



Key Vocabulary

Reproduction – producing offspring

Sexual reproduction – requiring two parents to produce offspring

Mammal – group of animals that produce milk to nurse their young

Amphibian – cold-blooded vertebrates without scales, living on land and in water

Fertilisation – when two sex cells fuse to create a new living thing

Carl Linnaeus – scientist who created

Linnaean classification – method of categorising living things into these groups:

Domain, Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus and Species

Adaptation – the process in which a living thing changes slightly over time to be able to continue to exist in a particular environment

Evolution – changes in a species over time

Characteristics – physical features

Exoskeleton – a bone structure on the outside of a creature such as earwigs and crabs

Fossil record – helps archaeologists to determine evolutionary changes in a species

Minibeasts

Key Knowledge

Children will be able to:

- Classify living things into broad groups according to observable characteristics
- Know how living things have been classified
- Give examples of how the Earth and living things have changed over time
- Explain how plants and animals are suited to their environment
- Link adaptation over time to evolution

