

Looking back to KS1.

Can you still...

Identify common animals such as fish, reptiles, birds, mammals, amphibians

Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (feathers, beak, legs, wings, tails, scales etc)

Identify and name common wild and garden plants, deciduous and evergreen trees?

Identify and describe the basic structure of common flowering plants, including trees?

Some **changes made by humans** to the environment **can improve habitats** eg. setting up a **nature reserve**.

Some **changes made by humans** to the environment **can be bad** eg. **littering**.

Key Learning:

Living things are **grouped** in a variety of ways according to their **features**.

(Can you name living things in a range of habitats?)

Classification keys can be used to **identify** and name **living things**.

(Can you identify living things using simple key features?)

Living things live in a habitat to which they are **suited**.

Habitats can **change due to natural causes** such as **flood, fire**.

Humans also cause environments to change.

(Can you think of some examples of how an environment might change naturally or because of humans?)

Topic Mat

LKS2

Living Things and their Habitats

The **environment** also **changes with the seasons** (remember your KS1 Seasonal changes).

Different things can be found in a habitat at **different times of the year**.

Vocabulary:

Classification, classification keys, environment, habitat, human impact, positive, negative, migrate, hibernate