

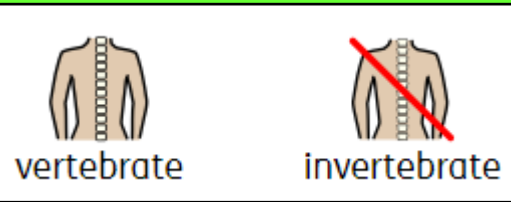
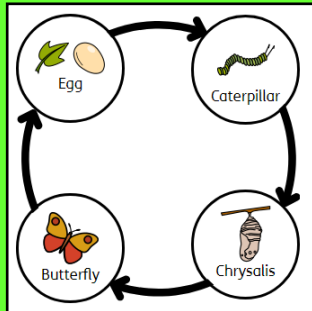
Substantive Knowledge
Living things can be divided into groups based upon their characteristics.
<b>Classification keys</b> can help groups, identify and name living things.
Animals can be classified as <b>vertebrates</b> (having a spine) or <b>invertebrates</b> (lacking a spine).
In any habitat there are <b>food chains</b> and webs where <b>nutrients</b> are passed from one <b>organism</b> to another when it is eaten.
If the population of one organism in the chain or web is affected, it has a knock-on effect to all the others.
Mammals, amphibians, insects and birds have different life cycles.
Lifecycles vary in time depending on the species of animal. Larger animals often have longer life cycles but not always.
All animal life cycles begin with growth and development followed by reproduction.
Some animals undergo a complete <b>metamorphosis</b> as they grow. Metamorphosis is a process where animals undergo an abrupt and obvious change in the structure of their body and their behaviour.
Some animals are <b>eusocial</b> . This means they live in colonies (groups) with one animal or group producing the young and the others working to care for them.
<b>Environmental change</b> affects different habitats differently.
Human activity significantly affects the environment.
Different organisms are affected differently by environmental change.

Disciplinary Knowledge	
Gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions.	
Recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts and tables.	
Identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes.	
Use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.	
Make systematic and careful observations.	

Significant Scientists	
<b>Sir David Attenborough</b>	<b>Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778)</b>
Sir David Attenborough is a British broadcaster, biologist, natural historian, and writer. He is best known for writing and presenting the nine nature documentary series forming the Life collection, a comprehensive survey of animal and plant life on Earth.	Carl Linnaeus was a Swedish biologist who created two scientific systems: the system for classifying plants and animals and the system for naming all living things.

Interesting Books					

### Prior Knowledge

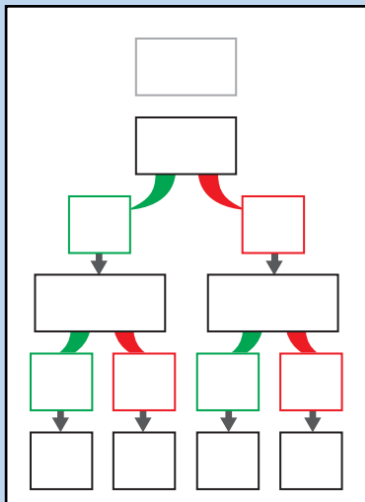


The arrows show the direction the energy is transferred.



### Classification Key

A series of questions to identify animals or plants based on their physical features.



### Key Vocabulary

classification	The grouping of animals, plants or fungi based upon their physical features.
classification key	A series of questions to identify animals or plants based upon their physical features.
vertebrates	A group of animals that have an internal backbone.
invertebrates	A group of animals that do not have a backbone.
food chain	Describes the order in which living things depend on each other for food.
nutrients	A substance that provides the essential material needed by the body to live.
organism	A living thing.
mammal	An organism that is warm blooded, have fur, feeds their young milk and give birth to live young.
amphibian	A cold-blooded animal that starts life living underwater with gills but as an adult, lives on land using lungs.
insect	A small animal that has six legs and often one or two pairs of wings.
bird	A warm-blooded animal that has feathers, wings and a beak.
environmental change	A change or disturbance of an environment—can be caused by natural or man-made reasons.

### Environmental Changes

