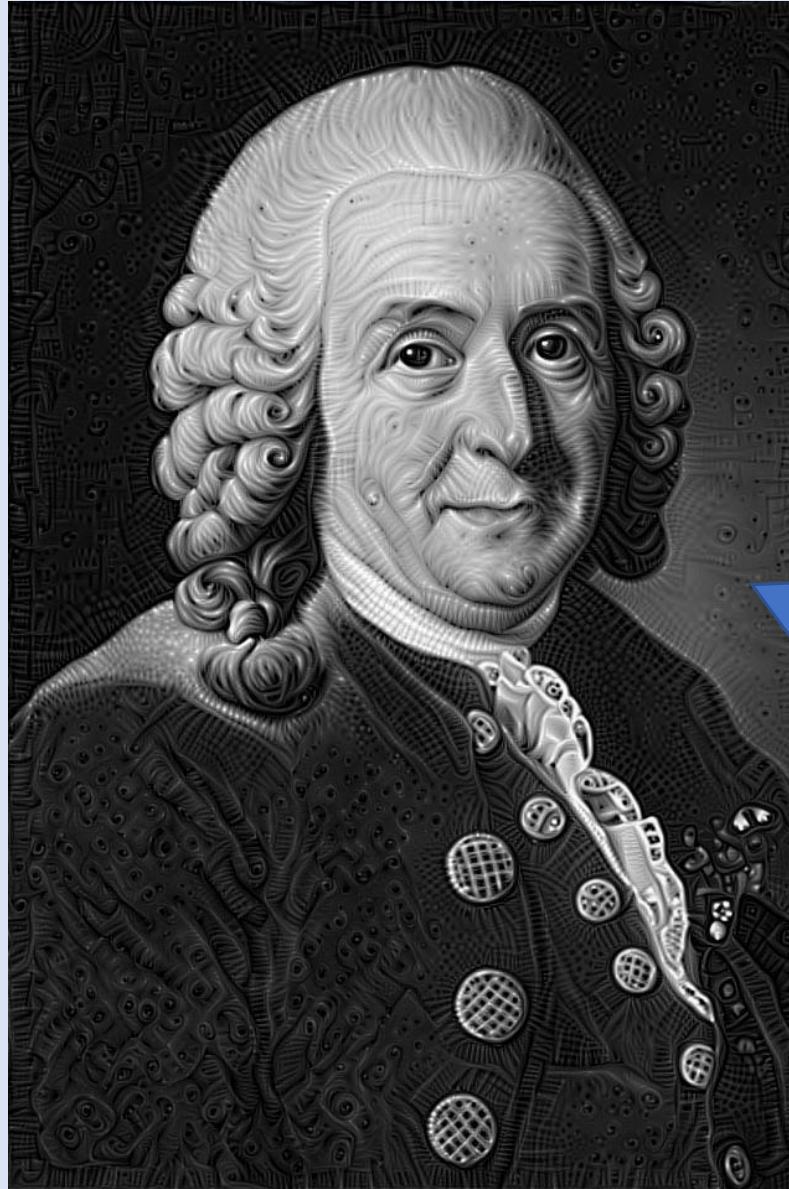


Tuesday 26th November 2024

LO: I can give reasons for classifying plants and animals, based on specific characteristics.

Recap



Who is this and what is he famous for?

How do we use his work today?

Flashback: How would we classify this animal? Use the classification table from last week to help you.



Kingdom

1. Animal All living and extinct animals.	2. Plants Produce own food through photosynthesis- trees, flowers and plants	3. Fungi Do not produce own food- include mould, mushroom, yeast	4. Protista More complex than single cell organisms such as algae and amoebas	5. Eubacteria Single cell organism found in everything from yoghurt to your intestines.	6. Archaeobacteria Oldest known living organism. Found in hostile and extremely hot areas like thermal vents or hot springs.
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Phylum (Animals)

1. Porifera Marine animals known as sponges	2. Cnidaria Mostly marine animals that include over 11,000 species e.g. coral, jellyfish and anemones	3. Platyhelminthes Lacking in any respiratory or circulatory systems e.g. tapeworms and flukes	4. Annelida Segmented and symmetrical worms- they have a nervous system, respiratory and sense organs e.g. earthworms and leeches.	5. Mollusca Invertebrates with soft unsegmented bodies. Quarter of marine life fall in this category e.g. clams, muscles and snails.	6. Arthropoda Invertebrate animals with exoskeleton and segmented bodies e.g. insects, crustaceans and arachnids. (scorpions, butterflies, shrimp)	7. Chordata Vertebrates. Most familiar animals fall in this category (dogs, horses, birds, humans)
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Class

