



Group and Classify Living Things Year 4

Knowing More, Remembering More

Remembering previous learning

What is a mammal? Mammals are animals with fur or hair on their bodies. Some can be kept as pets, some live in the wild.

What is a bird? Birds are animals with beaks, wings and feathers. Some birds can fly, some birds cannot fly. Some birds can swim, some birds cannot swim.

What is a fish? Fish live in water. They have fins to help them swim. Some fish have scales on their bodies. Most fish have gills that help them breathe underwater.

What is an amphibian? Amphibians are animals that live on land and in water. They have webbed feet. Frogs, toads and newts are amphibians.

What is a reptile? A reptile is an animal that has dry scales on their bodies. Lizards, snakes, crocodiles and turtles are reptiles.

What are deciduous trees? Trees that lose their leaves in autumn.

What happens to the leaves on deciduous trees? They change colour in the autumn and then fall to the ground.

What are evergreen trees? Trees that keep their leaves all year round.

What do all animals need to survive? All animals need air, water, food and shelter to survive.

Which animal group gives birth to live young? Mammals

Which animal groups lay eggs? Reptiles, amphibians, birds and most insects.

What animals have a skeleton? All mammals, birds, fish, amphibians and reptiles.

What is an exoskeleton? A type of skeleton on the outside of an animal's body.

In this unit children will:

- Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways
- Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment

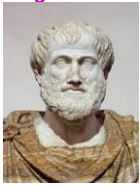
Working Scientifically:

- 4.1 Ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiry to answer them.
- 4.8 Gather, record and classify data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions.
- 4.9 Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts and tables.
- 4.10 Report and draw conclusions from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or

Key Learning Steps:

1. Group animals
2. Vertebrates and invertebrates
3. Classification keys (animals)
4. Group plants
5. Classification keys (plants)

Key Scientists:



Classic

Aristotle (384-322 BC)

Greek philosopher who first attempted to group creatures according to their similarities.

Classic

Mary Elizabeth Banning (1822-1903)

Teacher, painter and fungi biologist.



Key Vocabulary:

- reptile
- insect
- spider
- flowering plant
- non-flowering plant
- stamen
- carpel
- pollination
- fern
- moss
- vertebrate
- invertebrate
- soft-bodied invertebrate
- exoskeleton
- mammal
- bird
- fish
- amphibian

Knowing More, Remembering More

Knowing more in Y4

Group and classify living things

What are animals with spines called? Vertebrates.

What animals are vertebrates? All mammals, birds, fish, amphibians and reptiles are vertebrates.

What are animals without a spine called? Invertebrates.

What animals are invertebrates? Insects and spiders are invertebrates. Slugs and snails are soft-bodied invertebrates.

What are used to classify living things? Classification keys can be used to classify plants and animals using closed questions.