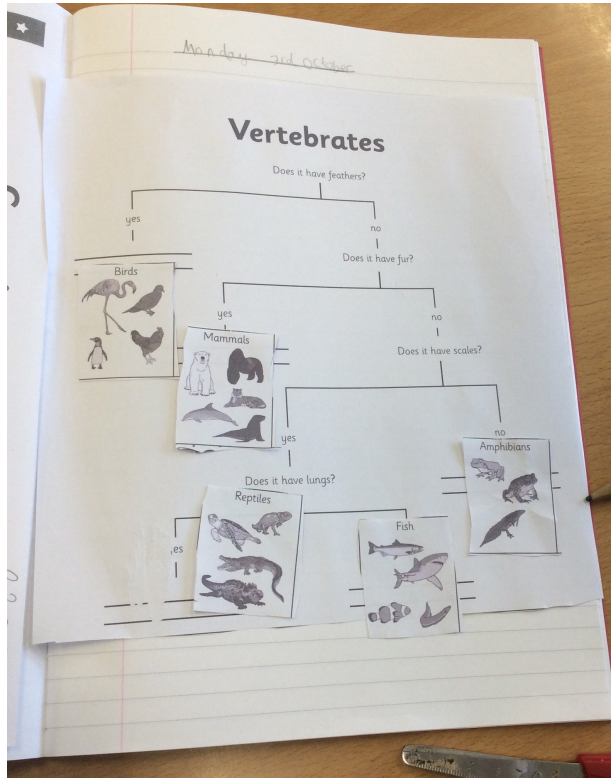
We learnt about MRS GREN and what all living things do.

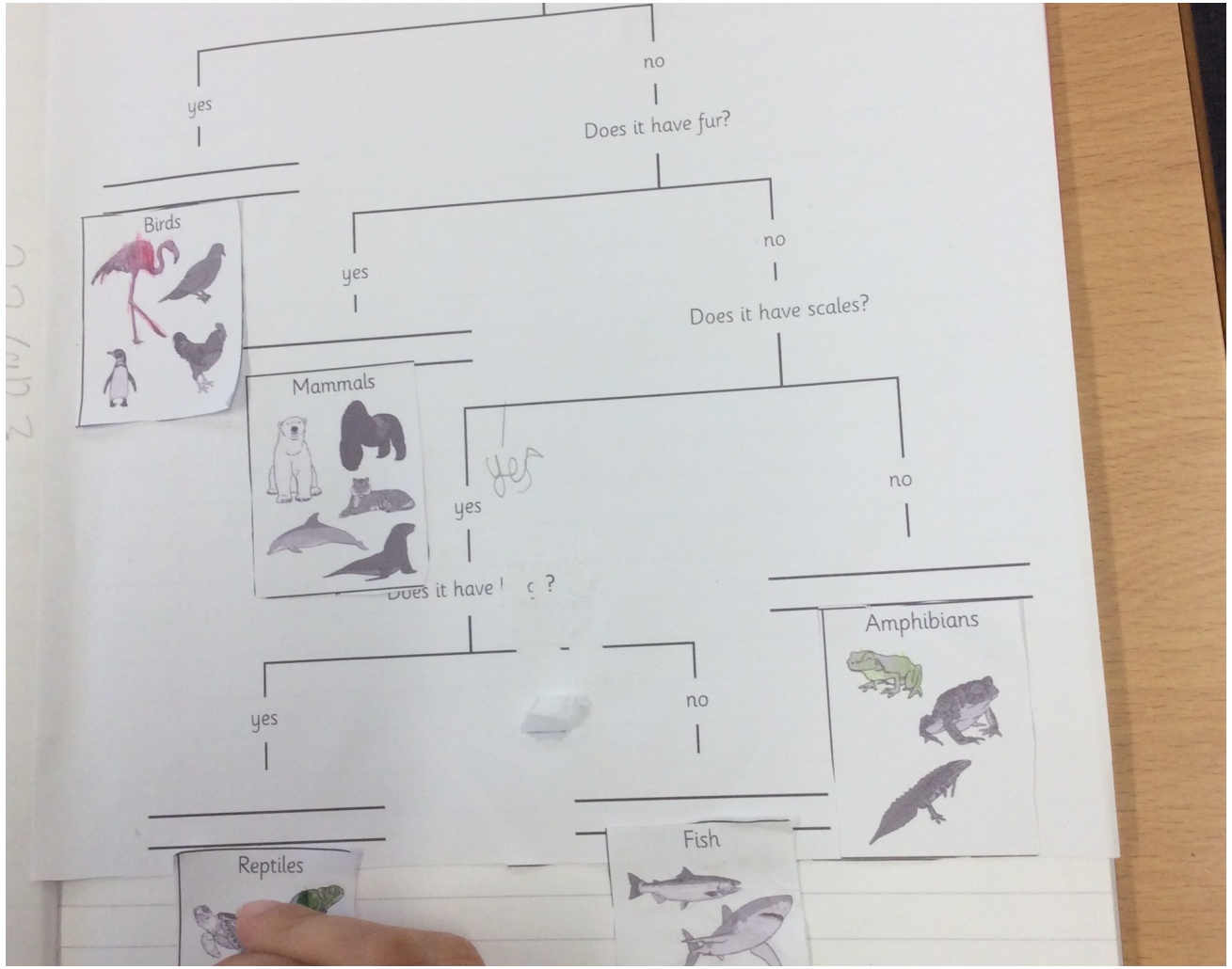
We classified animals according to different characteristics.



