

Wriggle and Crawl**What should I already know?**

- Animals are living things. Animals can be sorted and grouped into six main groups: fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals and invertebrates.
- Carnivores eat other animals (meat), herbivores eat plants and omnivores eat other animals and plants.
- Different animal groups have some common body parts, such as eyes and a mouth, and some different body parts, such as fins or wings.
- The basic body parts are the head, arms, legs, nose, eyes, ears, mouth, hands and feet. The five senses are hearing, sight, smell, taste and touch. Ears are used for hearing, eyes are used to see, the nose is used to smell, the tongue is used to taste and skin gives the sense of touch.
- Living things need to be cared for in order for them to survive. They need water, food, warmth and shelter.
- The local environment is a habitat for living things and can change during the seasons.
- All living things (plants and animals) change over time as they grow and mature.

**Vocabulary**

Antennae	Body parts on the heads of some minibeasts.
Camouflage	The colour or shape of an animal that helps it to blend in with its surroundings.
Habitat	A place where plants and animals live.
Honey	A sweet, golden liquid made by honey bees from nectar.
Identify	To recognise and name something or someone.
Life cycle	The changes a living thing goes through during its life.
Microhabitat	A small habitat.
Mimicry	Copying something else for protection from predators and prey.
Pollen	A fine powder that flowers use to make seeds.
predator	An animal that hunts and eats other animals.

By the end of the topic we will be able to...

Create an animation of the life cycle of a minibeast.

Minibeasts

A minibeast, or invertebrate, is a small creature. There are thousands of different minibeasts in the United Kingdom. These include ladybirds, snails, spiders and woodlice.

Habitats

A habitat is a place where plants and animals live. Habitats must have everything the plants and animals need to survive, including water, air, food and shelter. Animals are adapted to survive in the habitat in which they live.



woodland habitat

Some minibeasts live in microhabitats. A microhabitat is a small habitat. Under a log or stone can be a microhabitat.

Protection and defence

Minibeasts use different ways to protect and defend themselves from predators that want to eat them. They may use camouflage, mimicry, warning colours or play dead to trick predators. Some minibeasts use stings, bites or sprays to protect themselves.

Camouflage

The praying mantis looks like a leaf so it can't be seen by predators.



Mimicry

The spots on a peacock butterfly mimic the eyes of larger animals.



Warning colours

The black and yellow warning colours on a bumblebee warn predators that it will sting.



Playing dead

The weevil plays dead so predators won't want to eat it.



Honey bees

Honey bees are insects. They are important because they collect pollen and carry it from flower to flower. This helps plants to make seeds so new plants will grow. Honey bees also collect nectar from flowers and use it to make honey.



honey bees

Honey bee life cycle

The honey bee life cycle has four stages. These are the egg, larva, pupa and adult stages.

