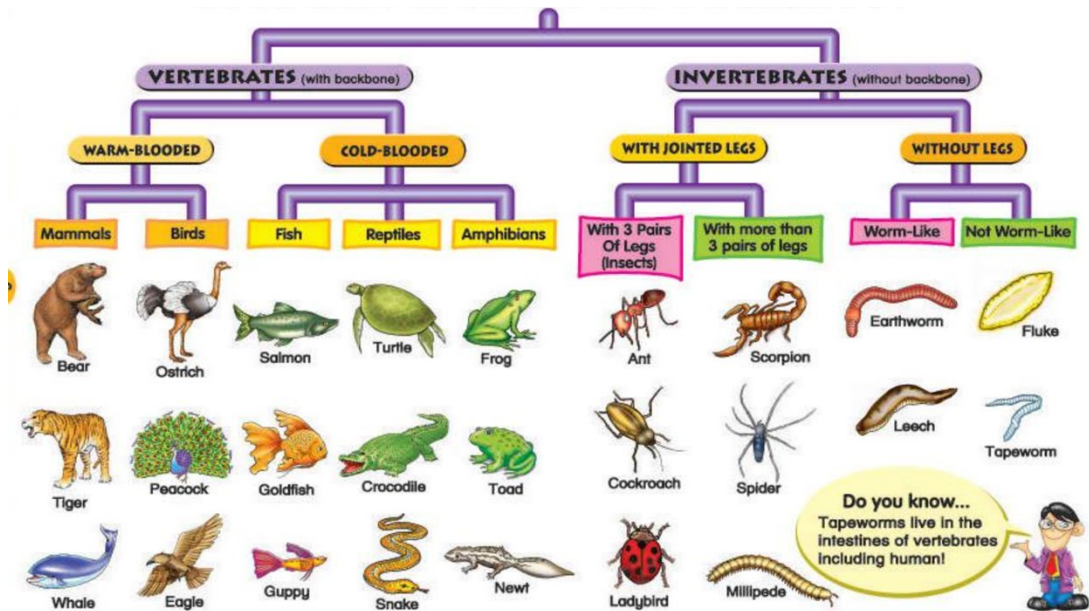


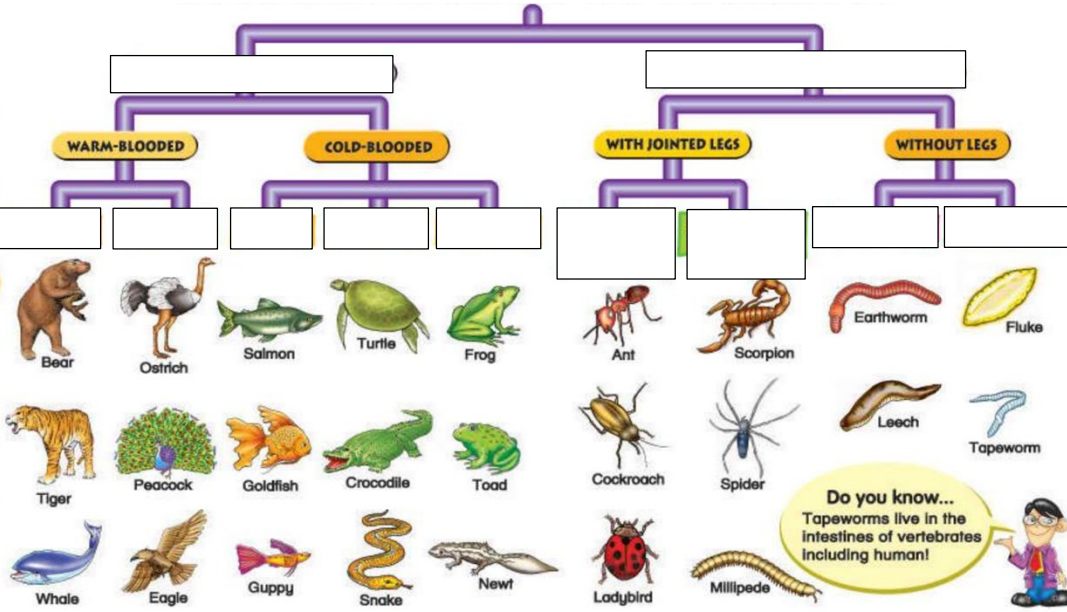
| What? (Key Knowledge)                         |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Grouping living things</b>                 |   |
| Animals can be put into one of two groups     | Vertebrates or Invertebrates  |
| <b>Vertebrates</b>                            |   |
| Vertebrates                                   | Are animals with a backbone   |
| There are 5 ways Vertebrates can be grouped   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fish</li> <li>Amphibians</li> <li>Reptiles</li> <li>Birds</li> <li>Mammals</li> </ul>  |
| How to spot a Fish                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Breathes with gills/lays eggs in water/ has fins and scales/its body temperature changes</li> </ul>  |
| How to spot an Amphibian                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Born with gills then develops lungs/ lays eggs in water/damp skin/body temperature changes</li> </ul>  |
| How to spot a Reptile                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Breathes with lungs/lays eggs on land/ dry scaly skin/body temperature changes</li> </ul>  |
| How to spot a Bird                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Breathes with lungs/lays eggs with hard shells/has feathers/steady body temperature</li> </ul>   |
| How to spot a Mammal                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Breathes with lungs/babies are born live/body hair or fur/steady body temperature/feeds babies milk</li> </ul>                                     |
| <b>Invertebrates</b>                          |   |
| Invertebrates                                 | Invertebrates are animals with no backbones.  |
| There are 3 ways Invertebrates can be grouped | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Insects</li> <li>Arachnids</li> <li>Molluscs</li> </ul>  |
| How to spot an Insect                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 body sections/6 legs</li> </ul>  |
| How to spot an Arachnid                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 body sections/8 legs</li> </ul>  |
| How to spot a Mollusc                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Slimy foot/Often have a shell</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Plant Groups</b>                           |   |
| Plants can be put into one of two groups      | Flowering plants or Non-Flowering plants  |
| <b>Flowering Plants</b>                       |   |
| Flowering plants are made of four groups      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grasses/Cereals/Garden Shrubs/ Deciduous Trees (Lose their leaves)</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Non-Flowering Plants</b>                   |   |
