25.1.21

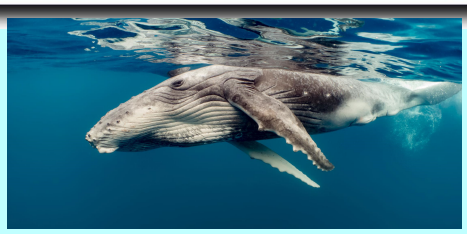
LO: To classify plants and animals based on specific characteristics

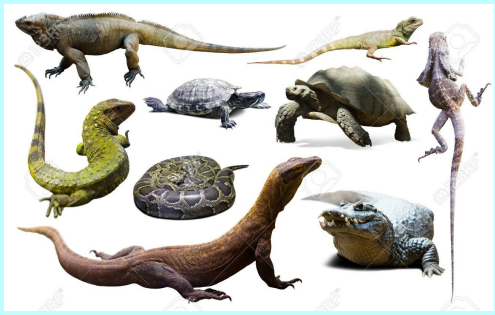
Working Scientifically: To identify, classify and group

Success Criteria

1:	2:	3:
I use direct observations to classify animals	I understand the differences between vertebrates and invertebrates.	I can use a classification system to identify animals.

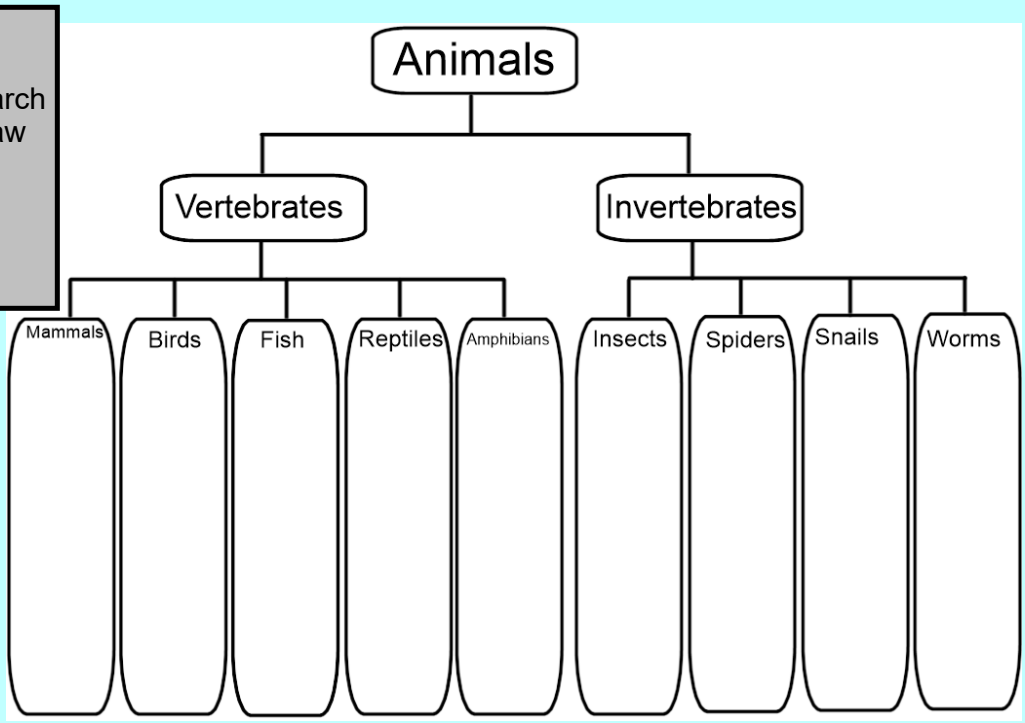
Through direct observations, animals can be classified into invertebrates (such as insects, spiders, snails, worms) and vertebrates (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals).





