Key Vocabulary

vertebrates	animals that have a backbone or spinal column
fish	A vertebrate animal that lives in the water and has gills that extract oxygen from the water around them
amphibian	A cold-blooded vertebrate animal that compromises frogs, toads, newts, salamanders and caecilians
reptiles	A vertebrate animal that has dry scaly skin and typically lay soft-shelled eggs on land
bird	A warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate animal distinguished by the possession of feathers, wings, a beak and typically able to fly
mammal	A warm-blooded vertebrate animal, distinguishable by the possession of hair or fur, females secreting milk for young and typically giving birth to live young
invertebrates	Animals lacking a backbone
insects	A small animal that has six legs and generally one or two pairs of wings
spider	An animal that has eight legs and a body formed of two parts
worms	Adult animals that have soft, elongated, often tubelike bodies and that lack backbones are commonly called worms
snails	a small slow-moving mollusk that has a spiral shell into which it can draw itself for safety and that can live either on land or in water
flowering	Plants which produce flowers which can develop into fruits and seeds after being pollinated and fertilized.
non-flowering	Plants which do not carry flowers they produce spores, fungi or cones the are used for propagation (reproduction).
Microorganism	A microscopic organism, especially a bacteria, virus or fungus

Key Learning

Year: **Term:**

Questions:

Curriculum Area:

Background information including prior knowledge):

- recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways
- explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment
- recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things.

Key Content:

describe 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.

Key Questions/ Big 6 facts

- Living things can be formally grouped according to characteristics.
- Plants and animals are two main groups but there are other livings things that do not fit into these groups and can further be sub-divided e.g. micro -organisms such as bacteria and yeast, and toadstools and mushrooms.
- Plants can make their own food whereas animals cannot.
- Animals can be divided into two main groups – those that have backbones (vertebrates) and those that do not (invertebrates). Vertebrates can be divided into five small groups: fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.
- Each group has common characteristics. Invertebrates can be divided into a number of groups including insects, spiders, snails and worms.
- Plants can be divided into 2 main groups: flowering plants and non-flowering plants.

Key Learning

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Questions:

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