

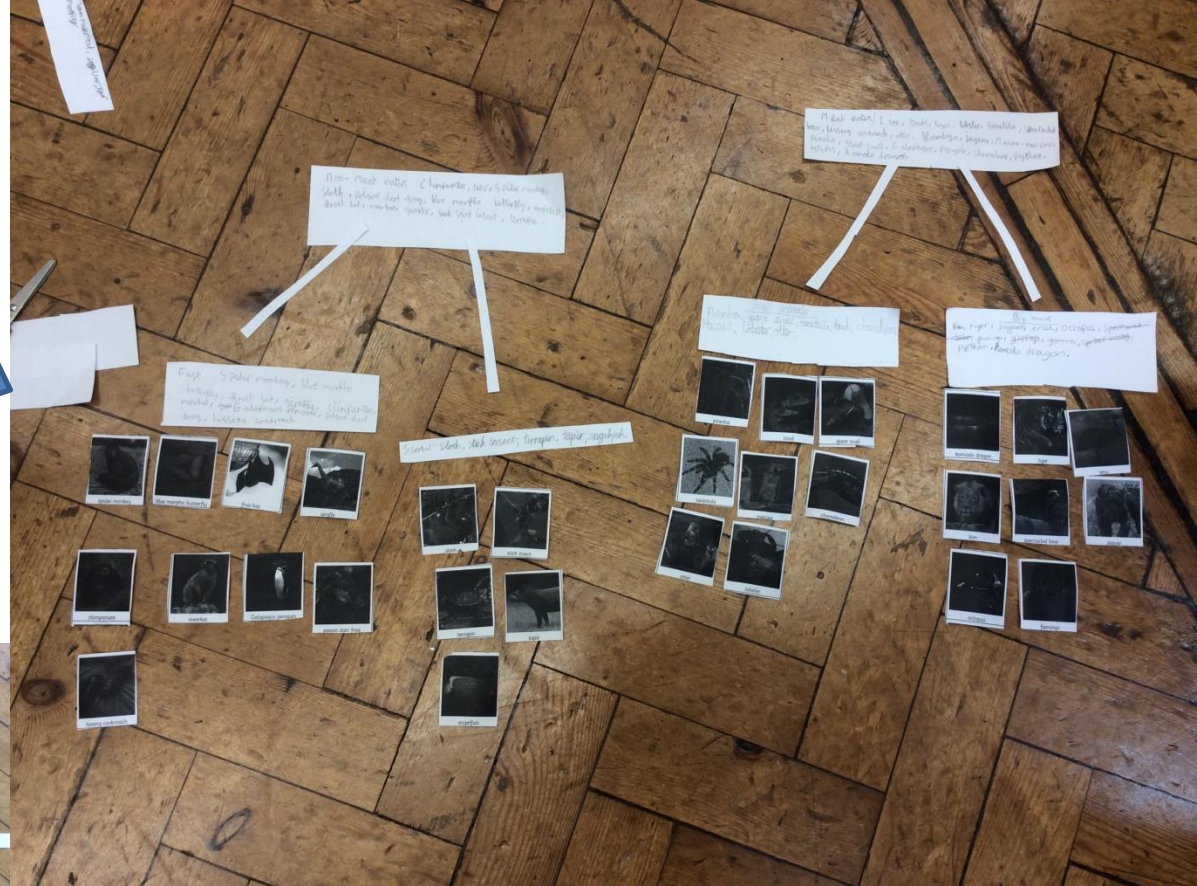
Science

Living things and their habitat

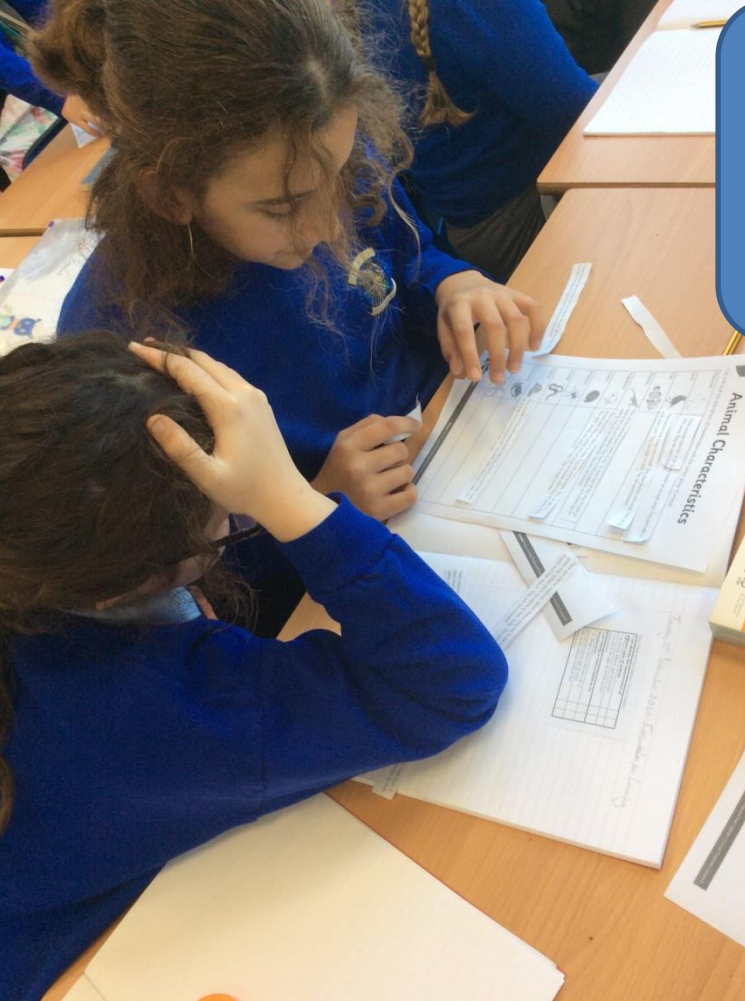
Autumn 2020

Class Lynher

We split ours by what they ate and how big they were.



We were taxonomists like Carl Linneus and split the creatures into different groups.




We matched animal groups and their characteristics using our own knowledge and what we learnt in Tamar.

by their body like exoskeleton.

Name of animal Rog

Diagram of animal



Distribution (country)

Habitat: Water

Cold or warm blooded: Cold

Appearance (including its skin, body parts and skeleton): With no tongue.

Reproduction: Lays its eggs in water.


Respiration (breathing): When it's young, water, when adult, air.

This space is for your partner. Can you classify this new creature based on its characteristics? Give reasons for your classification.

I think it is an Amphibian because when it is young it lives in water, when it is older it lives on land.

Name of animal Grazia

Diagram of animal



Distribution (countries it lives in) South America

Habitat: Water - Ocean

Cold or warm blooded: Cold Blooded

Appearance (including its skin, body parts and skeleton): It has scales, skin and body made to be light to attach grey and 2 sets of fins. It's color like a shark, has spines to skin it's grey.

Reproduction: It lays eggs in water and guards them with its life. Some time the diversity coming out.

Respiration (breathing): Using large gills on the side of its head.

