

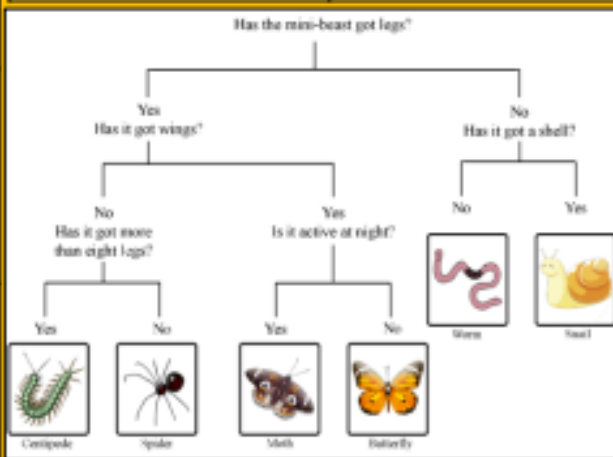
Vertebrates		Living thing in the local and wider environment
Vertebrates	Are animals with a backbone	
There are 5 ways vertebrates can be grouped	Mammals, Fish, Birds, Reptiles, Amphibians	
Characteristics of mammals	Breathes with lungs Babies are born live body hair or fur steady body temperature feeds babies milk	
	dog, cat, hamster, fox, hedgehog, badger	
Characteristics of a fish	Breathes with gills Lays eggs in water Has fins and scales Its body temperature changes	
	goldfish, stickleback, perch, tench, carp, pike,	
Characteristics of birds	Breathes with lungs Lays eggs with hard shells Has feathers Steady body temperature	
	canary, budgerigar, sparrow, blue-tit, magpie, pigeon	
Characteristics of reptiles	Breathes with lungs Lays eggs on land dry scaly skin body temperature changes	
	adder, grass snake, common lizard	
Characteristics of amphibians	Born with gills then develops lungs Lays eggs in water Damp skin Body temperature changes	
	frog, toad, smooth newt, great crested newt,	

Invertebrates		Living things in the local and wider environment
Invertebrates	Are animals with no backbone	
There are 3 ways invertebrates can be grouped	Insects, Arachnids, Molluscs	
Characteristics of insects	3 body sections, 6 legs	
Characteristics of arachnids	2 body sections, 8 legs	
Characteristics of a mollusc	Slimy foot, often has a shell	
	Slugs and snails	

Plants in the local environment	
Flowering plants	grasses, cereals, garden shrubs, deciduous trees
Non-flowering plants	algae, moss, fern, coniferous (evergreen) trees

Habitats	
What is a habitat?	Where a plant or animals lives.
How can habitats change?	The seasons can change habitats with the weather and plant life in the habitat changing. Humans can change habitats, for example by dropping litter or chopping down trees.

Key Vocabulary	
Gills	Slits on the side of a fish to help it breathe.
Fins	Part of a fish that helps it move and balance.
Scales	Thin plates protecting the skin of fish or reptiles.
Lung	Spongy bags in the chest used when breathing.
Body Temperature	How hot or cold the inside of an animals body is.
Section	A part of something
Deciduous	A tree that loses its leaves in Autumn and grows new ones in Spring
Coniferous (Evergreen)	A plant or tree that keeps its leaves all year.
Algae	A small plant that is found in water. It has no stems, roots or leave



- M - Movement
- R - Respiration
- S - Sensitivity
  
- G - Growth
- E - Excretion
- R - Reproduction
- N - Nutrition

Classification Key

Venn diagram



Key Vocabulary and Phrases

ask questions	Use the question words <b>What, where, when why, how</b>
compare and contrast	Look at two or more objects and describe similarities (what is the same) and differences (what is different)
classify, sort and group	Organise objects by their features (e.g. colour, size, shape).
diagram	A labelled picture
record	Drawings, diagrams, photos, charts and tables, writing and numbers to show what I have found out.

What I could investigate

What impact have humans had on our local environment?

Observe animal activity  
What conditions do woodlice prefer? How do you know this?

Equipment I could use

Magnifying glasses for observing closely



Sorting ring to sort, group and classify e.g. flowering and non-flowering plants



Forest school, school grounds and local area - park, Fens Pool



Camera, pencil and paper to record what I find out.



Branching databases in Computing



How I could record my findings

**Pictures**  
For EXPLORING

Use this if you want to tell the story of what you did or what you observed, e.g. bread going mouldy

**Tally Chart**  
For SURVEYING

Animals	Pictures
birds	
rabbits	

Use this to count the number of objects or to carry out a survey, e.g. which children have had mumps, chicken pox, flu or measles.

**Pictogram**  
Similar, but uses pictures instead of tallies

**Venn Diagram**  
For CLASSIFYING/GROUPING

Use this to show how objects are grouped together and any that could be in either group. You can use more than 2 circles or groups, e.g. animals that live on land or on water, with those that do both in the middle

**Carroll Diagram**  
For CLASSIFYING/GROUPING

	Red	Blue
Square		
Triangle		

Use this when you want to put objects into categories for having a property or not, e.g. prime/not prime numbers against even/not even (odd) numbers



Use simple classification keys to identify local plants and animals

