

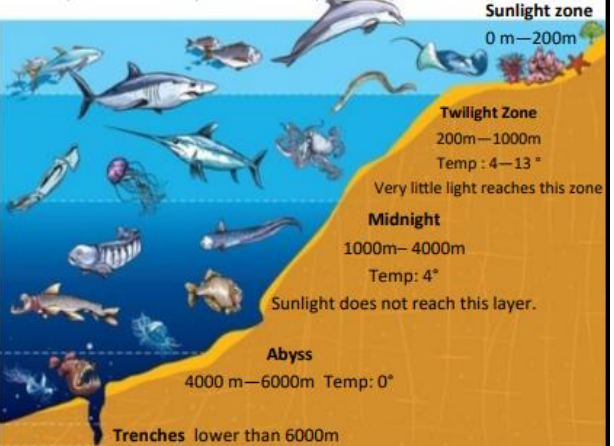
Working Scientifically						
Ask relevant questions	Set up simple enquiries	Make careful observations	Gather, record and classify data	Record & report findings	Use results to draw simple conclusions	Use scientific evidence to answer questions & support findings

Key Vocabulary	
human impact	Changes in environments caused by humans. Impact can be positive or negative
invertebrate	Creature that does not have a spine such as an insect or worm
life processes	There are 7 life processes that tell us something is alive
omnivore	Creature which eats all kinds of food, meat and plants
vegetation	Area of plants, trees or flowers
vertebrate	Creature with a spine
classification key	Dividing things into groups or types using questions
biome	Natural area of vegetation
carnivore	An animal that eats meat
classification	Putting into groups based on similarities and differences between features
food chain	Living things which are linked together because each thing feeds on the one next to it in the chain
habitat	Natural environment in which an animal or plant lives or normally grows
herbivore	Animal that eats only plants
environment	Area in which something survives or lives
adapt	A change in an animal or plant that helps it to survive in its environment
camouflage	The way some animals are coloured
climate	The weather conditions in a place over time
conservation	The protection of an animal or area from damage
coral	Marine invertebrates that live in large colonies and produce a hard exoskeleton
habitat	The natural environment where a plant or animal normally lives
oceanography	The natural environment where a plant or animal normally lives
organism	An individual animal, plant or microorganism
species	A group of animals or plants that share the same characteristics and can breed with each other
submarine	A ship that can travel underwater

What I should already know
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animals can be grouped into vertebrates (fish, reptiles, amphibians, birds and mammals) and invertebrates Animals can be grouped based on their diet into carnivores, herbivores or omnivores How animals and plants are suited to their habitat Examples of habitats and microhabitats and the animals and plants that might live there The different sources of food from plants and other animals That animals and plants are linked via food chains

Famous Scientist: David Attenborough
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Born 8th May 1926 Sir David has more than 10 plants and animals named after him He is thought to be one of the most travelled people on the planet He is best known for writing and presenting, in conjunction with the BBC Natural History Unit, the nine natural history documentary series forming the Life collection, a comprehensive survey of animal and plant life on Earth.

Ocean zones
Sunlight zone 0 m—200m Most types of fish and animals, including dolphins, turtles, rays, seals, coral and jellyfish, live in this zone.
Twilight Zone 200m—1000m Temp: 4—13 ° Very little light reaches this zone
Midnight 1000m—4000m Temp: 4 ° Sunlight does not reach this layer.
Abyss 4000 m—6000m Temp: 0 ° Trenches lower than 6000m
Midnight In this zone, you will find animals such larger whales, squid, echinoids and blob fish. The only light in this zone is produced by bioluminescent (light-producing) animals, such as the angler fish.
Abyss The organisms that live in this zone include sea spiders, basket stars, medusas and sea pigs.
Trenches Most animals living in this zone are unable to see.



The ocean has five different layers. As the depth increases the temperature and light levels fall and the pressure rises making it a difficult place to live. Oceans are home to hundreds of thousands of marine species, each adapted to live at specific depths

Bioluminescence
 Some marine animals have chemicals in their cells that make light or bacteria that live on them and produce light. Bioluminescence can be used as defence, camouflage, to attract prey or to see in the dark. The most common colours of bioluminescence are blue, green and red.



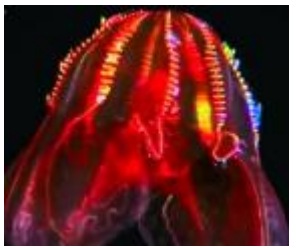
Great Barrier Reef Corals are marine invertebrates that live in large groups called colonies. Some species produce hard exoskeleton that forms into a coral reef. The Great Barrier Reef, in the north-eastern coast of Australia, is the longest and largest coral reef in the world with over 600 type of coral. Corals are at risk of being destroyed by climate change, pollution and consumers.

What I will know by the end of the unit	
That living things can be grouped in different ways	All living things do certain things to stay alive. These are the life processes : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Movement Respiration Sensitivity Growth Reproduction Excretion Nutrition Living things can be grouped - classified - depending on their features, where they live or what they eat

Use classification keys to group, identify and name living things	
Classification keys can be used to identify and name living things	<p>Taken from: https://www.schoolsofkingedwardvi.co.uk</p>

Food chains	
show where living things get their energy and how all species in an environment depend on each other..	If a produce in a food chain is in short supply, it will affect all the consumers in that food chain Producers are found at the beginning of a food chain. They are usually green plants. They use energy from the sun to make their own food in a process called photosynthesis. Consumers get energy from eating plants and animals. Prey are animals that are eaten by other animals. Predators are animals that hunt, kill and eat other animals to get their food

How environments can change
Living things live in a habitat to which they are suited Environments may change naturally - flooding, fire, earthquakes Environments may be changed through human impact . This can be positive or negative Environments can also change due to the season



Subject Specific Vocabulary	
annelid	A group of animals that includes worms.
arthropod	An invertebrate with an exoskeleton e.g. spiders and insects
cnidarian	A type of marine animal e.g. coral or jellyfish
echinoderm	A type of marine animal e.g. starfish and sea urchins
fish	An aquatic animal that has gills.
mammal	A vertebrate animal that produces milk for its young.
mollusc	An group of invertebrates usually found in water e.g. octopus