



Phase: UKS2

Topic: Living things and their habitats

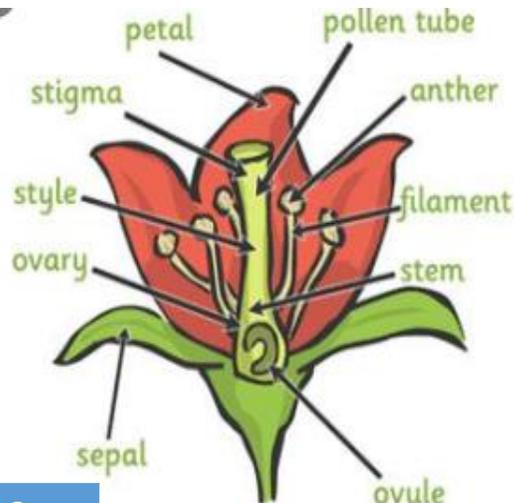
What knowledge do I already have?

U2a describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird

U2b describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals

U7a 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

U7b give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics



What will I know by the end of the unit?

Steve Backshall is an English naturalist, explorer, presenter and writer

David Attenborough is an English naturalist who is best known for his nature documentary programmes. There are similarities and differences in the life cycles of insects and birds. I can describe both cycles.

There are similarities and differences in the life cycles of mammals and amphibians. I can describe both cycles.

I know that some plants reproduce using sexual reproduction and others using asexual reproduction. I can explain the processes involved in both.

I can explain how mammals reproduce.

I can group living things into invertebrate, vertebrate, animal groups, plants. I can use a classification key.

I can identify parts of a flower and explain their function

I know a microorganism is too small to be seen. I can name and discuss some examples of microorganisms.

Technical vocabulary

Mammals	Mammals are warm blooded, have hair or fur and their young are fed on their mothers' milk
Amphibians	Amphibians are small invertebrates who need water or a damp environment to survive. They start their life cycle as an egg.
Insects	Insects are invertebrates. Most adult insects have 6 legs and 2 pairs of wings. Most hatch from eggs or larvae.
Birds	Birds are vertebrates with wings and feathers. Most can fly. They hatch from eggs.
Vertebrate	Has a back bone
Invertebrate	Does not have a back bone
Sexual reproduction	the production of new living organisms by combining genetic information from two individuals of different types (sexes).
Asexual reproduction	Does not need fertilisation; only 1 parent is required
Prehistoric	Of, or relating to a time before recorded history
Classify	To arrange or group things by class
Microorganism	An organism too small to be viewed by the unaided eye e.g. bacteria
Yeast	Small single-celled fungi that are capable of fermenting carbohydrates into alcohol and carbon dioxide.
optimum	The best or most favourable

Values

Challenge	What challenges do plants and animals face when reproducing?
Commit	How has David Attenborough dedicated his life to educating us about the natural world?
Conquer	How can living things we successfully grouped?
Celebrate	How can we enjoy the wonder and joy of our natural world?