This space is for your partner. Can you classify this new creature based on its characteristics? Give reasons for your classification.

I think yours is a fish from the description of its fins and it breathes under water.

SA: I have different questions of animals that I want an original animal.

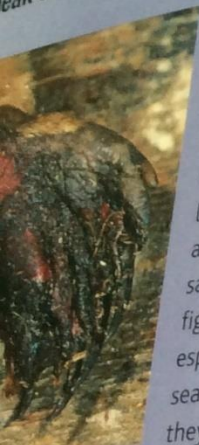
NC: I want you animal questions.

We then created our own creatures which shared the characteristics of one group for our partner to guess.

Platypus

Ornithorhynchus anatinus

The famously weird 'Duck-billed Platypus' is the most unlikely animal we went to the small, furry, egg-laying mammal. Its beak stuck comically on the front of its face.



gets these strange marks onto the Dead 60. It's the fact that the Platypus is one of the most venomous mammals in the world. At the back of its leg is a curved spine that contains a venom gland. It's said to use this spine for fighting with other platypuses, especially during the breeding season. Although they can inject venom into a human it is said to be one of the worst pains in the world. I'd filmed with Platypus before, and found it almost impossible because they would come to the surface for no more than a few seconds before diving again. For Dead 60 we joined someone who needed to catch one for research and based ourselves at an Adelaide sanctuary with a healthy population of Platypuses.

We couldn't believe it took scientists hundreds of years to agree on a classification for a platypus. Although it is a very curious creature.

