

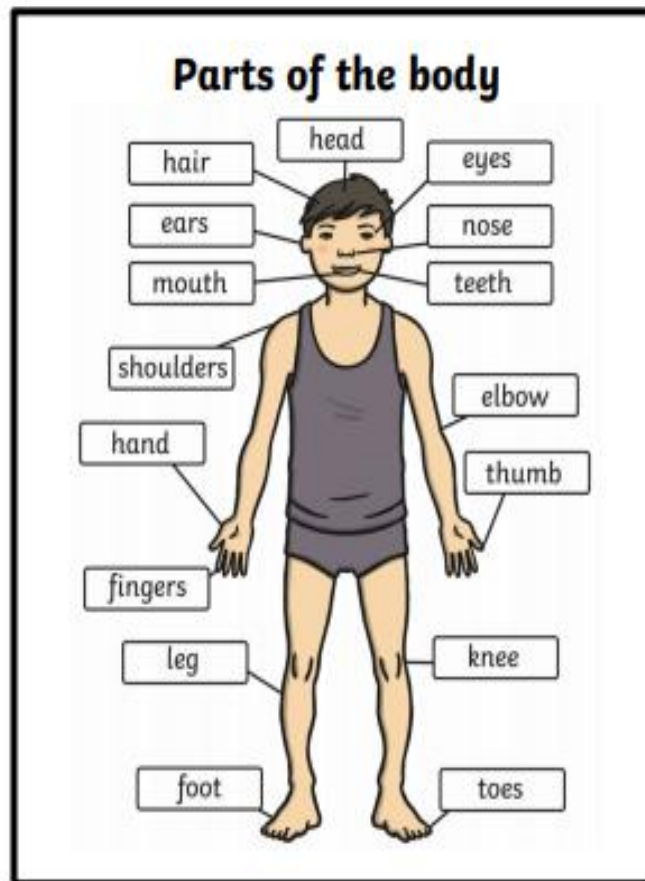
What should I already know?

The names of different living things.
There are similarities and differences between living things.
Some of the parts of the human body and how they might be associated with each sense.

Vocabulary



Diagrams













Vocabulary

Habitat	Where a living thing lives.
Offspring	The young born of a living thing (a near copy of a parent).
Vertebrate	A living thing that has a backbone.
Invertebrate	A living thing that does not have a backbone.
Herbivore	A living thing that only eats plants.
Carnivore	A living thing that only eats meat.
Omnivore	A living thing that eats both plants and meat.
Senses	The way the body observes and understands the world around it.
Backbone	The column of small linked bones down the middle of your back.
Environment	All the circumstances, people, things, and events around them that influence their life.
Properties	A way to describe a living thing,

The Big Picture	By the end of our project we will know that
<p><u>Biology</u></p> <p>B1: Living things are special collections of matter that make copies of themselves, use energy and grow.</p> <p>B2: Living things on Earth come in a huge variety of different forms that are <u>all related</u> because they all came from the same starting point 4.5 billion years ago.</p> <p>B3: The different kinds of life, animals, plants and microorganisms, have evolved over millions of generations into different forms in order to survive in the environments in which they live.</p>	<p>Which things are living, dead and things which have never been alive.</p> <p>Living things can be grouped based on their properties or by the way they behaviour (what they eat).</p> <p>The five main vertebrate groups and some of the properties of each of these groups, for example mammals give birth to live young.</p> <p>The parts of the human body and how some of these parts are associated with each sense.</p>

The 5 Senses

Humans have five senses. The senses are linked to parts of the body.

Sense	Part of the body
 sight	 eyes
 smell	 nose
 touch	 hands, feet, etc.
 hearing	 ears
 taste	 tongue

Animal Groups

Animals are grouped together into '**families**' based on shared **properties**. There are 5 main animal groups.



Mammals – mammals have hair or fur. They give birth to live young. Mammals produce milk for their babies.



Fish – fish live in water. They have fins, scales and gills.



Reptiles – Reptiles have dry, scaly skin. They lay eggs on land.



Amphibians – Amphibians live on land or in water. They lay eggs in water.



Birds – Birds have 2 legs, wings and feathers. They have a beak or bill and hatch from eggs.