Wednesday 28th April

LO: To use a classification key to classify and identify animals.

Starter

I am warm blooded.
My body is covered in fur.
I have live young that I feed with milk.
Often I live on land.
What am I?

We do
What am I?

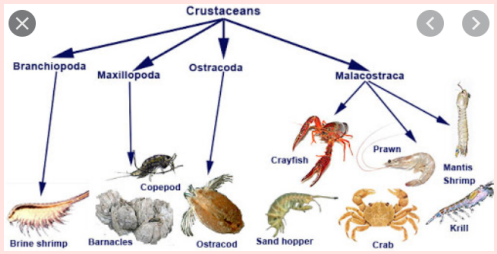
Write your own clues for an animal group.
Write your clues on your whiteboard.
Give it to another pair to solve.

1. What does classified mean?
2. What is the difference between a vertebrate and an invertebrate?
3. Name five vertebrate groups.
4. Give two examples of invertebrate groups.
5. Approximately, how many species of vertebrate groups are there?
6. Explain what a cold blooded animal is.
7. Which scientific word means outside heat?

Molluscs

Invertebrates that has a soft body and live in aquatic or damp habitats. Most have an external shell. For example, snails, slugs, mussels, and octopuses.





Read the text out loud with your partner.

Remember:

Use your reading ruler

Look at your partner when they are reading

Sit still

Help your partner if they are stuck on a word

Read to your partner in a voice that only they can hear

Write down any words you don't know the meaning of onto your whiteboard

Once you have finished reading aloud, read silently.

Animal groups

Animals can be divided into groups or **'classified'** by looking at the similarities and differences between them.

Animals are divided into two main groups. Animals that have a backbone are called **vertebrates**. Animals that don't have a backbone are called **invertebrates**.

Vertebrates and invertebrates are divided into smaller groups. Vertebrates, for example, are divided into **fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds** and **mammals**. There are many different groups of invertebrates too. They include invertebrates which have soft bodies such as jellyfish, worms and molluscs (like slugs and squids). There are also groups of invertebrates with hard bodies, such as insects, crustaceans and spiders.

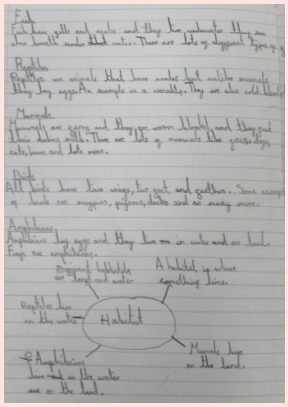
There are currently around 65,000 species of vertebrate animals. This sounds a lot, but vertebrates are only around 3% of all animals on Earth. Most of the animal species are invertebrates.

Vertebrate animals can be either warm blooded or cold blooded. A cold blooded animal cannot maintain a constant body temperature. The temperature of their body is determined by the outside surroundings. Cold blooded animals will move around during the day between the shade and the sun to warm up or cool down. Cold blooded animals are **ectothermic**, which means 'outside heat'. Reptiles, amphibians and fish are all cold blooded.

Warm blooded animals are able to regulate their **internal** temperature. They can sweat or pant to cool off and have fur and feathers to help keep them warm. Warm blooded animals are called **endothermic**, meaning 'heat inside'. Only birds and mammals are warm blooded.

Which words did you not know the definition of?

What can we use to help us find the definition?



Key Learning

Year: 4 Term: Summer 1

Questions: Which living things have the same habitat?

Curriculum Area: Science

Background information including prior knowledge):

Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers

Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including micro-habitats

Key Content:

- 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 Questions

Can you identify different habitats?

Name the five animal groups.

What are the ways we can group and classify creatures?

How can you identify different types of trees and leaves?

What environmental issues can you discuss?

We do

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Discuss your answers together and write your answers on both of your whiteboards.

Vertebrates

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zn22pv4/articles/zp6g7p3

Invertebrates

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zn22pv4/articles/z8mbqhv

What is classification?

