



“Whatever you do, work at it with all your heart”

Colossians 3:23

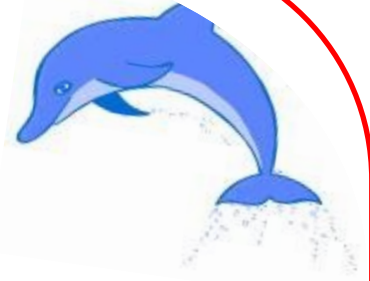


Classification

Year 4
Autumn 1

Key Knowledge:

- A classification key asks questions to group living things.
- Living things can be identified using the 7 life processes (MRS GREN) which are: movement, respiration, sensitivity, growth, reproduction, excretion & nutrition.
- Vertebrates can be classified into five main groups: mammals, fish, birds, amphibians and reptiles.
- Living things are either plants or animals.
- The main difference between plants and animals is that plants can make their own food (photosynthesis).
- Animals are either vertebrates (with a backbone) or invertebrates (without a backbone).
- Mammals are warm blooded; have hair or fur; have mammary glands and are breast-fed; and give birth to live young.
- Amphibians are cold blooded, have moist skin, lay their jelly-like eggs in water and can live on both land and in water.
- Reptiles are cold blooded, have dry scales and lay leathery eggs on land, Fish are cold-blooded; have gills, scales and fins; and lay jelly-like eggs in water.
- Birds are warm blooded: have feathers and wings; and they lay hard-shelled eggs on land.





Key Vocabulary:

Respiration— breathing

Sensitivity—reacting to changes in the surrounding environment

Excretion—getting rid of waste products from the bod

Classification—the process of sorting items into groups

Classification key—a series of questions used to identify a living organism

Characteristics—a feature or quality belonging typically to a person, place, or thing and serving to identify them

Warm-blooded—blood is kept at a temperature by the body

Cold-blooded—the temperature of the blood is dependent on the environment **Mammals** (see key knowledge)

Amphibians (see key knowledge)

Reptiles (see key knowledge)

Birds (see key knowledge)

Fish (see key knowledge)