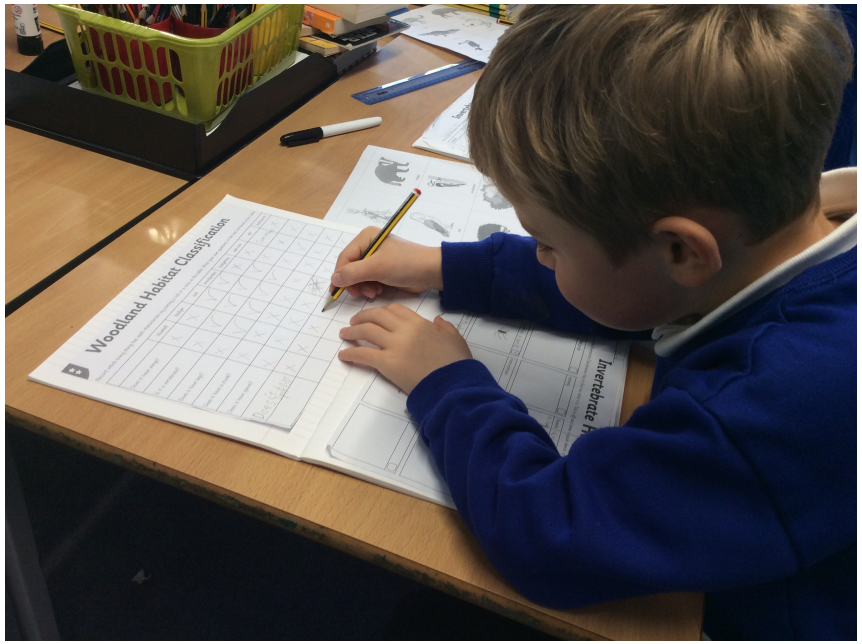


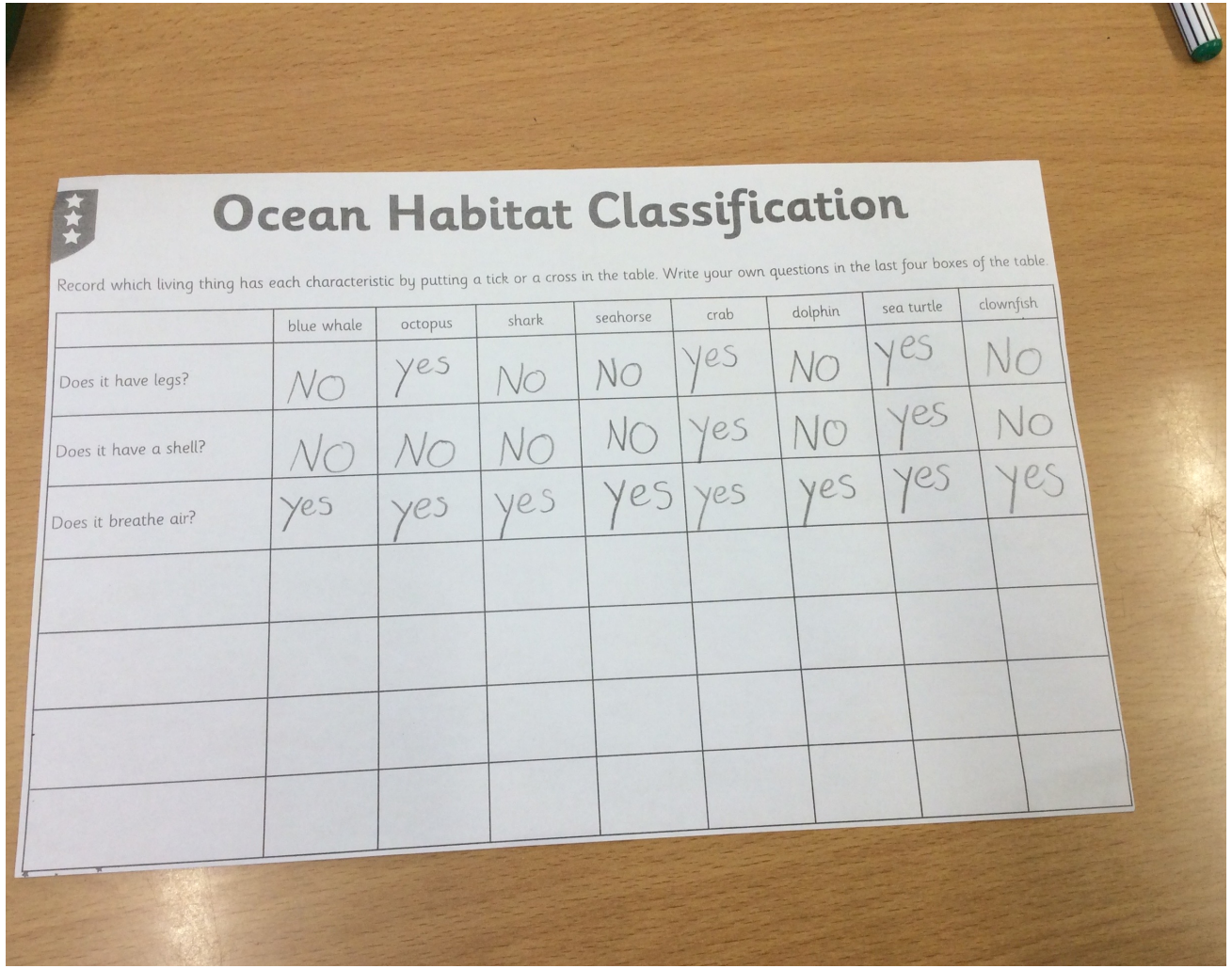
We then used a classification key to sort animals by, "Yes" or "No".





We classified animals in different ways.

