















Key Concepts

Characteristics of Vertebrates

Mammals <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 	Reptiles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cold blooded Offspring are laid in eggs Dry skin or scales Breath through lungs 	Amphibians <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Warm blooded Offspring are laid in eggs Have wet skin Live in water and on land 	Fish <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cold blooded Breath through gills Fins Lay eggs 	Birds <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

Insects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arthropod 1 or 2 pairs of wings 3 part body 3 pairs of joined legs 	Arachnids <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arthropod 2 body segments Eight legs  	Crustaceans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arthropod Segmented body Several pairs of legs Mainly lives in water 	Mollusks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soft unsegmented body 1 or 2 shells 	Echinoderms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only live in the world's oceans Star shaped a hard, spiny covering or skin 	Annelids <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

Flowering plants

- grow flowers and use seeds to reproduce, or make more plants like them



Non-flowering plants

- 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






Famous Scientists



Evelyn Cheesman (1881-1969) was an entomologist and the first female curator hired by London Zoo.

Working Scientifically Skills

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

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 does 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.

