



Main Knowledge

Vocabulary

The billions of different kinds of living things (organisms) on earth have been divided up, by scientists, into groups according to their similarities and differences. This is known as classifying.

Classifying living things into groups allows scientists to learn more about what makes each species unique.

There are many different classes of animal. Those with backbones are known as the 'class' vertebrates. These are then grouped into mammals, birds, fish, reptiles and amphibians.

Invertebrates, animals without backbones, are arachnids, insects, snails and slugs and worms.

Humans fall into the mammal class as they have hair on their bodies and drink milk when they are babies.

Whales, dolphins, bats, cats, dogs and hedgehogs are also mammals.

A habitat is the non-living environment surrounding a living thing. It provides space, shelter, food and water.

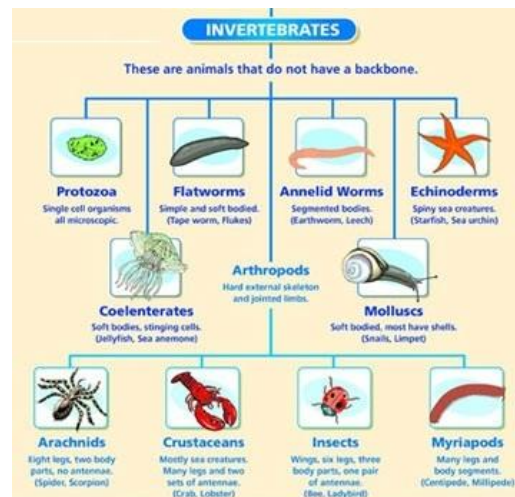
An ecosystem is made up of the living organism and the non-living habitat. An ecosystem can be any size from a tree to the whole world.

Food chains are a map of the flow of energy from a plant (primary producer) through consumers, (primary consumers) and hunters (secondary consumers).

Animals can be sorted, or classified, in a number of different ways. A 'branched' diagram or a venn diagram, are just two examples.

Classifying	To put into groups according to things that are similar
Consumer	A living thing that cannot make its own food and so received its energy through consuming (eating) other plants or animals.
Ecosystem	A community of living things, together with their environment.
Energy	The ability to have force or power or to do work.
Food chain	A series of living beings in which each serves as food for the next.
Habitat	The natural environment of an animal or plant.
Invertebrate	Without a backbone.
Mammal	Any animal that has hair and feeds its babies with milk from the mother.
Organism	An individual living thing, such as a plant, an animal, or a bacteria.
Producer	A living thing that makes its own food.
Unique	Being the only one of its type.
Vertebrate	Having a backbone.

Diagrams





Question 1: What is a vertebrate?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
An animal with 6 legs		
An animal with a backbone		
An animal without any eyes		
An animal without any bones		

Question 2: What type of animal is a snake?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Mammal		
Amphibian		
Bird		
Reptile		

Question 3: What does the 'G' represent in the 7 life processes?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Growth		
Gestation		
Ground		
Group		

Question 4: Which of these statements best describes a bird?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
An invertebrate mammal with feathers		
An animal that lives both in and out of water		
A vertebrate which lays eggs		


Question 5: What key question would you use to separate a bird and a bat?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Does it have wings?		
Is it a mammal?		
Does it eat fruit?		

Question 6: When developers build a new housing estate where fields used to be, list 3 problems or dangers caused to wildlife.	Start of unit:	End of unit:

Question 7: Label the 4 main parts of an insect's body...

Start of unit:

End of unit:

Question 8: What shape is this flower head?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
		
Dish		
Straps		
Star		
Bell		