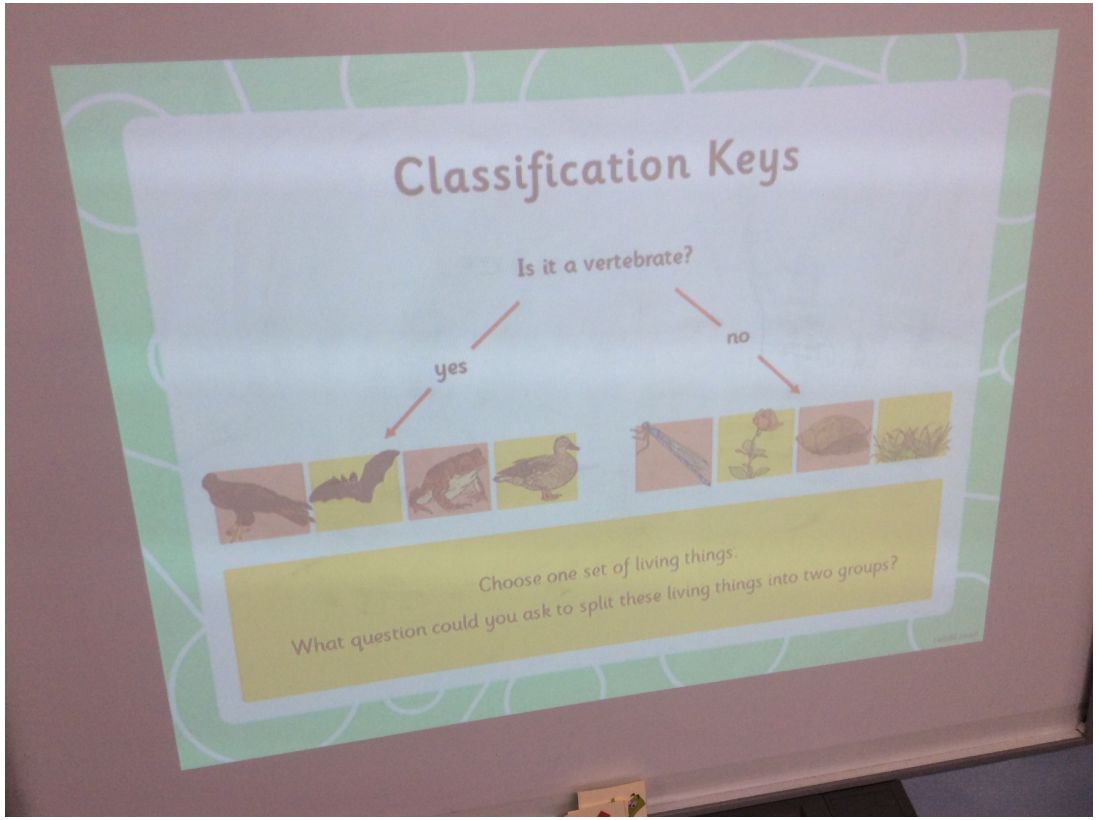




Ocean Habitat Classification

Record which living thing has each characteristic by putting a tick or a cross in the table. Write your own questions in the last four boxes of the table.

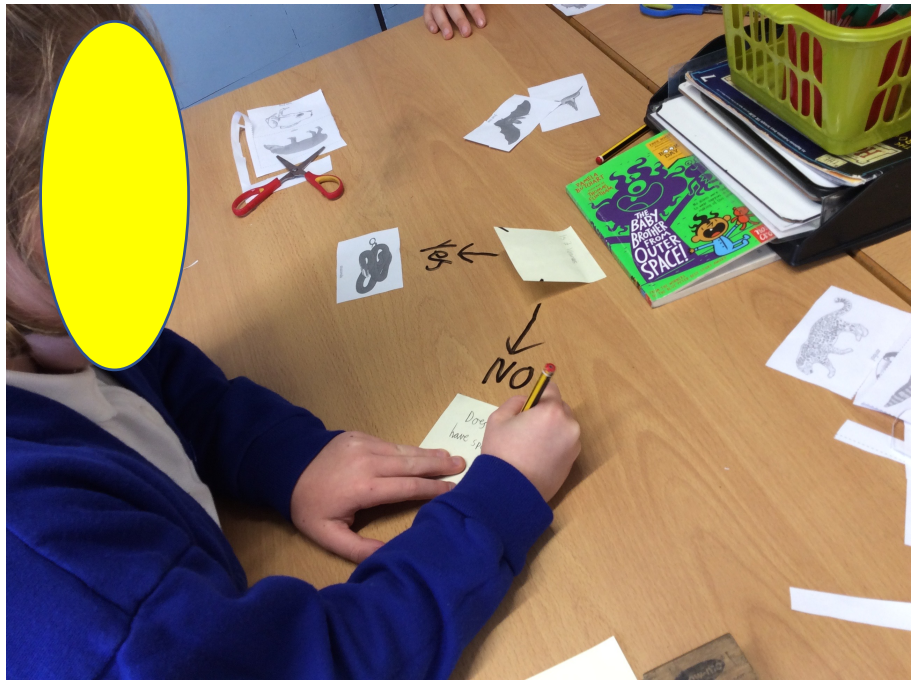
	blue whale	octopus	shark	seahorse	crab	dolphin	sea turtle	clownfish
Does it have legs?	NO	yes	No	No	yes	NO	yes	No
Does it have a shell?	NO	NO	NO	NO	yes	NO	yes	No
Does it breathe air?	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes

