

## Prior Learning

- I can describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird.
- I can describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.

## Sticky Knowledge

- I can describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including microorganisms, plants and animals
- I can give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.

## Vocabulary

<b>Amphibian</b>	A cold-blooded vertebrate animal that can live in water and on land. Larvae have gills to breathe underwater and as they become adults they lose them and have lungs to breathe air out of water.
<b>Arachnid</b>	An animal that has eight legs and a body formed of two parts.
<b>Bird</b>	A warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate animal. They can be distinguished by their feathers, wings, a beak and are typically able to fly.
<b>Classification</b>	When animals are sorted into groups based on their characteristics, animal group or other observable feature.
<b>Crustaceans</b>	Mostly live in water with a hard shell and segmented body.
<b>Habitat</b>	The natural home or environment of an animal, plant or other organism.
<b>Insect</b>	A small invertebrate animal that has six legs and generally one or two pairs of wings.
<b>Invertebrate</b>	An animal lacking a backbone.
<b>Mammal</b>	A warm-blooded vertebrate animal which has hair or fur and gives birth to live young.
<b>Microorganism</b>	A microscopic organism, especially a bacteria, virus or fungus.
<b>Reptile</b>	A vertebrate animal that has dry scaly skin and typically lay soft-shelled eggs on land.
<b>Vertebrate</b>	An animal with a backbone or spinal column.

# CLASSIFICATION OF ANIMALS

This is the grouping together of animals with similar characteristics. Animals can be classed as either vertebrates or invertebrates.

