

# Living things and their habitats

## Recap:

- Vertebrates are animals with a backbone
- Invertebrates are animals with no backbone
- The main invertebrates are: insects, arachnids, molluscs
- The main groups of vertebrates are: fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals
- Changing a habitat has effects on living things
- Habitats are where living things live
- All living things live in a habitat

## Crucial Knowledge:

- Habitats can be hot or cold, wet or dry, on the ground or up high
- Animals live in habitats which suit them best – fish can breathe in water and swim well so they live in water.
- A microhabitat a small area within a habitat.
- Plants can be grouped into plants with seeds or plants without seeds.

## Extended Knowledge:

- Plants with seeds- flowering plants and conifers
- Plants without seeds- mosses and ferns
- Woodland is a habitat; a fallen log is a microhabitat for woodlice
- Insects have 3 body sections and 6 legs
- Arachnids have 2 body sections and 8 legs
- Molluscs have a slimy foot and often have a shell
- There are many types of environment around the world. Polar regions, deserts, rainforests, oceans, rivers, and grasslands are all environments.
- Fish breathe with gills, lay eggs in water, have fins and scales, body temperature changes
- Amphibians are born with gills then develop lungs, lay eggs in water, damp skin, body temperature changes
- Reptiles breathe with lungs, lay eggs on land, dry scaly skin, body temperature changes
- Birds breathe with lungs, lay eggs with hard shells, have feathers, steady body temperature
- Mammals breathe with lungs, babies are born live, body hair or fur, steady body temperature, feeds the baby milk



Mountains



Grasslands



Polar regions



Wetlands



Rainforest



Desert



Urban



Marine