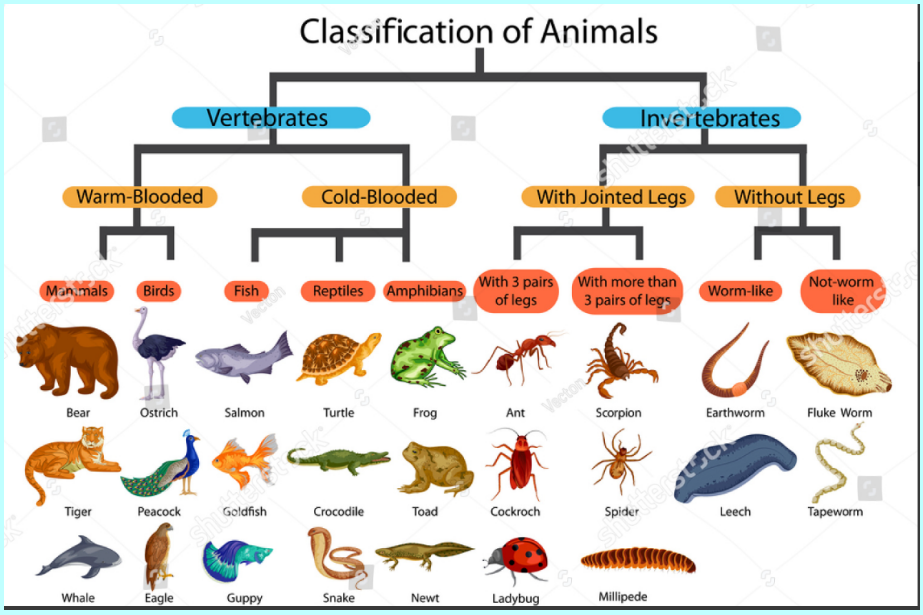
TASK:

From your own research add four animals (draw or write) into each category.



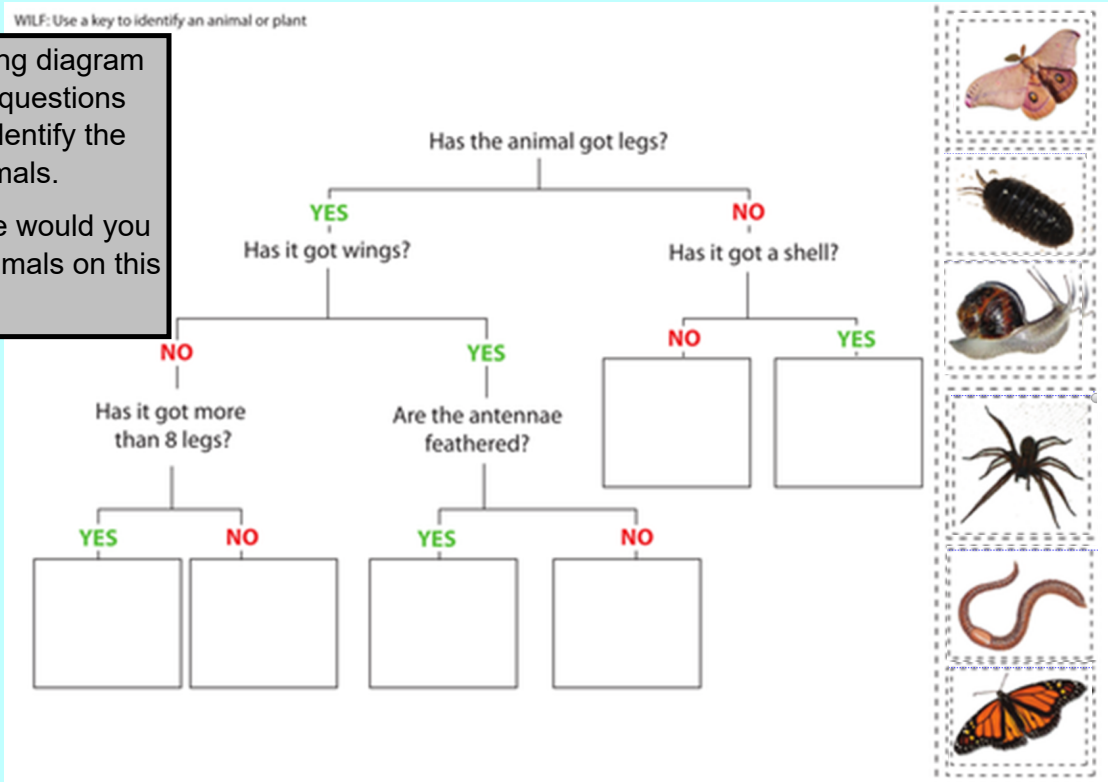
Animals can be classified using branching diagrams.

Closed questions (using YES and NO answers) are used to identify the animal.



This branching diagram uses closed questions (yes/no) to identify the different animals.

TASK: where would you place the animals on this diagram?



What living things can you identify?

