



Interesting Fact 1:	Interesting Fact 2:	Interesting Fact 3:	Interesting Fact 4:	Your Interesting Fact :
Scientists estimate that Planet Earth is home to 8.7 million different species.	Aristotle (384BC-322BC) was the first person to try and classify living things into groups.	Carolus Linnaeus (1707-1778) made it his life's work to develop a way to classify and name all life on Earth	There are seven divisions in the system: Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus, Species	

Diagrams:	Vocabulary:	What we will learn in this unit (skills):
	<p>amphibians - A cold-blooded vertebrate animal.</p> <p>arthropod - An invertebrate animal with an exoskeleton.</p> <p>bird - A warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate animal.</p> <p>classification - The arrangement of animals and plants in taxonomic groups according to their observed similarities.</p> <p>distinguish - To recognise or understand the difference between two things, or to provide a quality that makes something different or special.</p> <p>fish - A limbless cold-blooded vertebrate animal with gills and fins living wholly in water.</p> <p>insect - A small arthropod animal that has six legs and generally one or two pairs of wings.</p> <p>invertebrate - An animal lacking a backbone.</p> <p>mammal - A warm-blooded vertebrate animal</p> <p>microorganism - a microscopic organism</p> <p>reptiles - vertebrate animals.</p> <p>taxonomic - Concerned with the classification of things, especially organisms.</p> <p>organism - An individual animal, plant, or single-celled life form.</p> <p>vertebrate - An animal distinguished by the possession of a backbone or spinal column.</p>	<p>We will:</p> <p>Ask questions - Recognise scientific questions which do not yet have definitive answers and use a range of scientific enquiries to explore possible answers.</p> <p>Make predictions - Identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments and use this to support predictions.</p> <p>Record data - Record data and results of increasing complexity using classification keys.</p> <p>Draw conclusions - Provide straightforward explanations for differences in repeated measurements or observations.</p>
Sticky Knowledge:	What we will learn in this unit (knowledge):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Living things can be classified into four broad groups: invertebrates, vertebrates, plants, and micro-organisms. These groups are further sub-divided.- We can identify an unknown plant or species using their characteristics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including micro-organisms, plants and animals.- Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.- Explain who Carl Linnaeus was and his influence in scientific classification.	
Assessment (Fill in the gaps):		
A _____ is an animal of a large group distinguishes by the presence of a backbone.		
An _____ is an animal lacking a backbone.		