A moment too late

Every half hour or so we'd ask them to be quiet, and they'd stage whisper for a few minutes. Unsurprisingly, not

ing up. The out till ding the rest. tuary me out left.

nt a red, but catch it -



wish to e, but still make



it onto the Deadly 60 for their weirdness, their electrical sensors, and above all that remarkable venomous spur.



Left The venomous spur on the rear legs of the male Platypus is one of the weirdest features of this creature - perhaps the oddest animal on the planet!




Below The Platypus dives with its eyes closed. Visibility in the water where they live is usually so poor that good eyesight is pointless.

Platypus

SIZE:  

SPEED:  

WEAPONS:  

DEADLY RATING:   



We learnt about microorganisms and then thought about variables we would need to change and keep the same to investigate how mould grows.

Independent variable (the condition you will change for your investigation):

Does hand sanitiser slow down or stop mould growing on bread?

What is the question you will investigate?

Dependent variable (the thing that will be affected by the independent variable, which you will observe or measure about the bread):

Which piece of bread will make the most mould?

Controlled variables (all the other things that you will keep the same for your investigation):

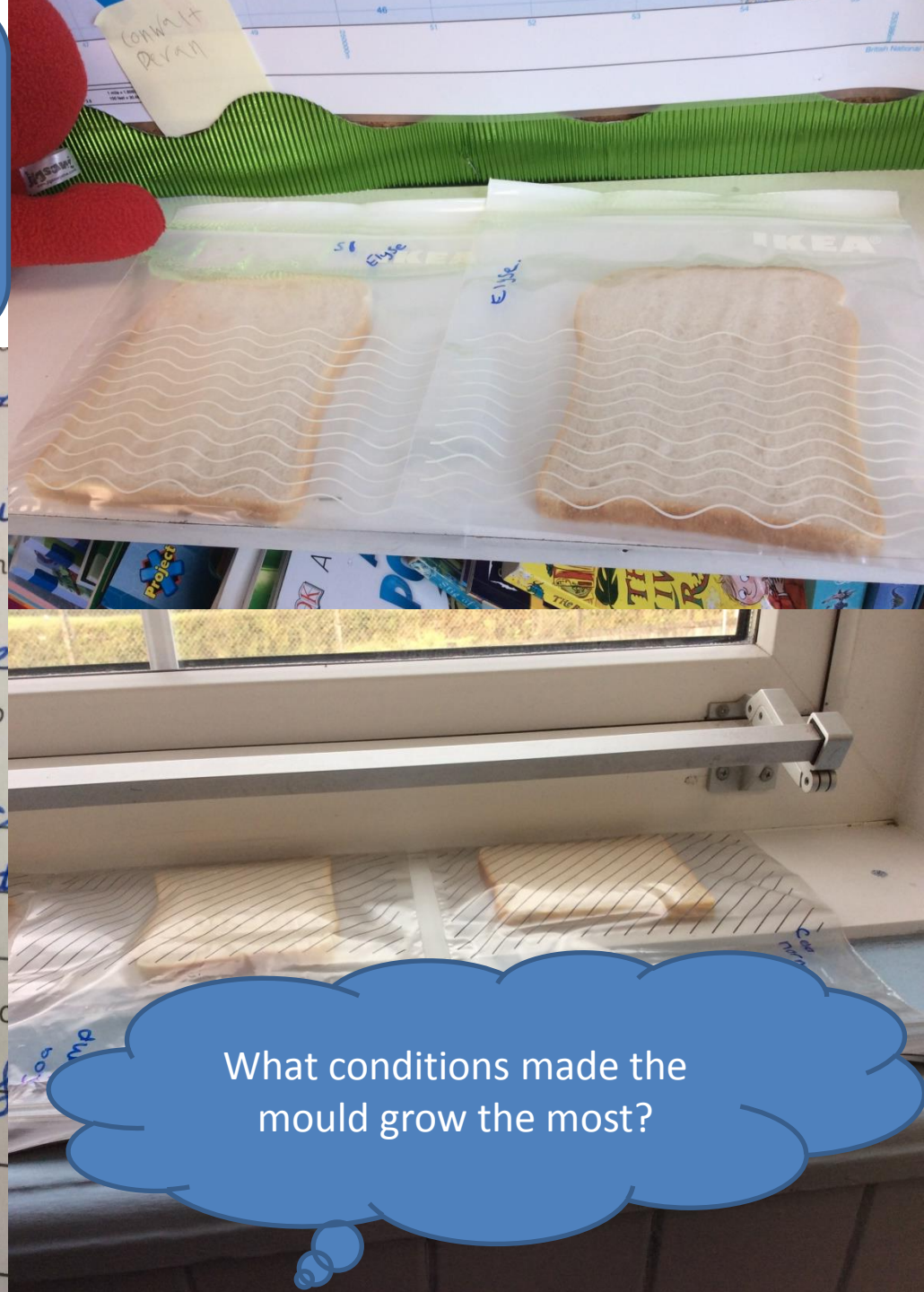
The bread will both be in a clear bag, the same light, the same temperature.