Daffodils

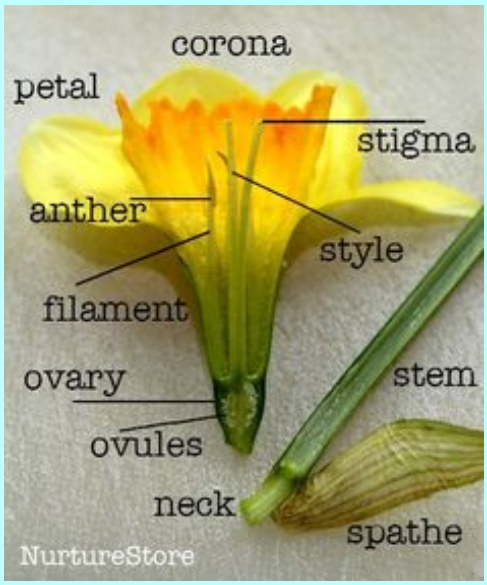
Daffodils

Daffodils have long been considered one of the heralds of spring. Planted in autumn, they spend several months developing roots before the flowers burst forth in spring. They can be planted in borders and containers.

Narcissus 'Jet Fire. Credit: RHS Herbarium.

Quick facts

Common name Daffodil
Latin name *Narcissus*
Group Bulb
Flowering time Typically February to early May
Planting time September and October
Height and spread 5cm (2in) to 50cm (20in)
Aspect Sun or light shade
Hardiness Mostly fully hardy
Difficulty Easy



All these flowers are daffodils. They have similarities and differences. Although these vary, they are still all daffodils. The observable features can be used to classify them into specific species.

Including hybrids, there are over 13,000 distinct daffodil varieties in existence. Those can be divided, however, into about a dozen different types of daffodils that are characterized by the size and shape of their petals (the outer part of the flower) and their coronas (the inner petals that are often fused into a single tube).

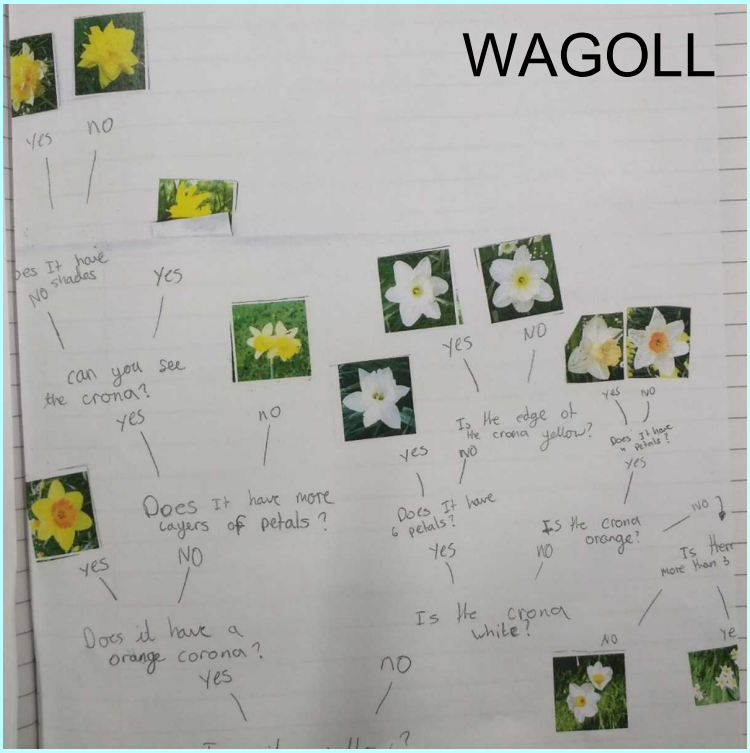
TASK: What 'yes / no' questions can you think of that could be used to sort and group these?

- Compare daffodils using observable features.
- Use appropriate closed questions.

				
Narcissus birma	*Narcissus jonquilla*	*Narcissus poeticus*	*Narcissus tazzetta*	*Narcissus papyraceus*

This branching diagram uses yes/no questions to sort the different types of daffodil.

Are there some questions you could use?



TASK: Classify the daffodils using observable features by making a branching diagram to identify each of the five types.

- Compare daffodils using observable features.
- Use a branching diagram.
- Use appropriate closed questions.

				
Narcissus birma	*Narcissus jonquilla*	*Narcissus poeticus*	*Narcissus tazzetta*	*Narcissus papyraceus*

Attachments

scr_uks2_sc_y6_sa_living_things_and_their_habitats.pdf

12151-Classification - for 11-14 year olds - Guess Zoo Species Cards.ppt

Features of biography(1).doc

BiographyGraphicOrganizerElementary.pdf