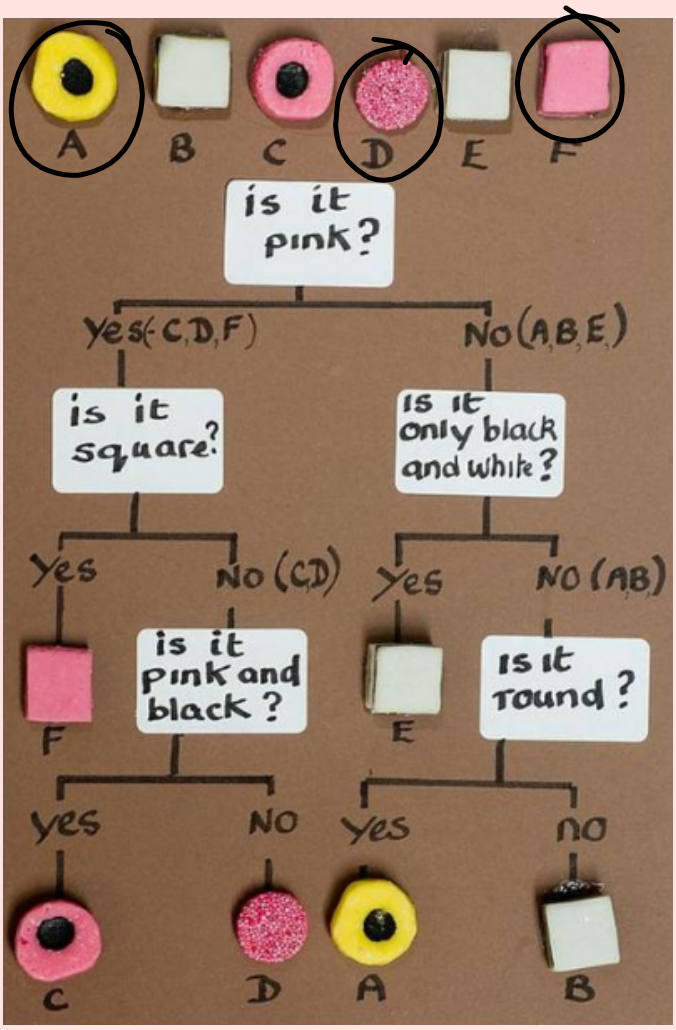
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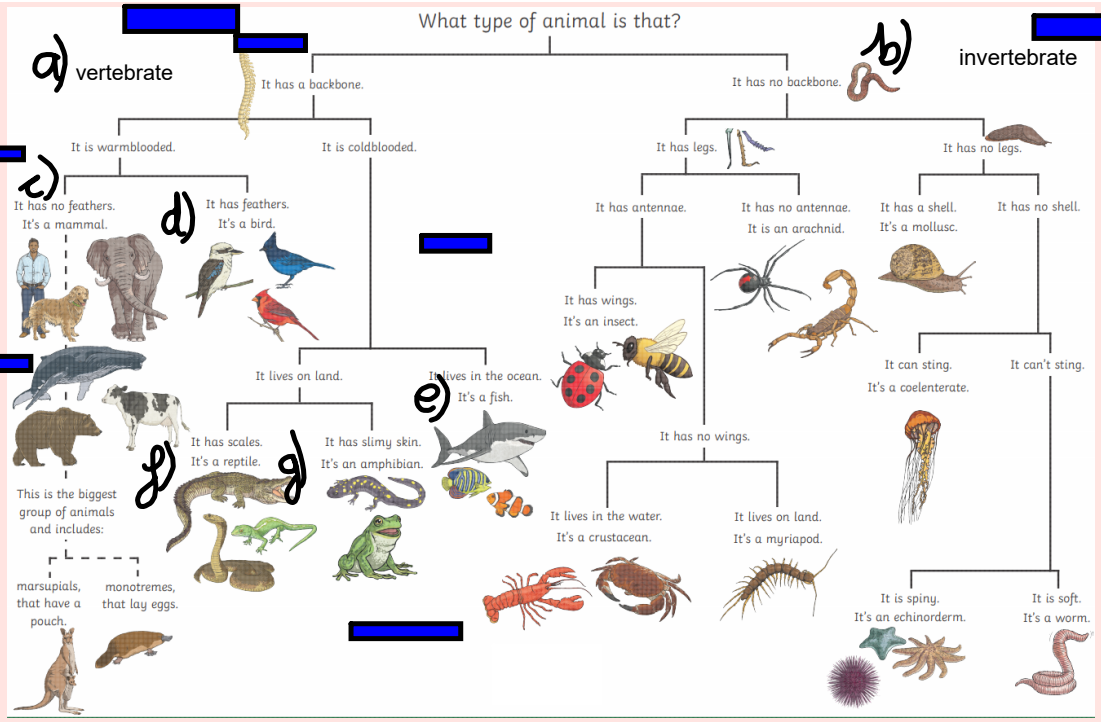
We do

Make notes on your whiteboard about each video.
Share your notes with your partner.
Tell me what your partner said.

How could you classify these sweets?




A
B
C
D
E
F
is it pink?
Yes (C,D,F)
No (A,B,E)
is it square?
is it only black and white?
Yes
No (C,D)
Yes
No (A,B)
F
is it pink and black?
E
is it round?
yes
NO
Yes
no
C
D
A
B


What type of animal is that?
a) vertebrate
b) invertebrate
It has a backbone.
It has no backbone.
It is warmblooded.
It is coldblooded.
It has legs.
It has no legs.
c)
It has no feathers.
It's a mammal.
d)
It has feathers.
It's a bird.
It has antennae.
It has no antennae.
It is an arachnid.
It has a shell.
It's a mollusc.
It has no shell.
It has wings.
It's an insect.
It can sting.
It's a coelenterate.
It can't sting.
It lives on land.
It lives in the ocean.
It's a fish.
e)
It has scales.
It's a reptile.
f)
It has slimy skin.
It's an amphibian.
g)
It has no wings.
This is the biggest group of animals and includes:
marsupials, that have a pouch.
monotremes, that lay eggs.
It lives in the water.
It's a crustacean.
It lives on land.
It's a myriapod.
It is spiny.
It's an echinorderm.
It is soft.
It's a worm.

