Topic: Living things and their habitats		lear: 4		Strand: Biology	
What should I already know?			Vocabulary		
Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, animals, reptiles, birds and mammals ¥I Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores ¥I		carnivore	an animal that eats meat		
		classification key	a system which divides things into groups or types		
		environment	all the circumstances, people, things, and events around them that influence their life		
What How can living things be grouped?	will I know by the end of the unit? All living things, which can also be called or- ganisms, have to do certain things to stay		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	
	alive. Living things can be grouped according to dif- ferent criteria (where they live, what type of organism they are, what features they have). For example, a dolphin can belong in a group	rg to dif-	habitat	the natural environment in which an ani- mal or plant normally lives or grows	
		herbivore	an animal that only eats plants		
		invertebrate	a creature that does not have a spine; a sea cucumber, a crab, or an octopus		
	of vertebrates, a group of animals that live in the ocean, and a group of animals that give birth to live young.		microhabitat	a small part of the environment that sup- ports a habitat , such as a washed up piece of seaweed	
What is a classifica- tion key?	group living things to help us identify them.		minibeast	a small invertebrate animal such as a sand hopper, sea snails,	
How can environ- ments change?	Habitats can change throughout the year and this can have an effect on the plants and ani- mals that live there.		nutrition	the process of taking food into the body and absorbing the nutrients in those foods	
	Humans can have positive and negative effects on the environment. * Positive effects: nature reserves, ecological	ive effects	omnivore	person or animal eats all kinds of food, in- cluding both meat and plants	
		ological	organism	a living thing	
	parks * Negative effects: litter, urban devel	-	reproduction	when an animal or plant produces one or more individuals similar to itself	
			respiration	process	of respiring; breathing



sensitivity

vegetation

responding to the external environment

plants, trees and flowers