

What effect can a living thing have on its environment?

Key Vocabulary

vertebrate	An animal which has a backbone
invertebrate	An animal which does not have a backbone
classification	How living things are grouped based off shared characteristics
environment	The conditions which surround a living thing
habitat	Where a living things lives
life processes	There are seven processes that tell us that living things are alive

Key Facts

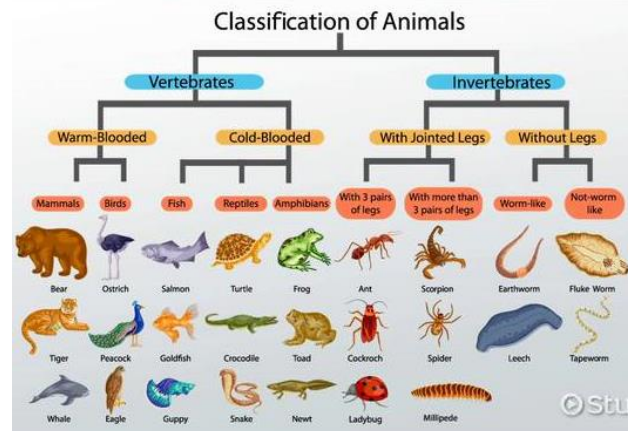
- Living things can be grouped based on their characteristics such as whether they have wings, beaks, or live in the water.
- An invertebrate is an animal without a backbone such as bees and snails. Vertebrates have backbones such as humans and dogs.
- Classification keys can help us group animals together.
- Habitats are different depending where in the world they are and the climate in that area.
- Humans can change habitats positively and negatively. These negative changes include deforestation and these can be damaging to the living things there.

Key Questions

- How can living things be grouped?
- What is an invertebrate?
- What is a vertebrate?
- What are classification keys?
- What different types of habitats are there around the world?
- Why are there no polar bears in the desert?
- How can humans change habitats?

Links to other Learning

- Year 3 - Animals including humans
Identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons
- Year 6 - Living things and their habitats
Give reasons for classifying plants and animals
- Geography - Physical geography including climate zones



A classification key showing vertebrates and invertebrates

Famous Scientist

Dr Jane Goodall

Dr Jane Goodall is an anthropologist who is best known for her studies with chimpanzees. Jane spent 40 years studying chimpanzees in their natural habitat and made careful observations about their behaviours and personalities.