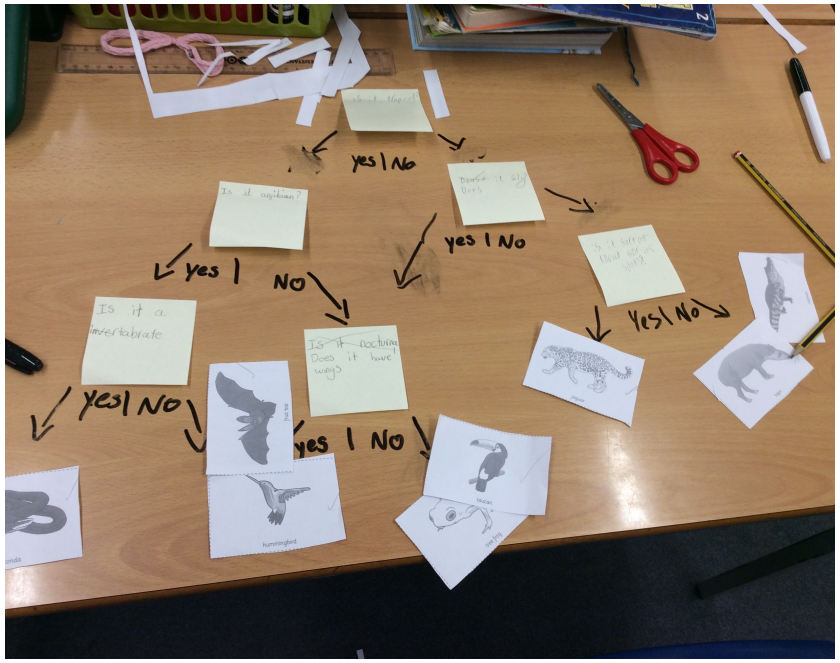


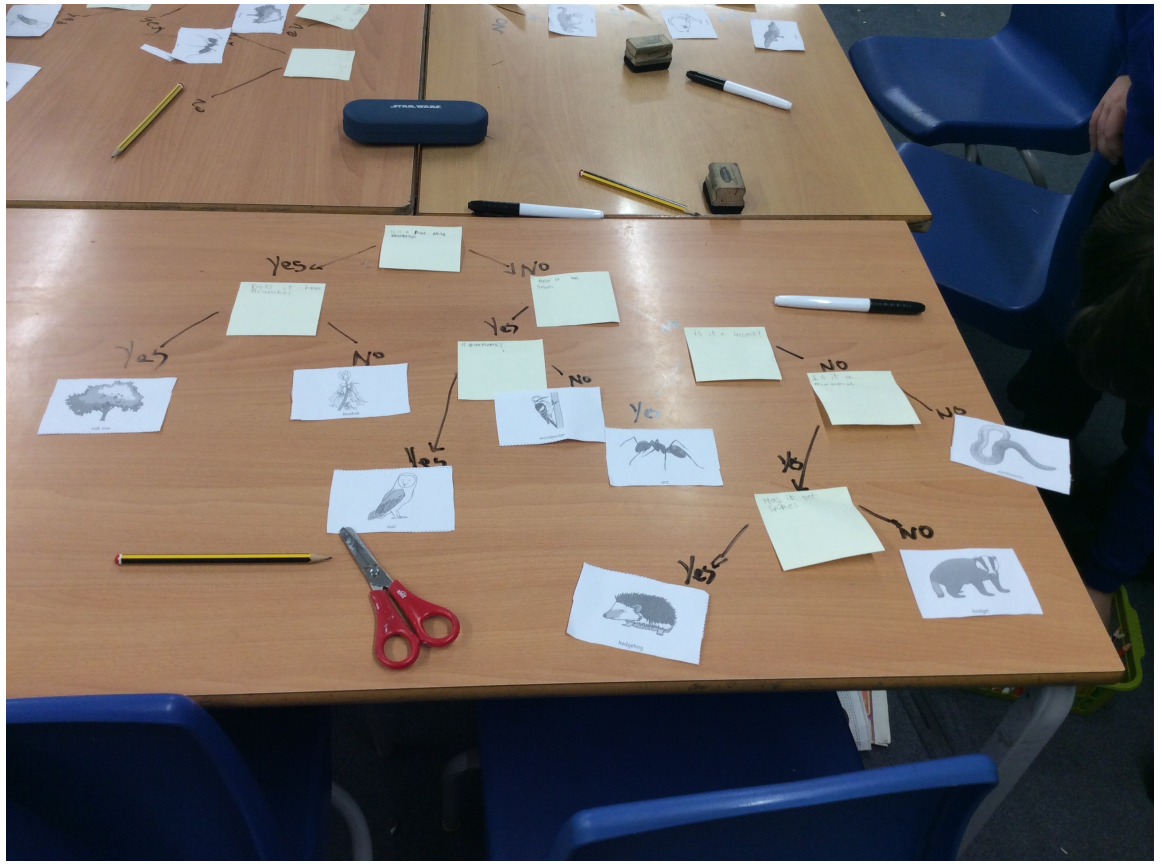
Classification.

A system of organizing living things.