We do

Activity

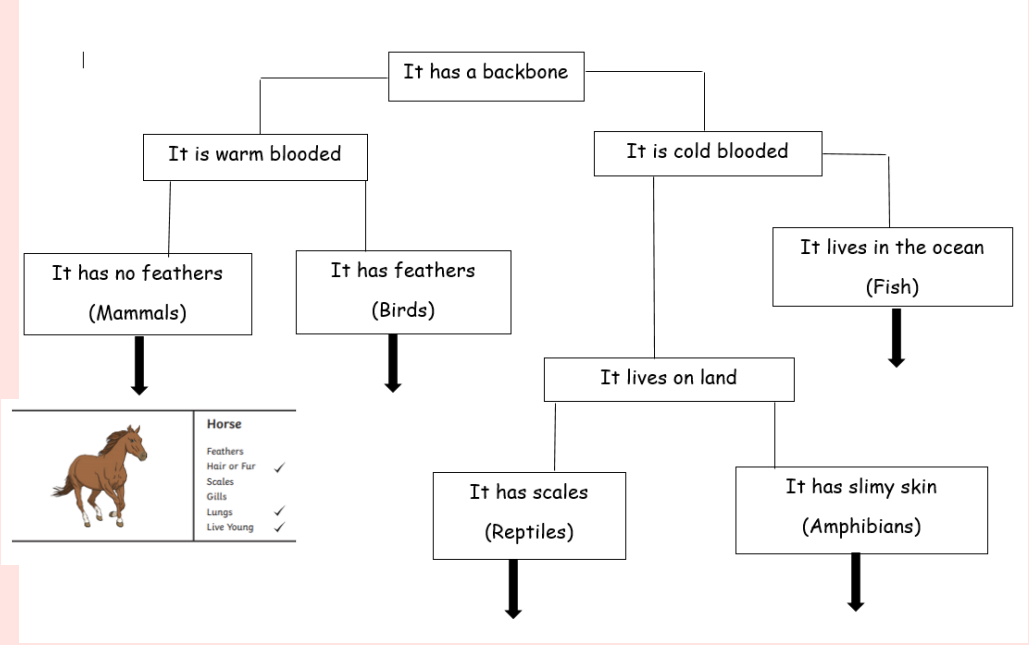
Work with a partner to arrange the living things into classification keys by choosing questions that let you split each group into two.

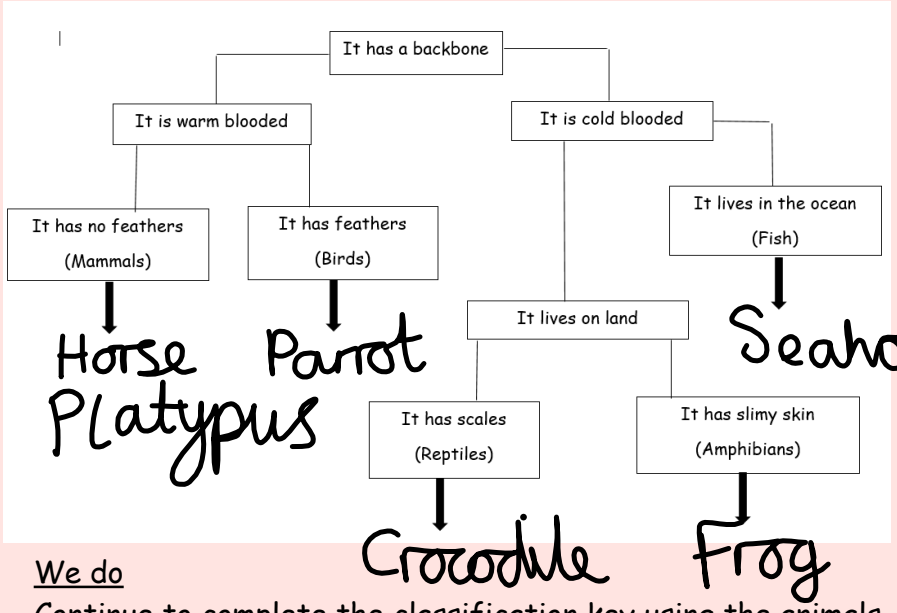
Write your questions on post it notes and draw arrows to show how you move down the key.

Use the questions on your classification tables as a starting point.

Test your key at the end to make sure that the path works correctly for each living thing.

I do


It has a backbone
It is warm blooded
It is cold blooded
It has no feathers
(Mammals)
It has feathers
(Birds)
It lives in the ocean
(Fish)
It lives on land
Horse
Feathers
Hair or Fur ✓
Scales
Gills
Lungs ✓
Live Young ✓
It has scales
(Reptiles)
It has slimy skin
(Amphibians)





We do

Continue to complete the classification key using the animals.

You do

Create your own classification key using the animals and post it notes on an A3 piece of paper.
Use the example to help you write your own questions.
Remember to write neatly and clearly so we can take photographs for your book.

Animal Classification Song

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4VixROiu8Qg