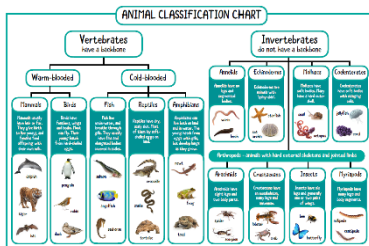


Prior Knowledge - What should I already know?

- That living things can be grouped in a variety of ways
- How to use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in the local and wider environment
- The differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird
- The life process of reproduction in some plants and animals

Key Learning - What will I know at the end of the topic?

- How living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including micro-organisms, plants and animals
- give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.



During this topic the types of scientific enquiry we will be using are:



Vocabulary

Prior Required Challenging

- plant** - a living thing that cannot move
- animal** - a living thing that can feel and move
- fish** - vertebrate that lives underwater; breathes through gills; and usually has fins and an elongated body covered in scales.
- amphibian** - vertebrate that can live both on land and in water; the young hatch from eggs with gills, but develop lungs as they grow.
- reptile** - vertebrate that has dry, scaly skin; most of them lay soft-shelled eggs on land.
- bird** - vertebrate that has feathers, wings and a beak; can usually fly; and has young that hatch from hard-shelled eggs.
- mammal** - vertebrate that usually has hair or fur; gives birth to live young; and feeds offspring with its own milk.
- insect** - invertebrate with 6 legs and one or two pairs of wings
- classify** - to arrange things in classes or groups
- classification key** - a way of identifying things
- characteristic** - a feature of an animal or thing
- vertebrate** - an animal with a backbone
- invertebrate** - an animal without a backbone
- warm-blooded** - an animal whose blood stays warm
- cold-blooded** - an animal whose temperature changes according to its surroundings
- micro-organism** - a creature that cannot be seen by the human eye
- species** - a group of animals or plants that are very similar
- virus** - a tiny living thing that can cause disease
- fungi** - a plant without flowers or leaves that grows on other plants
- bacteria** - a micro-organism that can cause disease
- crustacean** - invertebrate with an exo-skeleton, antennae and many legs
- arachnid** - invertebrate with 8 legs and two body parts
- annelid** - invertebrate with no legs and a segmented body
- echinoderm** - invertebrate with spiny skin
- mollusc** - invertebrate with a soft body and sometimes a hard outer shell
- coelenterate** - invertebrate with soft a soft body and stinging cells
- myriapod** - invertebrate with many legs and body segments
- taxonomy** - the branch of science concerned with classification