

Science

All children – regardless of gender, starting point or background – will have the opportunity to engage with a high-quality science education. They will be equipped with the knowledge, skills and vocabulary to understand how science can be used to explain what is occurring, predict how things will behave and analyse caused. We intend to inspire a sense of enjoyment and curiosity about science.

Living Things and their Habitats

Summer 1

Prior Knowledge

- There are five main animal groups - fish, birds, amphibians, reptiles and mammals.
- Birds have feathers, beaks, wings and tails. Fish have fins, scales, gills and tails. Amphibians live in both water and on land, have four legs, have smooth skin. Reptiles have scaly, dry skin and tails. Mammals have hair or fur and the females can make milk to feed their young.
- We can identify what type of animal it is, based on its features.
- Living things can be grouped, in different ways according to their features.
- A classification key is a set of questions about the characteristics of living things which can help you to identify a living thing or decide which group it belongs to by answering the questions.

Key Vocabulary:

- Vertebrates
- Invertebrates
- Micro-organism
- Bacteria
- Virus
- Fungi
- Carl Linnaeus
- Classification system

New Knowledge:

- Living things can be formally grouped according to observable characteristics and how they are the same and how they are different.
- Plants and animals are two main groups but there are other living things that do not fit into these groups e.g. micro-organisms (bacteria, yeast, and viruses) and fungi (toadstools and mushrooms).
- Micro-organisms are extremely small living things that are not visible to the naked eye.
- Broad groupings such as micro-organisms, plants, and animals can be subdivided.
- Animals are broadly divided into vertebrates and invertebrates.
- The sub-groups for vertebrates are mammals, fish, birds, reptiles, and amphibians.
- Some of the groups of invertebrates are insects, spiders, molluscs (e.g. slugs and snails), crustaceans (e.g. shrimps), and worms.
- Plants can be classified into two main groups: plants that make seeds and plants that do not make seeds.
- Plants that make seeds are flowering plants or conifers and plants that do not make seeds are ferns or mosses.
- Carl Linnaeus was a scientist who developed a system of organising living things. It forms the basis of the classification and naming system we use today.

