Vocabulary

vertebrates	Animals with a backbone
invertebrates	Animals without a backbone
fish	Breathe with gills; lay eggs in water; have fins and scales
amphibians	Born with gills then develop lings; lay eggs in water; damp skin
reptiles	Breathe with lungs; lay eggs on land; dry scaly skin
birds	Breathe with lungs; lay eggs with hard shells; have feathers
mammals	Breathe with lungs; babies are born live; have body hair and fur; feed babies milk
insects	Three body sections; six legs
arachnids	Two body sections; eight legs
molluscs	Slimy feet, often have a shell
micro-organisms	Bacteria, yeast, toadstools and mushrooms
classification	Grouping something using its features, also called taxonomy
species	A group of plants or animals with similar characteristics
genus	A taxonomy group of organisms that has one or more species

Scientific Skills

- To be able to describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to observable characteristics, including micro-organisms, plants and animals.
- To be able to give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.

What do I already know about living things?

- I know that things can be grouped in a variety of ways and I can name a variety of living things
- I can construct and interpret food chains, identifying producers, prey and predators
- I can explain the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, amphibian, an insect and a bird.
- I can describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.

Carl Linneaus (1707-1758)

A Swedish scientist famous for developing the first system to classify animals effectively. He created a system called binomial naming. Binomial means 'two words' which meant that every plant and animal he knew was given two names in Latin—a genus name and species name. His scientists all over the world to communicate about life on earth.

I am a 7 Spot Ladybird but my official name is Coccinella Septempunctata. Can you find out why with some research?