



<b>Subject</b>	Science	<b>Theme</b>	Living Things and their Habitats	<b>Term</b>	Autumn 1
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What should I already know?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways</li> <li>-how to use and make classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment</li> <li>- how to construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey.</li> <li>-That all living things share 7 fundamental characteristics: movement, respiration, sensitivity, growth, reproduction, excretion and nutrition (Y4 – Living Things and Their Habitats)</li> </ul>

Working Scientifically
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Using classification systems and keys to identify some animals and plants (e.g. Which group does this familiar living thing belong to? How would I classify this unfamiliar living thing?)</li> <li>- Identify scientific evidence used to support or refute ideas (the work of Linnaeus)</li> </ul>

Enquiries and Conclusions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What’s the difference between this group and that group? E.g. identify the differences between fish, mammals, birds, etc; insects, arachnids, crustaceans, etc</li> <li>- Which group does this familiar living thing belong to? E.g. observe living things closely and follow a key to classify invertebrates as insects, spiders, snails, worms, etc; vertebrates as fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals</li> <li>- How would I classify this unfamiliar living thing? E.g. through close observation and study</li> </ul>

What should I know by the end of the unit?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics, based on similarities and differences</li> <li>- Micro-organisms, plants and animals are all classified in this way, and broad groupings can be further sub-divided</li> <li>- Micro-organisms include bacteria, viruses and fungi; vertebrates include fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals; invertebrates include arthropods such as arachnids, crustaceans and insects as well as molluscs and worms</li> <li>- Reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics</li> </ul> <p><b>Silver Threads:</b>  <b>Changes</b> – What changes occur as living things grow?  <b>Structure</b> – How are classification keys structured?</p>

Significant Scientists
 <p>Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778)</p>

Key Vocabulary	
Characteristics	The qualities or features that belong to them and make them recognisable
Classification	Living things can be divided into groups or ‘classified’ by looking at the similarities and differences between them.
Microbes / Micro-organisms	A microorganism is a very tiny living thing. They include bacteria, viruses and fungi. They are so small you would need a microscope to see them.
fish	aquatic vertebrates with gills and limbs in the shape of fins
amphibian	vertebrates that can live on land and in water. They are cold-blooded with moist skin
reptile	cold-blooded vertebrates with dry, scaly or plated bodies. Most reptiles lay eggs on land
bird	warm-blooded vertebrates with wings and feathers. Birds hatch from eggs
mammal	warm-blooded vertebrates which have hair at some point in their life. Female mammals produce milk
insect	creatures with three-segment bodies and three pairs of legs, protected by a hard shell.