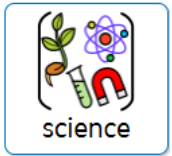









Classification and changing habitats



Prior learning: They know living things can be grouped according to their characteristics. They know what a habitat is and that living things are suited to the habitat they live in.

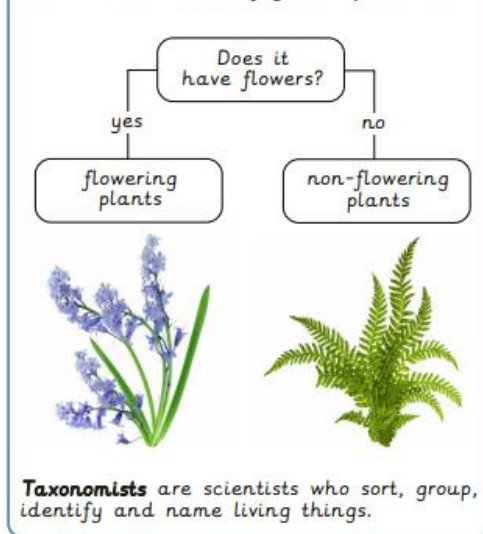
What we are learning					
Lesson 1: (K) To group animals in various ways. (WS) To record data in various ways.	Lesson 2: (K) To group plants in various ways. (WS) To apply and create classification keys.	Lesson 3: (WS) To make careful observations. (WS) To make and use classification keys.	Lesson 4: (K) To recognise and describe different habitats and their inhabitants. (WS) To gather, record and classify data.	Lesson 5: (K) To recognise the impact humans can have on habitats. (WS) To research using an information sheet.	Lesson 6: (K) To recognise the impact of natural disasters.

Key vocabulary		
deforestation	The clearing or removal of forests by humans.	 deforestation
endangered	A living thing that is low in number and close to extinction.	 endangered
conservation	Protecting and caring for natural resources, such as plants.	 conservation
habitat	The natural home of a living creature.	 habitat
classification key	It is a series of questions to help identify living things.	 classification




Scientists to explore

Rachel Carson

Living things can be sorted and identified with a tool called a **classification key**, which uses a series of yes/no questions:



Animals **without backbones** are classified as **invertebrates**. They include the following groups:

worms	snails and slugs	insects	spiders
			

Animals **with backbones** are classified as **vertebrates**. They include the following groups:

fish	amphibians	reptiles	birds	mammals
