Science: Living things and their habitats
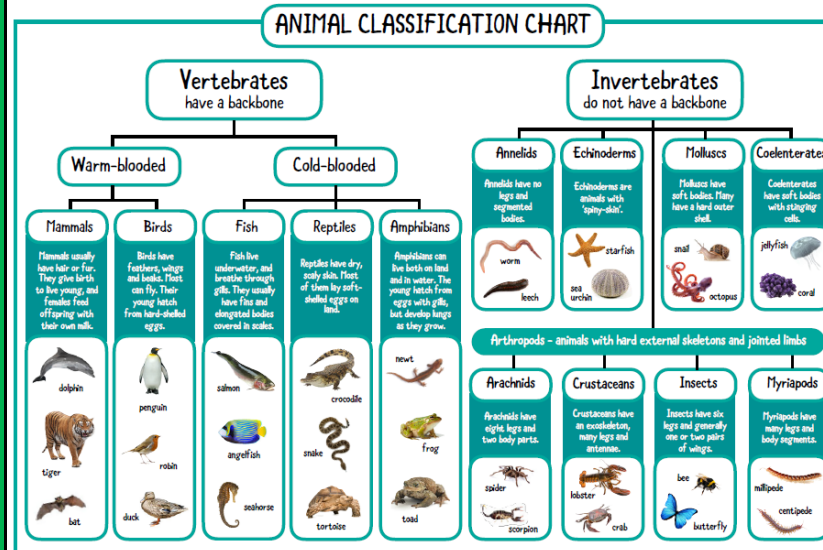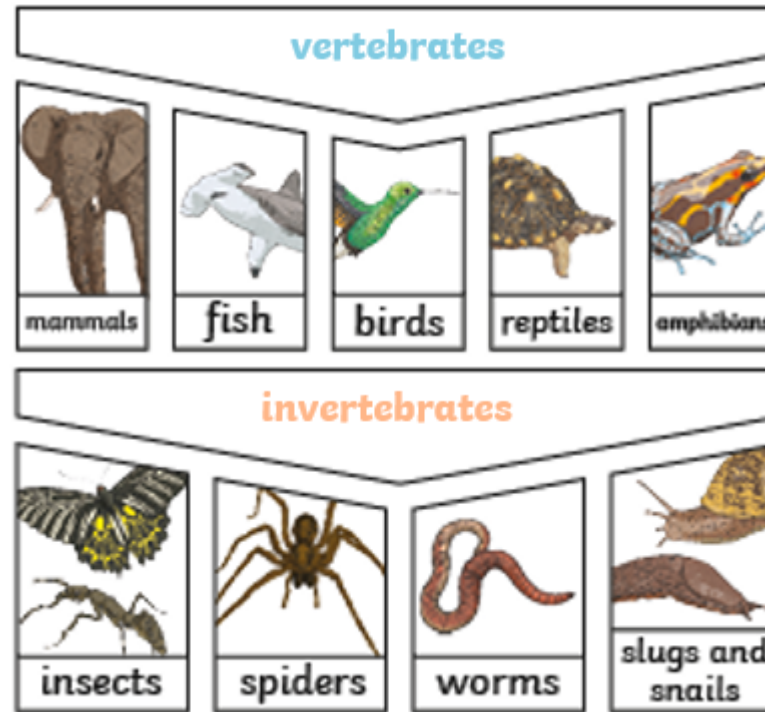
- Changes to an environment can be natural or caused by humans.

- Changes to an environment can have positive as well as negative effects.

- Plants and animals rely on the environment to give them everything they need. Therefore, when habitats change, it can be very dangerous to the plants and animals that live there.

- Plants can be sorted into many different groups e.g. flowering and non-flowering plants.

- Animals can be grouped in lots of different ways based upon their characteristics.

- Vertebrates are animals with a backbone.

- Invertebrates are animals without a backbone.

- The vast majority of living things on the planet are invertebrates. These include insects, spiders, worms slugs and snails.

- You can use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things.

vertebrates

mammals · fish · birds · reptiles · amphibians

invertebrates

insects · spiders · worms · slugs and snails

ANIMAL CLASSIFICATION CHART

Vertebrates — have a backbone

Warm-blooded / Cold-blooded

Mammals · Birds · Fish · Reptiles · Amphibians

Mammals usually have hair or fur. They give birth to live young, and females feed offspring with their own milk.

Birds have feathers, wings and beaks. Most can fly. Their young hatch from hard-shelled eggs.

Fish live underwater, and breathe through gills. They usually have fins and elongated bodies covered in scales.

Reptiles have dry, scaly skin. Most of them lay soft-shelled eggs on land.

Amphibians can live both on land and in water. The young hatch from eggs with gills, but develop lungs as they grow.

dolphin · tiger · bat · penguin · robin · duck · salmon · angelfish · seahorse · crocodile · snake · tortoise · newt · frog · toad

Invertebrates — do not have a backbone

Annelids · Echinoderms · Molluscs · Coelenterates

Annelids have no legs and segmented bodies.

Echinoderms are animals with 'spiny-skin'.

Molluscs have soft bodies. Many have a hard outer shell.

Coelenterates have soft bodies with stinging cells.

worm · leech · starfish · sea urchin · snail · octopus · jellyfish · coral

Arthropods – animals with hard external skeletons and jointed limbs

Arachnids · Crustaceans · Insects · Myriapods

Arachnids have eight legs and two body parts.

Crustaceans have an exoskeleton, many legs and antennae.

Insects have six legs and generally one or two pairs of wings.

Myriapods have many legs and body segments.

spider · scorpion · lobster · crab · bee · butterfly · millipede · centipede

Vocabulary

climate	reptile
weather	mammal
temperature	amphibian
classify	fish
humidify	species
shelter	invertebrate
conditions	vertebrate
adapt	bird
adaptation	

Learn more about classifying animals.

Art: Lowry seascapes

- L.S. Lowry was a British artist born in Manchester in 1887 and died in 1976.
- He is famous for his paintings of buildings in the North England and of seascapes.
- Seascapes are landscape paintings of the sea.
- Throughout his career he worked in many materials including pencil and oil paints.
- Many of his pieces contained people widely described as "matchstick men".

Vocabulary

reflection	hue
seascape	body language
colour	
primary	
secondary	
shade	

History: The Titanic

- Titanic was a British passenger liner.
- It was the largest ship of her time and carried over 2000 passengers and crew.
- It was on its first voyage from Southampton, UK to New York City, US. but it never arrived in the US.
- Titanic sank in the North Atlantic Ocean on April 15th 1912.
- 1500 people died when Titanic sank making it one of the worst ocean disasters in modern history.
- The wreck was discovered in 1985 by a French and American expedition.

Can you predict how the Titanic sank?

Vocabulary

Titanic	Atlantic
ship	maiden
iceberg	lifeboat
voyage	structure
society	survivors
class	death toll
cause	effect

Titanic facts and figures