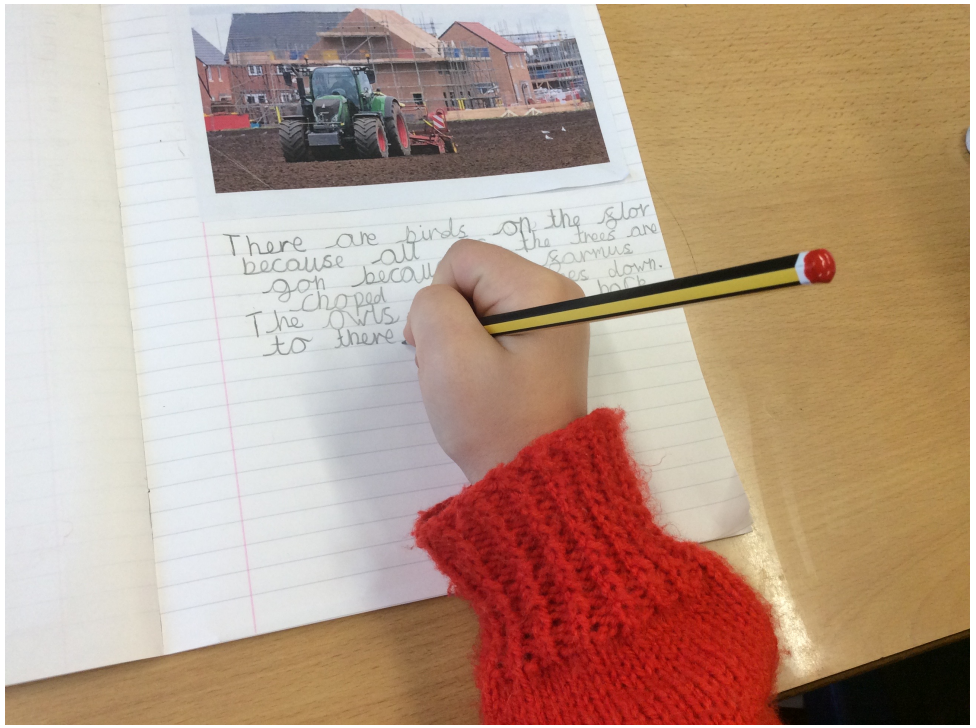
We created our own classification key.

