

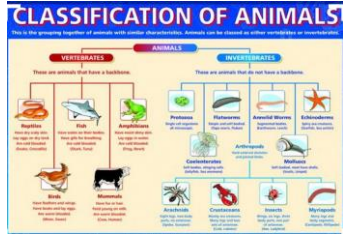
Working Scientifically				
Plan different types of enquiry to answer questions	Take measurements with increasing accuracy	Record results using diagrams and tables	Use test results to make further predictions	Report and present findings

What I should already know
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which things are living and which are not There are 7 life processes How to group animals into vertebrate (amphibians, reptiles, birds, fish, mammals and invertebrates) Using classification keys to distinguish between groups Animals that are carnivores, herbivores or omnivores and that their teeth may differ Examples of different habitats Living things depend on each other to survive How food chains and food webs work

Key Vocabulary	
amphibian	Cold-blooded vertebrate that can live on both land and water. Lays eggs in water
bird	Warm-blooded vertebrate with feathers and wings, usually can fly. Lays eggs.
Carl Linnaeus	Scientist famous for his work in the classification of living things. He was one of the first scientists to look at the relationship between living things and their environment
carnivore	An animal that eats meat
characteristics	The qualities or features that belong to something and make them recognisable
classification key	A system which divides things into groups or types
cold-blooded	Animals whose body temperature depends on the environment they live in
criteria	A factor on which something is judged
deciduous	Trees that lose leaves in the autumn every year

Key Vocabulary	
environment	Circumstances, people, things and events around that influence something's life
evergreen	Tree or bush that has green leaves all year round
fish	Cold-blooded vertebrate that lives in water. Lays eggs
food chain	How living things are linked to each other because each thing feeds on the next
flowering	Trees or plants that produce or bear flowers
habitat	Natural environment in which an animal or plant lives
herbivore	Animal that eats only plants
insects	Invertebrate creature with 3 pairs of legs and 3 body parts. Often have wings
invertebrates	Creature without a spine
life processes	There are 7 life processes that tell us living things are alive
mammals	Warm-blooded vertebrate that breathes air. Gives birth to live young
non-flowering	Trees or plants that don't produce flowers
omnivore	Creature that eats all food, plants and animals
reproduction	When animals or plants produce offspring similar to itself
reptiles	Cold-blooded vertebrate whose skin is covered in scales. Lays eggs
vertebrates	An animal with a spine

What I will know by the end of the unit	
How living things are classified	<p>Living things are classified and grouped based on their characteristics</p> <p>There are 2 main groups - plants and animals. Animals are divided into 2 groups - vertebrates and invertebrates</p> <p>Some living things don't fit into these groups - micro-organisms such as bacteria Plants can make their own food and can be divided into flowering and non-flowering</p>
How to give reasons for classifying things based on their characteristics	<p>Give key characteristics of the five vertebrate groups and invertebrate groups</p> <p>Compare the characteristics of animals in different groups</p> <p>Use classification keys to identify plants and animals</p> <p>Create classification keys for plants and animals</p>



Taken from: www.pinterest.co.uk

Investigate
<p>What can you find out about Carl Linnaeus?</p> <p>Design a key to identify members of your family.</p> <p>Play 'Guess Who?'</p> <p>Which bugs or plants are living near your house?</p> <p>Research how animals are adapted to suit their environment</p>

Useful links
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/articles/z3nbcwx https://www.bbc.com/teach/class-clips-video/science-ks1-ks2-ivys-plant-workshop-grouping-living-things/zfjxcqt https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/articles/z9cbcwx