What do you predict will happen? Which slice of bread will grow the most mould?

Sanitiser will make it go mouldy slower. ✓

Complete your results in the table below:

Description of slice of bread (the condition)	Observations of mould growth



annelids:



Worm



Slug

molluscs:



Snail

Fungi:



Scarlet Waxcap

arachnids:



House Spider

Animals: Invertebrates

insects:

BEE



Wasp



Maggot



Monarch butterfly



Ladybug



Fly

Animals: Vertebrates



Rabbit



Deer



Mouse

Plants: Flowering



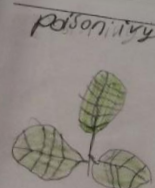
holly



sunflower



Grass plant



poison ivy



Fuchsia

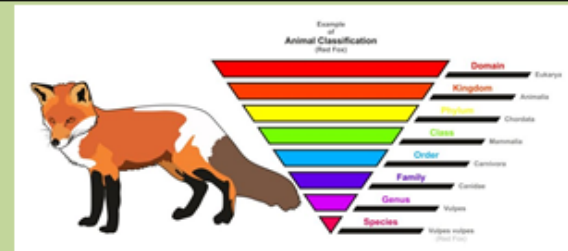
Field Guide to

Fourlanesend

We made a field guide to all of the animals and plants we find around school and gave it to Class Cremyl.

SMSC

Spiritual – Pupils will reflect on the wonder of the natural world
Moral – Pupils will consider moral dilemmas brought about through scientific discovery
Social – Pupils will become aware of how science can affect society
Cultural – Pupils will become aware of different cultures that have contributed to our scientific knowledge



Forever Facts

97% of all animal species are invertebrates.

Vertebrates can be sorted into mammals, birds, fish, reptiles and amphibians.

Groups of invertebrates include insects, arachnids, annelids, molluscs, crustaceans and echinoderms.

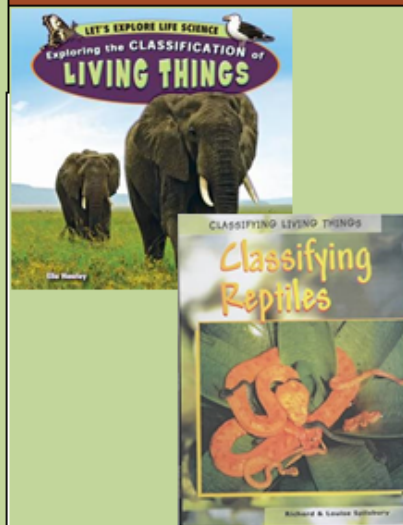
Helpful microorganisms include yeast and antibiotics

Harmful microorganisms include bacteria that grows on food causing food poisoning and athletes foot.

Scientists believe that there could be as many as 10 million different species on Earth!

Scientists who classify living things are called taxonomists.

Exciting Books



Our Endpoint

I can classify organisms found in my local habitat and explain my classification

Subject Specific Vocabulary

micro-organism

Micro-organisms are tiny organisms which are so small they can only be seen with a microscope.

Carl Linnaeus

Carl Linnaeus is famous for his work in Taxonomy, the science of identifying, naming and classifying organisms (plants, animals, bacteria, fungi, etc.).

vertebrates

A vertebrate animal is one that has a backbone.

invertebrates

An Invertebrate animal does not have a backbone and 97% of creatures belong to this group.

species

This is the grouping together of similar species of plant, animal and other organisms.

bacteria

Bacteria are single-celled microorganisms that are everywhere around us.

classify

To assign things to categories

characteristic

A feature or quality that makes somebody or something recognisable