1. Agnatha Jaw-less fish	2. Chondrichthyes Cartilaginous fish	3. Osteichthyes Bony fish	4. Amphibia Amphibians	5. Reptilia Reptiles	6. Aves Birds	7. Mammalia Mammals
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Order (there are up to 26: most popular below)

1. Artiodactyla Even toed hoofed animals.	2. Carnivora: Meat eating but also contains some omnivores/herbivores e.g. has claws and long snouts.	3. Rodentia (Gnawing mammals) e.g. beavers, mice and squirrels.	4. Chiroptera (Bats) only mammal that can fly.	5. Anura (frogs and toads) unique short tailless bodies in adults.	6. Cetacea (Porpoises and whales) include killer whales, dolphins and humpback whales.	7. Primate: Includes prehensile hands and feet examples e.g. gorillas, chimpanzees and humans.
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Family

Felidae (cats),	Canidae (Dogs),	Ursidae (Bears)	Mustelidae (Weasels)	Renidae (Frog)
Leporidae (Rabbits and hares)	Sciuridae (Squirrel)	Cervidae (Deer)	Balaenopteridae (Whale)	Hominidae (Ape).

Genus (divided into smaller groups)

Animal examples- Felis (domestic cat) Panthera (Tigers, Leopards, Jaguars, Lions and Puma) Acinonyx (Cheetah). Equus (horses and zebras) Balaenoptera (Whale) Cervus (Deer)

(Note: it is written with a capital letter)

Species

(Usually based in Latin and consist of two words- first name genus and second is the species) Written after Genus in small letters (no capital)

Starter: Can you match the creature to its common name?

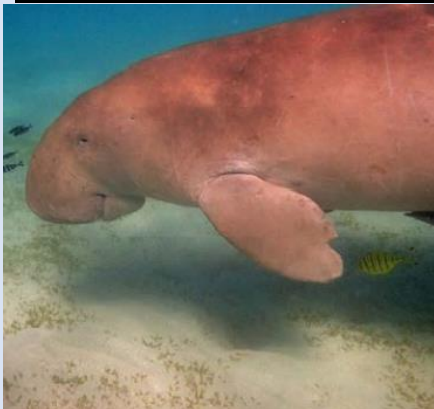


Common Names

Naked mole rat	Clown frogfish
Dugong	Living stones
Venus flytrap	Latticed stinkhorn



Can you match the creature to its description?



Descriptions

This animal has two long protruding teeth. Its skin only has a tiny amount of hair and is pink in colour.

This plant has two hinged leaf lobes with prongs attached. The leaf blade is green on the outside and red on the inside

This plant has one or more pairs of bulbous leaves and practically no stem. The plant resembles pebbles or stones.

This animal lives in the sea. It has a fusiform body shape (tapers at both ends) with paddle-like flippers. Its snout is turned down.

This fungus is spherical with a hollow interior and latticed branches. Its colour ranges from pink through red, to orange.

This animal has a globular body with small wart-like protrusions. Its colouring varies as it tends to match its environment. The example here is yellow and red.

'What on Earth!' Quirky Creatures



Was it easier to match the creatures using their common names or their descriptions? Why?

Descriptions



When writing a description for a new species, it's important we only use factual language, and not opinions e.g. 'ugly' or 'beautiful'.

