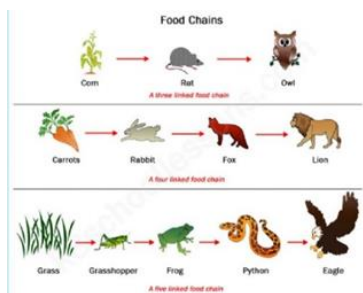

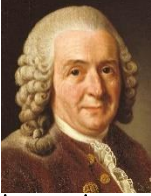
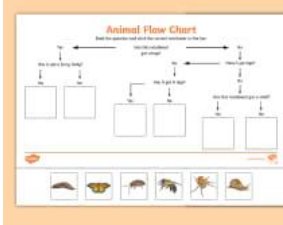





Vocabulary	
classify	To define things by putting them into groups according to characteristics.
vertebrate	an animal with a backbone
invertebrate	an animal with no backbone
mammals	Animals that give birth to live young, are suckled by their mother and are warm- blooded.
amphibian	An animal that lives on land and in water, like a frog.
reptile	a cold-blooded animal, like a snake or lizard
insect	a six-legged animal with three sections to its body
habitat	where a living thing (animal or plant) lives and thrives
organism	anything that is living – a plant, animal, microorganism
species	a group of animals or plants that have similar characteristics
bacteria	tiny organisms that can carry disease or can be useful in keeping living things healthy
fungus	An organism that consumes (eats) things.
food chains	 <p>How species are linked by what species eat.</p>

Concepts and Knowledge	
<p>Classify living things and represent in a classification diagram.</p> 	<p>Carl Linnaeus: (1707 - 1778) first proposed a classification system for living things</p>   <p>Living things, including animals, can be classified into broad groups. Common observational characteristics can be used when classifying living things into groups. Classification diagrams are a systematic question / answer method for separating a group (for example 'animals') into individual sections, using characteristics. Classification uses similarities and differences. We can give reasons for classifying plants and animals by using observational characteristics. Microorganisms can be classified into broad groups using observational characteristics.</p>
	<p>When carrying out a scientific investigation, we need:</p> <p>an independent variable (the thing we are changing) control variables (the things we are keeping the same) observations and measurements when the independent variable changes dependent variable (what happens as a result of the independent variable changing)</p>
	<p>Draw conclusions from data and observations, use evidence to justify ideas, use scientific knowledge and understanding to explain findings.</p> <p>Use scientific ideas when describing simple processes.</p>
	<p>Setting up an investigation over a longer time to examine what microorganisms need in order to grow and survive.</p>