In this unit: Pupils will revisit the work on classification of animals. They will use keys to classify sea creatures and explore food chains amongst marine life. They will consider dangers to ocean habitats and create a persuasive project tackling these issues.

Children should already know:

- that animals can be grouped into vertebrates and invertebrates.
- that animals can be grouped into carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.
- the names of some common wild and garden plants and deciduous and evergreen trees.
- examples of habitats and animals which can be found there.
- that living things depend on each other to survive and how food chains and webs work.

At the end of this unit, children will know:

- that all living things can also be called organisms and that they require 7 life processes to survive.
- that animals can be grouped based on different criteria and can be part of more than one group.
- a classification key is a tool that is used to group living things to help us identify them.
- that habitats can change over time and are different at different times of year, which can affect the animals that live there.
- that humans can have positive and negative effects on the environment around them.
- how to construct a food chain and web, identifying producers, predators and prey.

Pupils could investigate:

- how living things could be grouped into two or more groups.
- how living things could be grouped based on different criteria.
- classification keys that can be used to classify marine life.
- food chains and webs within marine habitats.
- human impact on environments.
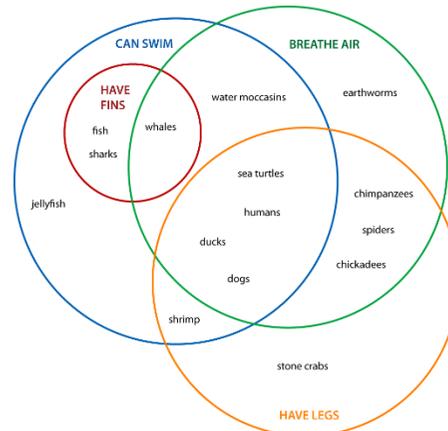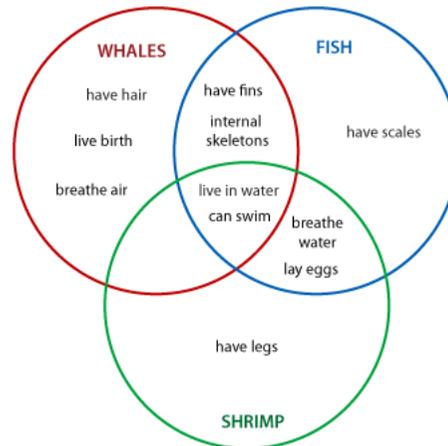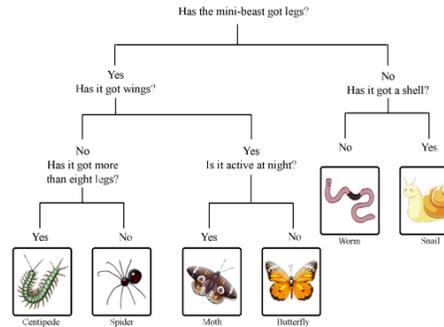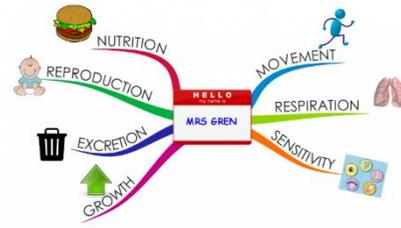
Key Vocabulary

classification key	a tool that is used to group and identify living things
classify	to group based on certain criteria
ecological	the relation of living things to one another and their physical surroundings
environment	the surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives or operates
food web	a system of interlocking food chains
marine	relating to or found in the sea
organism	an individual living thing
predator	an animal that hunts and eats other animals
prey	an animal that is hunted and eaten by a predator
producer	living things that produce their own food - basically, plants and algae
respiration	the process of breathing
selection	carefully choosing something as being the most suitable
sensitivity	the process of responding to the environment

Key Questions:

- how can living things be grouped?
- can living thing be classified into more than one group?
- what is a classification key?
- how can classification keys be used to group animals?
- how can habitats change?
- how can human activity affect environments?
- what are the dangers facing marine habitats?