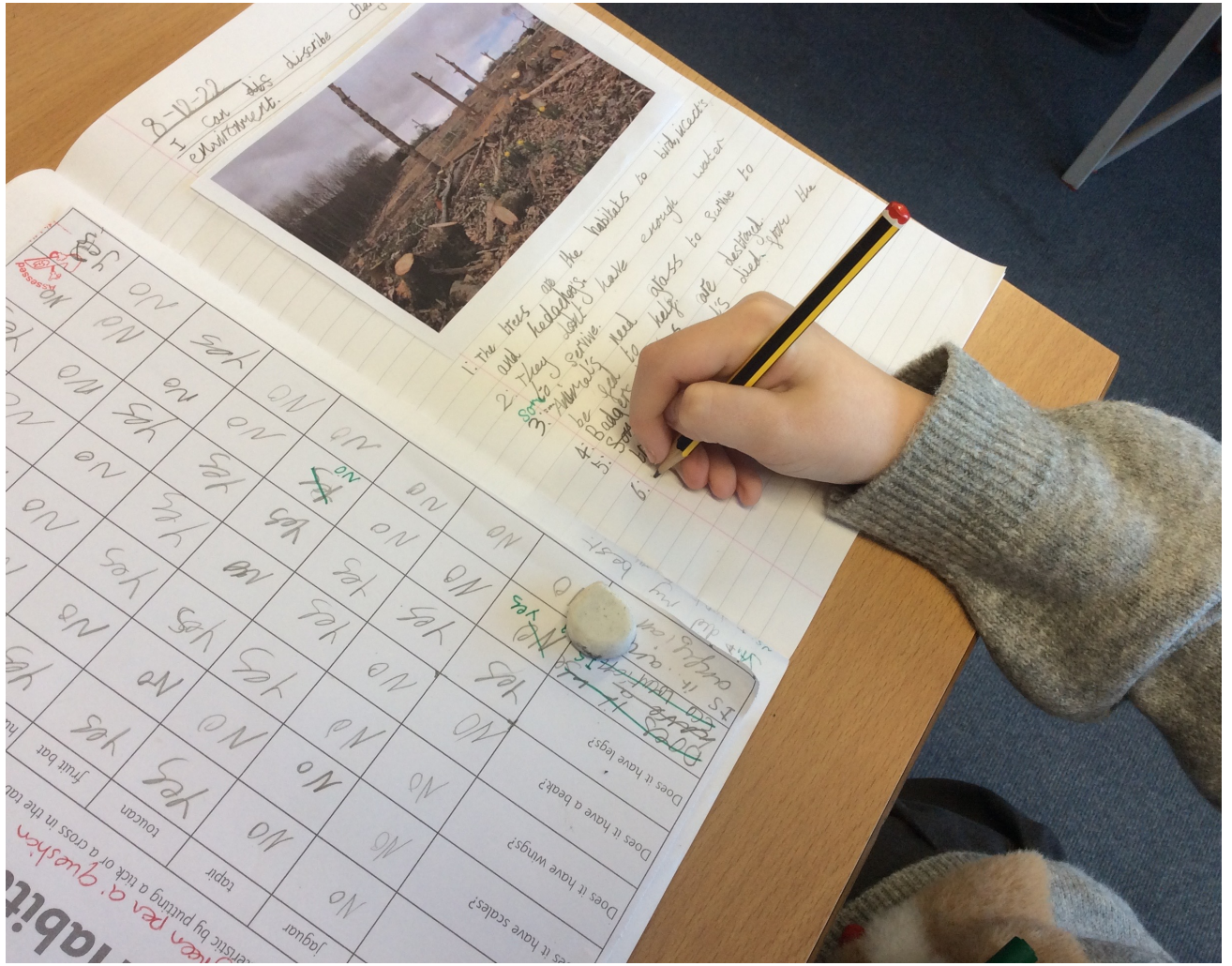


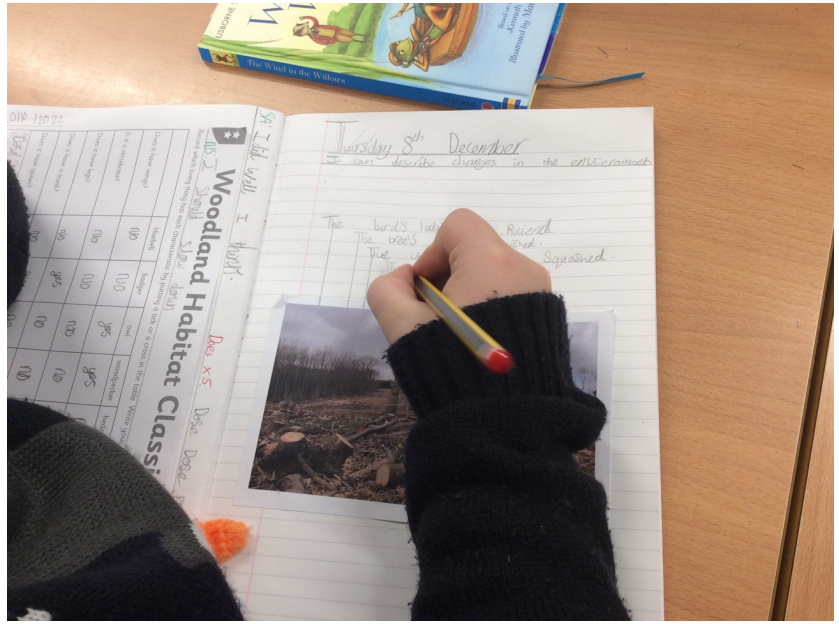

yes | No
yes | No
yes | NO
Is it a invertabrate
Is it nocturna Does it have wings
yes | No
yes | No
yes | No

