



Key Knowledge & Vocabulary

There are **living things** called **animals**, and all of these share the same **basic needs** including the need for **air, water and food**.

Invertebrates do not have internal skeletons. Invertebrates can be grouped into smaller groups, called **phyla**, based on differences and similarities between them..

Some groups of invertebrates are **insects** (e.g. bees, flies), **arachnids** (e.g. spiders, scorpions) and **molluscs** (e.g. snails, octopus).

Most living things live in **habitats** to which they are suited and these habitats provide for the **basic needs** of different kinds of animals and plants, and they depend on each other.

Food chains are a way of looking at how animals eat plants and other animals in their habitat.

Working Scientifically

Fair testing 

Observing over time 

Researching 

Classifying, identifying and comparing 

Exploring 

Seeking patterns 

Which did you use in science lessons and why?

Key Concepts

Living things	Animals	Insects	Arachnids	Molluscs	Habitat	Food chain
All living things have the same basic needs – air, water and food are three. Living things, including plants and animals, are classified into broad groups based on similarities and differences.	Animals can be classified into two groups - invertebrates (such as insects, arachnids and molluscs) and vertebrates (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals).	Insects have 3 pairs of legs(6 in total) and three parts to their body (head, thorax and abdomen). Most have wings and antennae too.	Arachnids have segmented bodies, a hard outer covering called an exoskeleton, and jointed appendages, or limbs. In most arachnids, four pairs (8 in total!) of the appendages are legs to	They have a soft body that holds the heart, liver, digestive system, and other important organs. Most molluscs have a mouth structure called a radula.	Habitats are places where animals and plants live. Most things live in habitats to which they are suited.	A food chain always starts with a producer, mostly a green plant. A living thing that eats another living thing is called a consumer. Predators are animals that eat prey (other animals)

Linking Thinking Across Our Learning Journey

Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Self-care and healthy bodies	Self-care and healthy bodies	Am I an Animal?	Living things and habitats	Life cycles of plants	Food chains	The Human Body	Evolution and Inheritance

Insects



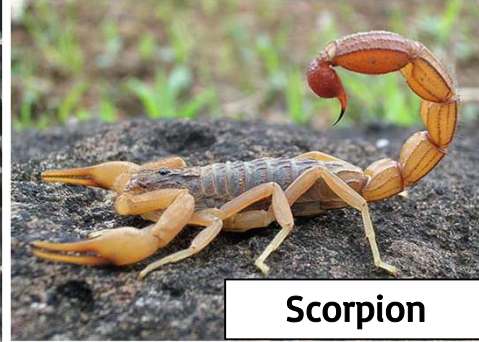
Grasshopper



Ladybird

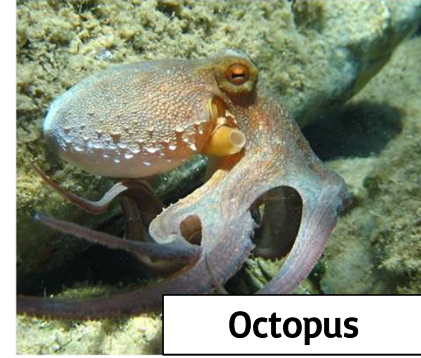
Arachnids

Spider



Scorpion

Molluscs



Octopus

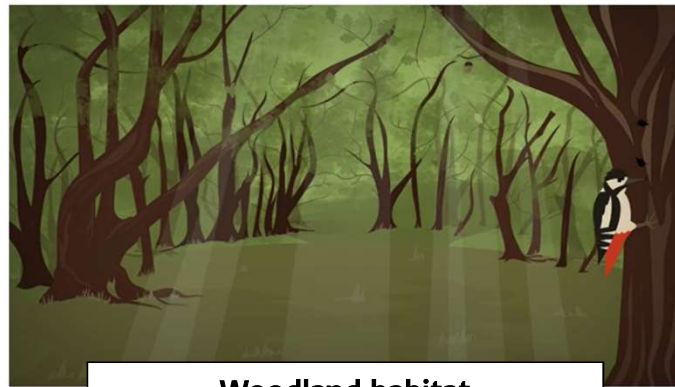


Snail

Habitats and food chains



Pond habitat



Woodland habitat



Ocean habitat