

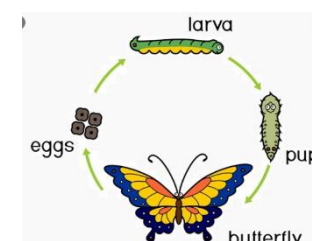
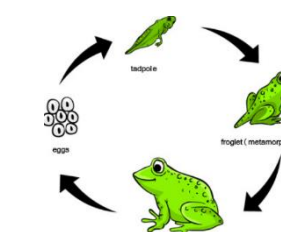
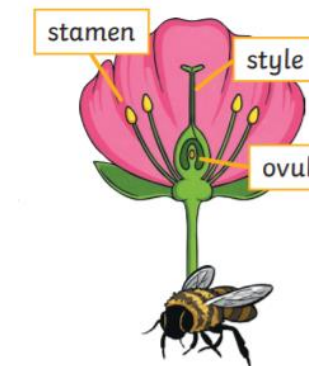
# Investigating Living Things UKS2 Knowledge Organiser

Sequence of learning	
Elicitation tasks to assess prior knowledge	
WALT - describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird	Investigate and present information on life cycles. Investigate patterns in gestation and lifespan
WALT- describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals	Asexual and sexual reproduction in plants- How plants reproduce.
WALT- describe how living things are classified into broad groups	Classification of plants-generating questions to produce a classification key.
WALT - give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics	Classification of animals Researching Vertebrates and Invertebrates. Using and applying knowledge to create own imaginary creature, identifying certain characteristics.

Vocabulary	
Life Cycle	The journey of changes that take place throughout the life of a living thing, including birth, growing up and reproduction
Classification key	A set of questions about the characteristics of a living thing to help identify and group.
Vertebrate	An animal with a backbone
Invertebrate	An animal without a backbone.
Reproduction	The process of new life being made
Metamorphosis	An abrupt and obvious change in the structure of an animal's body and their behaviour.
Gestation	The length of a pregnancy
Pollination	The transfer of pollen to a stigma to allow fertilisation
Asexual reproduction	One parent is needed to create an offspring that is an exact copy of the parent.
Sexual reproduction	Two parents are needed to create an offspring which are similar but not identical to either parent

Key facts	
Humans develop inside their mother and are dependent on their parents for many years until they are old enough to look after themselves.	
Amphibians such as frogs are laid in eggs, the once hatched go through many changes until they become an adult	
Some animals, such as butterflies go through metamorphosis to become an adult	
Birds are hatched from eggs and are looked after by their parents until they become an adult.	

As Scientists we are learning to...	
Explore – characteristics that can be used to group living things	Identify patterns in gestation and lifespan
Apply – knowledge of plant reproduction to plant in the best habitat	Apply our knowledge of characteristics to produce classification keys.
Investigate life cycles of different animals	Set up simple, practical enquiries.



Links to previous learning		Links to future learning	
1	Aspiration – Living things strive to survive	How living things have adapted to their surroundings to survive.	
2	Community- Local community RSPB Minsmere SSSI's Sandlings heathland. Coastal Southwold	Habitats Key stage 1 – local environment study Bill Turnbull- local beekeeper visited – created bee friendly school Rivers topic looked at habitats Swift project	How the living things around us are will be affected by Sizewell

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Reflection