Descriptions

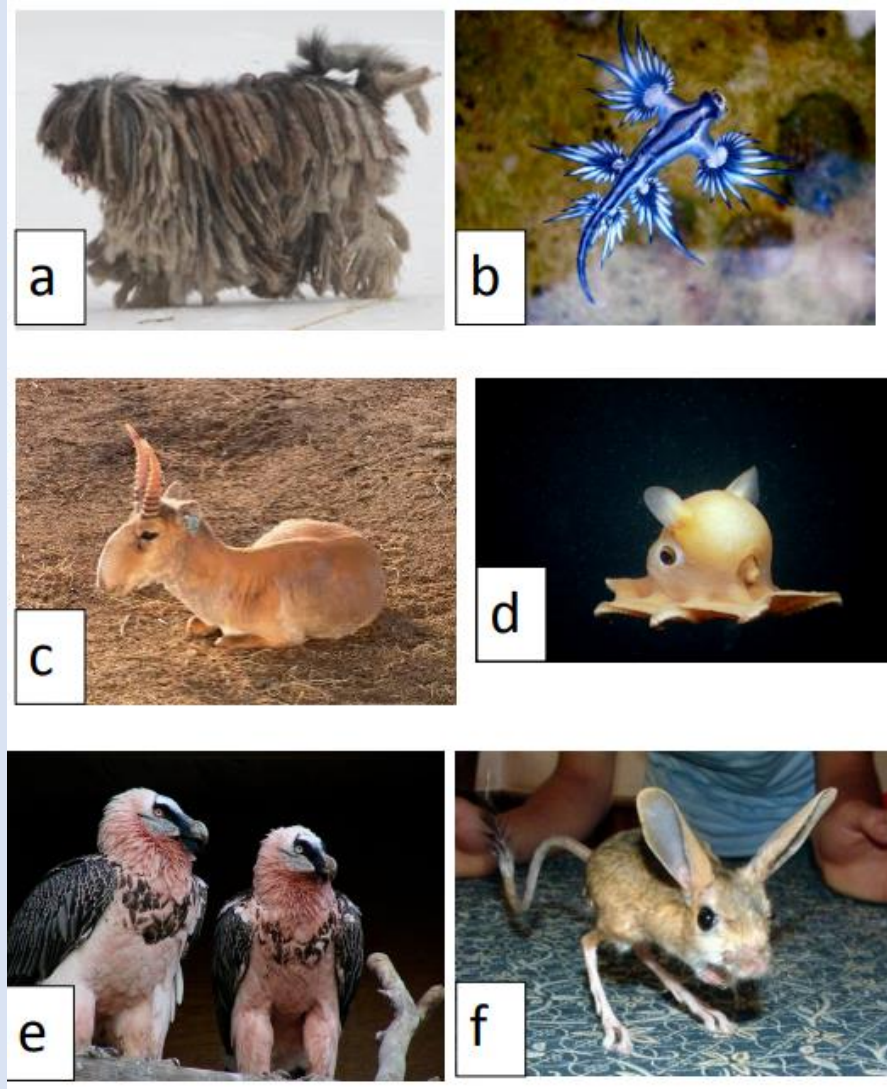


How would you write a description for the following animal?

Have a go, using only factual information.



