What we already know;

- ✓ Animals can be grouped into vertebrates (and then further into fish, reptiles, amphibians, birds and mammals) and invertebrates
- ✓ Animals can be grouped into carnivores, herbivores and omnivores
- ✓ The differences between the teeth of carnivores and herbivores.
- ✓ The names of some common wild and garden plants and deciduous and evergreen trees.
- ✓ Examples of habitats (including microhabitats) and the animals and plants that can be found there.
- ✓ Living things depend on each other to survive.
- ✓ How land use has changed over time and the effects this has on the environment (e.g. urban development)

We are learning to:

- ➢ 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

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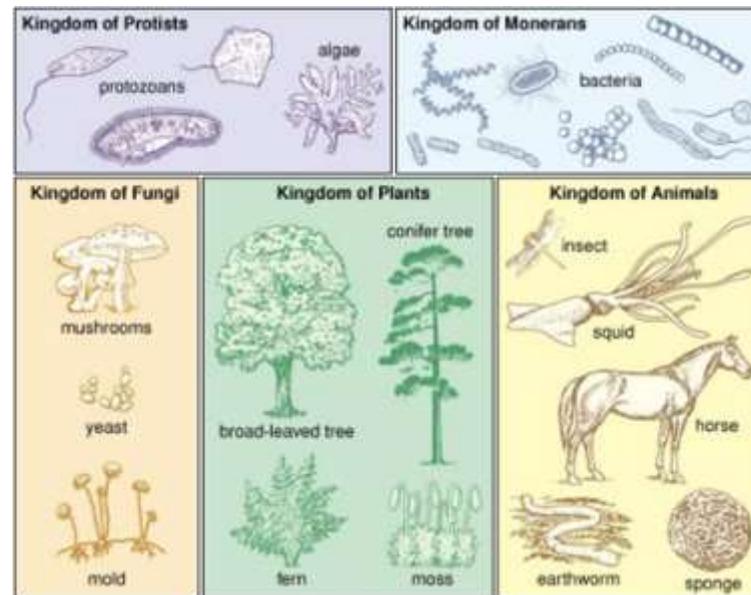
Key Vocabulary

Classification – the arrangement of animals and plants in taxonomic groups according to their observed similarities.

Environment - the surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives or operates.

Habitat – The natural home or environment of an animal, plant or other organism.

The Power of Five

A classification key is a tool that is used to group living things to help us identify them.

It is possible to identify many of our native trees by looking at their leaves. Identification should involve examination of the flowers (petals, sepals, stamens etc), which are less variable than leaves. However, in most cases, it is possible to make an identification using just a few features of the leaves and twigs

There are about nine million different types of living thing on Earth. Sorting this large number of species into groups based on similarities helps people to know which living thing is being talked about.

Investigate!

Discuss the main environments of the world where living things are found. Create a classification key. Use a set of identification guides with pictures of commonly found invertebrates, birds and plants. Compare identification keys. Compare the living things found in found near school and the Shetland Isles, giving reasons for any differences.

Grouping Living Things

4Ws

What are the characteristics of an amphibian?

Why are classification keys useful?

What creature is cold-blooded, have scales and breath through gills when they are young?

What is a feature of a fish?

VOCABULARY UNSCRAMBLE

e r p i t l e
These animals have dry scaly skin and lay eggs on land.

l a c s i s f c i t a o i n
The arrangement of animals and plants in taxonomic groups

t h a t b a i
The natural home or environment of an animal, plant or other organism

3 2 1

List 3 features of a mammal

……………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………

Recall 2 features of a bird

……………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………

Recall 1 difference between two areas

……………………………………………………………

GIMME FIVE! Name 5 environments of the world.

Speedy Pencil. Write as much as you can remember in 5 minutes.

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