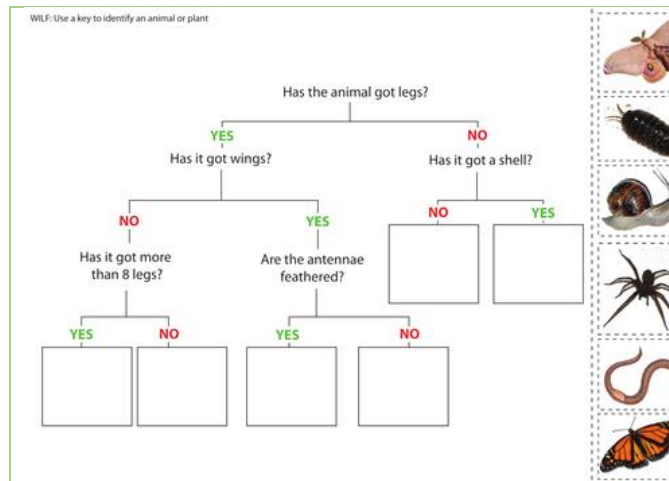## Key Vocabulary

Characteristics	A feature or quality belonging typically to a person, place, or thing and serving to identify them.
Habitat	A place where an organism makes its home.
Classification key	A set of questions about the characteristics of living things. You can use the key to identify a living thing or decide which group it belongs to.
Vertebrate	A vertebrate animal is one that has a backbone.
Invertebrate	An invertebrate animal does not have a backbone and 97% of creatures belong to this group.
Myriapods	One of a group of small creatures that have long bodies and many sections with legs for example centipedes and milllipedes.
Molluscs	Any animal that has a soft body, no spine, and is often covered with a shell. Many molluscs live in water.
Amphibians	Small vertebrates that need water or a moist environment to survive.
Reptiles	Air-breathing vertebrates covered in special skin made up of scales, bony plates, or a combination of both.
Mammals	An animal that breathes air, has a backbone, and grows hair at some point during its life.

Are all animals the same?

The children will explore, use and create classification keys to classify and group living things in different ways. They will also recognise how environments can change and how this can cause danger to living things.

Background Knowledge

In Year two the children have explored and compared the differences between things that are living, dead and things that have never been alive.
Children will also have general knowledge of animals and what they look like.

WILF: Use a key to identify an animal or plant

Key Facts

- There are many different groups that you can group animals into. Vertebrate animals could be grouped into fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. Invertebrate animals could be grouped into insects, arachnids, myriapods, molluscs and worms.
- A classification key is a key that uses a series of questions to identify a living thing or decide which group it belongs to.
- Population and development, litter and deforestation have a negative impact on the environment and living things' habitats.
- An invertebrate is an animal that does not have a backbone. 97% of all animal species are invertebrates.
- All living things can be grouped into categories and classified using a classification key including plants.
- Habitats can change for many different reasons. Some of these changes are natural such as earthquakes, floods or droughts. Lots of changes to habitats are caused by humans such as deforestation, pollution and urbanisation.