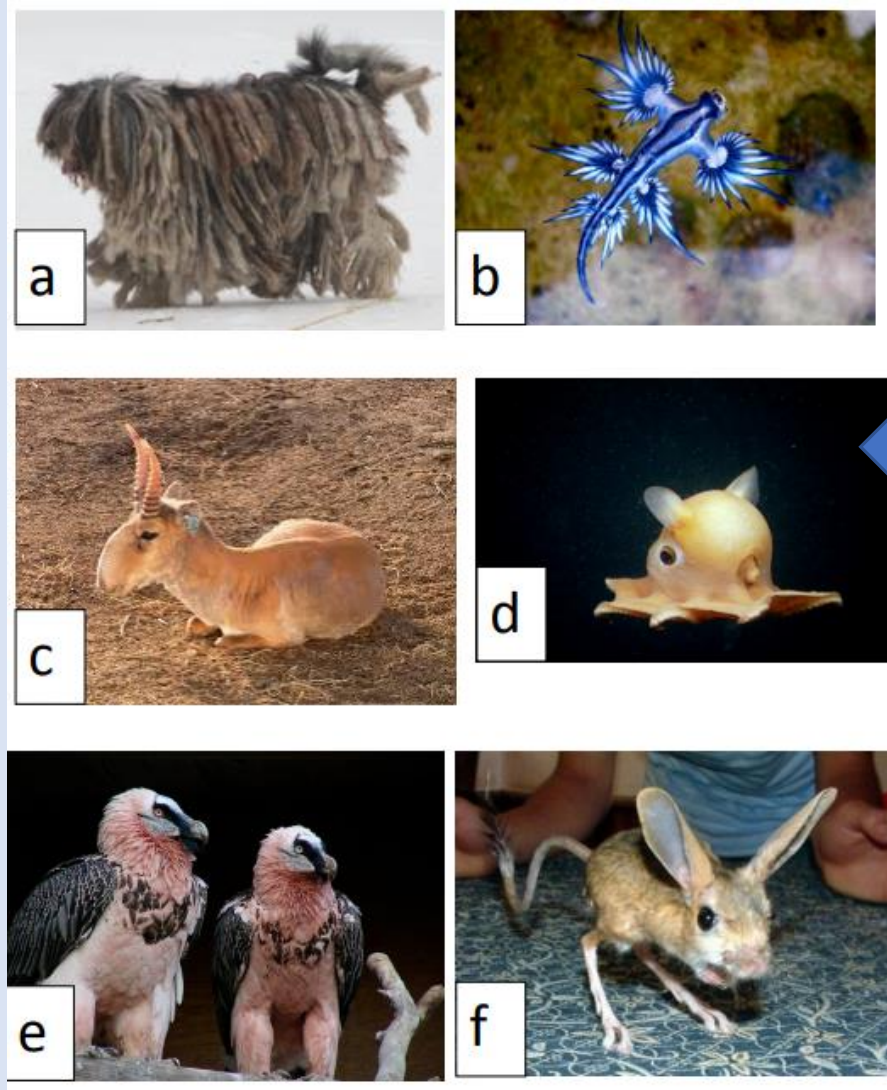
Look at the following new discoveries



Today, you'll be having a go at naming and writing descriptions for newly discovered animals.

Yes, these are real species!

Look at the following new discoveries



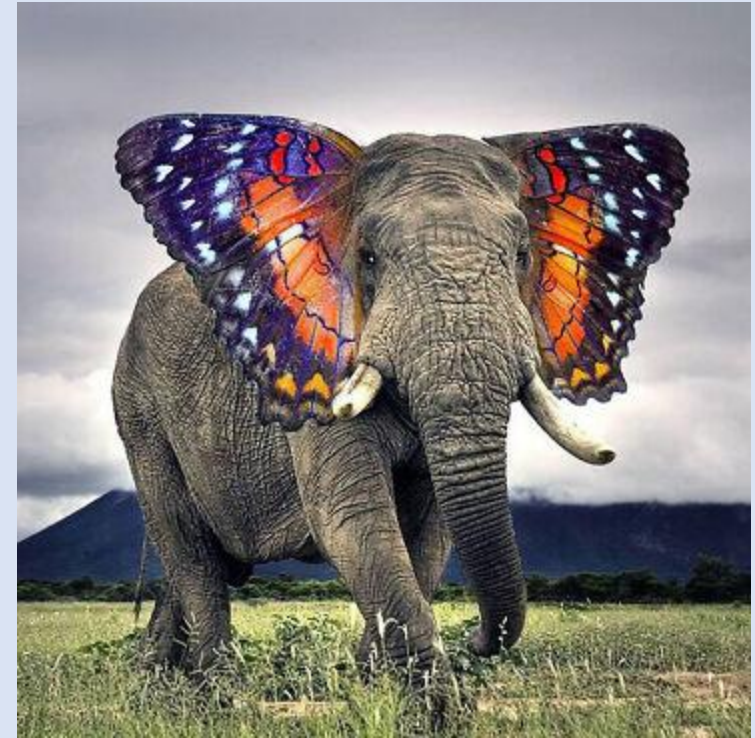
Give each species a name based on their looks, then write a few sentences to describe them.

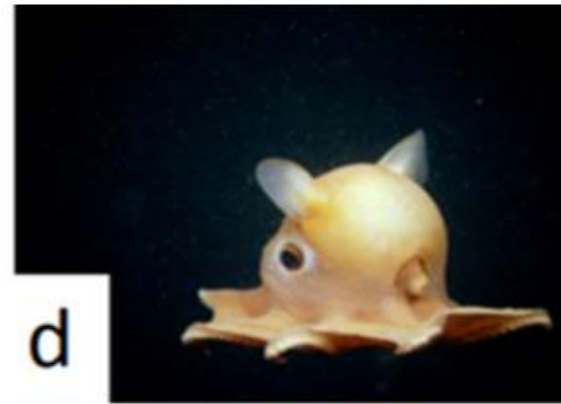
Example (fake animal!):



Name: Wing-eared elephant

Description: This grey mammal has four legs and a tail. It has a prominent trunk, with curved white tusks protruding from either side of its face. Its ears are the shape of butterfly wings, which are orange in the centre, changing to a dark purple at the outer edges.





Now let's find out their real names!



Once you have finished the activity, come back to find out the real species names on the next slide!

Now let's find out their real names!



a) Bergamasco shepherd b) Blue dragon c) Saiga antelope d) Dumbo octopus e) Bearded vulture f) Gobi jerboa g) Dolls eyes (sundew) h) American pitcher plant i) Titum arum j) Cow's udder k) Rafflesia l) Black morel m) Golden jelly fungus n) Blue milk mushroom o) The wrinkled peach p) Hydnum Pecki