St Michael and All Angels PS

YEAR 4: Who am I?

Science: Biology

What I should already know:

Animals can be grouped into vertebrates 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 and the animals and plants that can be found there.

Living things depend on each other to survive.

By the end of this unit I will know:

How to construct and use classification keys to group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment.

How to carry out fieldwork and learn how to identify pond and seashore animals and common land invertebrates.

By working scientifically, detailed observations will enable identification and classification of animals.

Information can be presented in labelled diagrams, lists, sorting diagrams and keys, which can be interpreted using the key.

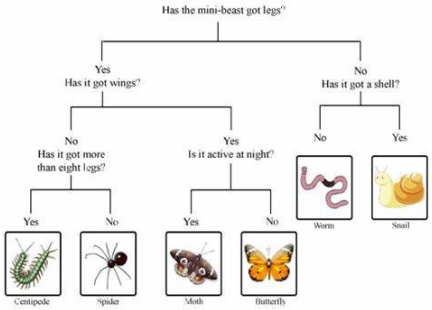
Working Scientifically

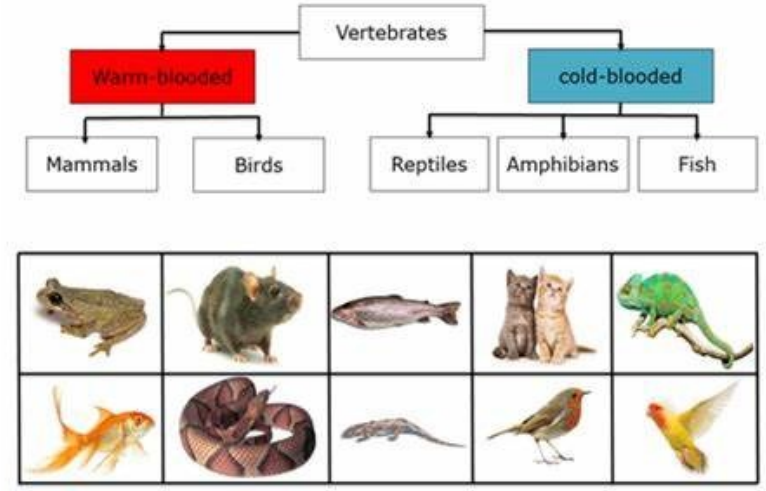
Making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers.

Identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes.

Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their environment

Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways





Investigation:

How are vertebrates grouped?

How are invertebrates grouped?

Vocabulary

Amphibian	Cold-blooded animal with smooth or slightly rough skin. It needs water to complete their life cycles. They usually have four legs and toes without claws
Arachnid	Living thing, such as a spider , that has a two-part body and eight legs
Bird	A warm-bodied egg laying vertebrate animal with feathers, wings and a beak.
Classify/ Classification	Key way of identifying species or materials through choosing one of two answers to a statement and then moving progressively through sets of statements until an identification is made
Cold-blooded	Creatures that have a temperature that changes with the surroundings
Crustacean	Sea creature with a hard shell, such as a crab or a barnacle
Fish	Aquatic animals that have gills and are unable to live out of water
Insect	Small living thing that usually has a three-part body, three pairs of legs and two pairs of wings
Invertebrate	An animal without a back bone
Key	Way of sorting a small number of items using Yes/No questions
Mammal	Warm-blooded animal that is covered in hair or fur. Female gives birth to live young and feeds her babies on milk from her own body
Molluscs	Soft-bodied animals, such as octopus, snails and slugs
Myriapods	Living thing that has a body made up of many parts and at least nine pairs of legs, for example a centipede
Reptile	A vertebrate animal that has a dry, leathery, scaly skin and typically lays soft-shelled eggs on land
Warm-blooded	Having a body temperature that does not change whatever the surrounding temperature