

# Science

All children – regardless of gender, starting point or background – will have the opportunity to engage with a high-quality science education. They will be equipped with the knowledge, skills and vocabulary to understand how science can be used to explain what is occurring, predict how things will behave and analyse caused. We intend to inspire a sense of enjoyment and curiosity about science.

## Living Things and their Habitats

Summer 1

### Prior Knowledge

- There are five main animal groups - fish, birds, amphibians, reptiles and mammals.
- Birds have feathers, beaks, wings and tails. Fish have fins, scales, gills and tails. Amphibians live in both water and on land, have four legs, have smooth skin. Reptiles have scaly, dry skin and tails. Mammals have hair or fur and the females can make milk to feed their young.
- We can identify what type of animal it is, based on its features.
- Living things can be grouped, in different ways according to their features.
- A classification key is a set of questions about the characteristics of living things which can help you to identify a living thing or decide which group it belongs to by answering the questions.

### Key Vocabulary:

- Vertebrates
- Invertebrates
- Micro-organism
- Bacteria
- Virus
- Fungi
- Carl Linnaeus
- Classification system

### New Knowledge:

- Living things can be formally grouped according to characteristics.
- Animals with a spine are called vertebrates and animals without a spine are called invertebrates.
- Plants and animals are two main groups but there are other living things that do not fit into these groups e.g. micro-organisms such as bacteria and yeast; toadstools and mushrooms.
- Micro-organisms are very tiny living things and are not visible to the naked eye. They can be useful e.g. yeast for making bread rise, penicillin or they can be harmful e.g. chicken pox.
- Bacteria are single cell micro-organisms.
- The classification system used today was created by Carl Linnaeus.