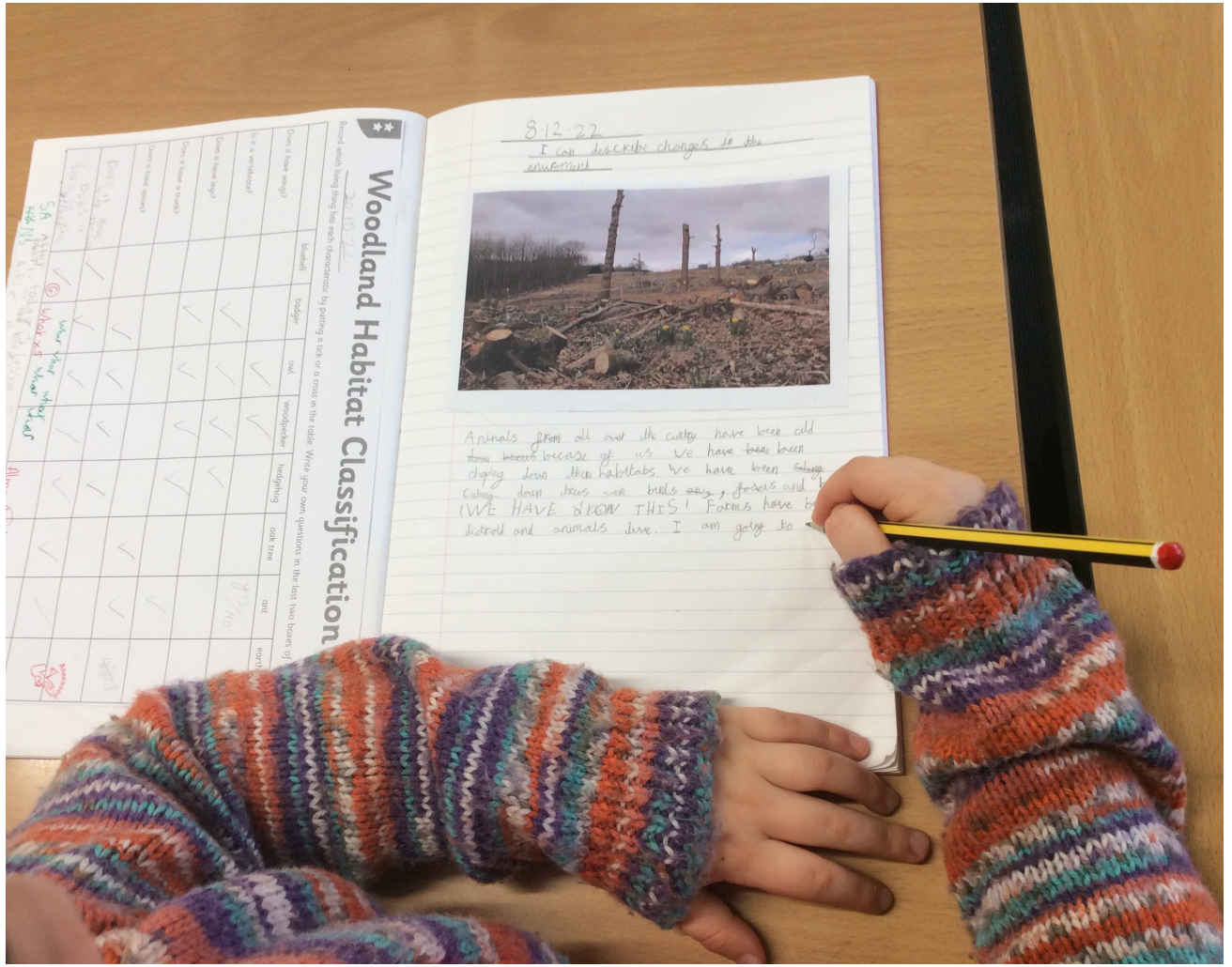

Yes
No
Yes
No
Yes
No
Yes
No
Yes
No
Yes
No

Environments change, often due to people. We thought about the impact.






Thursday 8th December
I can describe changes in the enviroment
Woodland Habitat Classi


Woodland Habitat Classification
8.12.22
I can describe changes in the enviroment
Animals from all over the country have been old
because of us. We have been
cuting down their habitats. We have been
cuting down trees were birds, foxes and
WE HAVE DOWN THIS! Farms have
dictroid and animals live. I am going to

Science FLE 3/4 Living things and their habitats

Personal Development
Children make sense of the world around them and the importance of caring for our environment, plants and animals. As an adult, careers could include, rangers, conservationists and scientists.

Skills
Make observations and comparisons.
Categorise observations.
Ask scientific questions.
Recognise the importance of evidence.
Record and present data.

Forever Facts

- To stay alive and healthy, all living things need certain conditions.
- Changes to an environment can be natural or caused by humans.
- Plants and animals rely on the environment to give them everything they need.
- Animals can be grouped in lots of different ways based upon their characteristics.
- You can use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things.
- Vertebrates can be separated into five broad groups: mammals; fish; birds; reptiles; and, amphibians.
- You could sort invertebrates you might see around school in different ways.

What I have learnt before:
Living things and their habitats (Y2) and animals including humans.

Exciting Books

Our Endpoint

I can create a poster about environmental dangers.

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Vertebrate	an animal that has a back bone
Invertebrate	an animal with no back bone
Endangered species	a species that might become extinct.
Environment	the air, water or land where people, animals and plants live.
Habitat	the specific place where an animal or plant might live.
Nutrition	Food which provides energy for living things to live and be healthy.
Organisms	Another word for living things.
Respiration	where plants and animals use oxygen to help turn their food into energy.
Sensitivity	The way living things react to changes in their environment.