



# St Bernadette's Catholic Primary School - Eucalyptus Class

## Living Things and Their Habitats

Gospel Value – Joy-  
Awe and Wonder

### What I should know-

Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees. (Y1 - Plants) • Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees. (Y1 - Plants) • Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. (Y1 - Animals including humans) • Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets). (Y1 – Animals, including humans) • Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats. (Y2 - Living things and their habitats)

### Key Vocabulary

**Vertebrate** - an animal that has a backbone, or spine. Vertebrates all have endoskeletons, or skeletons inside their bodies that consist of a spine and other bones.

**Fish** – live in water for the whole of their lives and cannot live long out of that environment. They have gills that extract oxygen from the water, allowing them to breath.

**Amphibians** – Start their lives in water but can move around on land as adults, though they need to stay close to water.

**Reptiles**- have scaly skin. Like amphibians, they are oviparous but do not need to stay by water.

**Birds**- have two legs and are oviparous. They have all or some of their body covered in different types of feathers, which can help heat insulation and flight. Many birds can fly but some like the ostrich and penguin are flightless.

**Mammals** – they are viviparous meaning that they give birth to live young instead of laying eggs. They have some or all of their body covered in fur and mother mammals produce milk for their young.

**Invertebrate**- an animal that does not have a backbone. Invertebrates might have a hard skeleton on the outside of their body (an exoskeleton) or they might have no hard skeleton at all. Insects, worms, slugs and snails are all invertebrates.

**Environment** – the surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives or operates.

**Dangers with positive human impact**- nature reserves, ecologically planned parks, garden ponds;

**Dangers with negative human impact**- population, development, litter, Deforestation.

### Key Knowledge

- Living things can be grouped (classified) in different ways according to their features. Classification keys can be used to identify and name living things.
- Living things live in a habitat which provides an environment to which they are suited (Year 2 learning). These environments may change naturally e.g. through flooding, fire, earthquakes etc.
- Humans also cause the environment to change. This can be in a good way (i.e. positive human impact, such as setting up nature reserves) or in a bad way (i.e. negative human impact, such as littering).
- These environments also change with the seasons; different living things can be found in a habitat at different times of the year.

vertebrate



invertebrate



Deforestation is when humans destroy natural forests.



Mammal



Reptile



Amphibian



Bird



Fish