

Key Concepts

Characteristics of Vertebrates

<p>Mammals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Warm blooded Offspring are born alive Hair or fur on body Breath through lungs Offspring are fed on milk 	<p>Reptiles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cold blooded Offspring are laid in eggs Dry skin or scales Breath through lungs 	<p>Amphibians</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Warm blooded Offspring are laid in eggs Have wet skin Live in water and on land 	<p>Fish</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cold blooded Breath through gills Fins Lay eggs 	<p>Birds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Warm blooded Offspring are laid in eggs Have wings and feathers Breathe through lungs 
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Characteristics of Invertebrates

<p>Insects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arthropod 1 or 2 pairs of wings 3 part body 3 pairs of joined legs 	<p>Arachnids</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arthropod 2 body segments Eight legs  	<p>Crustaceans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arthropod Segmented body Several pairs of legs Mainly lives in water 	<p>Mollusks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soft unsegmented body 1 or 2 shells 	<p>Echinoderms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only live in the world's oceans Star shaped a hard, spiny covering or skin 	<p>Annelids</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> no legs no hard skeleton. bodies are divided into many little segments, like rings joined together. 
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Characteristics of Plants

<p>Flowering plants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> grow flowers and use seeds to reproduce, or make more plants like them 	<p>Non-flowering plants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not grow flowers, and use either seeds or spores, which are very tiny parts of a plant that can be used to like them 
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How can we classify living things?

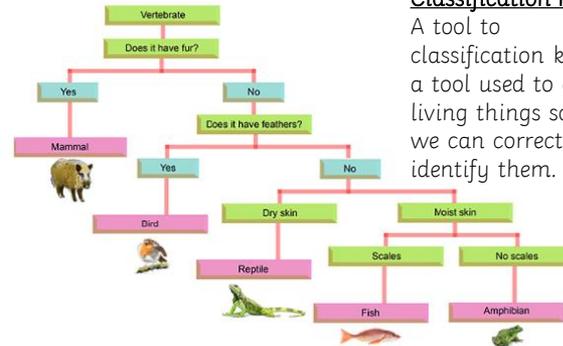
Living things can be grouped according to different criteria (where they live, what type of organism they are, what features they have).

How do habitats change over time?

Humans have both a positive and negative impact on habitats and the environment. Some positive effects include nature reserves, ecologically planned parks, or garden ponds. Some negative effects include building, litter or deforestation. All of these impact the habitat and can cause change to occur.

Classification Key

A tool to classification key is a tool used to group living things so that we can correctly identify them.



Key Vocabulary

arachnids	A group of arthropods that have two body segments and eight legs; includes spiders and scorpions
arthropods	A group of invertebrates that have a segmented body, an exoskeleton and jointed limbs includes insects, arachnids and crustaceans
characteristics	the qualities or features that belong to them and make them recognisable
classification key	a system which divides things into groups or types
crustaceans	A group of mostly aquatic arthropods that have a segmented body and several pairs of legs; includes crabs and shrimp.
insects	A group of small arthropods that have six legs, three body parts and usually two sets of wings, includes bees, beetles and ants.
mollusks	A group of invertebrates that have a soft unsegmented body, and most have one or two shells; includes snails and octopuses.
symbiotic	Describe a relationship between two different types of living things that benefits both.
trait	A feature or quality that makes an animal, plant or group unique.

Famous Scientists

	<p>Evelyn Cheesman (1881-1969) was an entomologist and the first female curator hired by London Zoo.</p>
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Working Scientifically Skills

	<p>Using Scientific knowledge to ask questions.</p>		<p>Using scientific language to draw conclusions.</p>
	<p>Recognising when to use other sources to answer questions and separating opinion from fact.</p>		<p>Using and developing keys to identify and classify living things and materials</p>