| Non-Flowering plants are made of three groups | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Algae/Coniferous (Evergreen) Trees/ Ferns</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Changing Habitats</b>                      |   |
| What is a habitat?                            | Where a plant or animals lives.   |
| How can habitats change?                      | <p>The seasons can change habitats with the weather and plant life in the habitat changing.</p> <p>Humans can change habitats, for example by dropping litter or chopping down trees.</p> |

| What? (Key Vocabulary)  |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| Spelling                | Definition/Sentence  |
| <b>Photosynthesis</b>   | the process by which green plants use sunlight to gain nutrients from carbon dioxide and water.  |
| <b>pollen</b>           | a fine powdery substance, typically yellow, consisting of grains discharged from the male part of a flower, which can fertilise the female part of the flower. |
| <b>pollination</b>      | the transfer of pollen to a stigma, ovule, flower, or plant to allow fertilisation.  |
| <b>Seed formation</b>   | the formation of the seed completes the process of reproduction in plant   |
| <b>Wind dispersal</b>   | movement of seeds away from the parent plant via wind  |
| <b>Animal dispersal</b> | movement of seeds away from the parent plant via animal digestion  |
| <b>Water dispersal</b>  | movement of seeds away from the parent plant via water transportation.   |

| Take it further at home...   |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Locate a range of habitats in your local area</li> <li>Classify the animals and plants you can find</li> <li>Design own keys and branch diagrams to identify animals and plants.</li> <li>Create an database of animals and plants in your local area to update with sightings)</li> <li>Fill in the vocabulary chart – try and do this from memory with them!</li> </ul> |

Diagram and symbols





| What? (Key Vocabulary) |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Spelling               | Definition/Sentence  |
| Photosynthesis         |  |
|                        | a fine powdery substance, typically yellow, consisting of grains discharged from the male part of a flower, which can fertilise the female part of the flower. |
|                        | the transfer of pollen to a stigma, ovule, flower, or plant to allow fertilisation.  |
| Seed formation         |  |
|                        | movement of seeds away from the parent plant via wind  |
|                        | movement of seeds away from the parent plant via animal digestion  |
| Water dispersal        |  |

