## Working Scientifically Skills

Comparative & fair testing

Identifying, classifying & grouping

Observing over time

Pattern seeking

Research using secondary sources

### WHO?

Carl Linnaeus

**Biology**

Year 2
Living Things

24 — HEALTH, WATER, FOOD, ENVIRONMENT

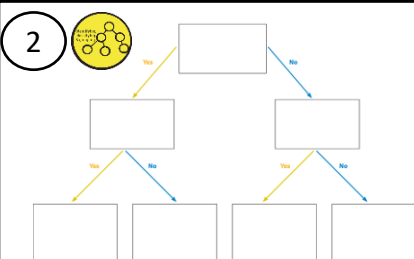28 — ACCESS TO EDUCATION
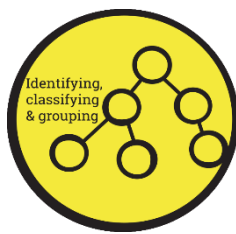
| Vocabulary | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **classification** | This is where plants or animals are placed into groups according to similarities. | **drought** | A prolonged period of abnormally low rainfall, leading to a shortage of water. |
| **environment** | An environment contains many habitats and these include areas where there are both living and non-living things. | **urban** | Belonging to, or relating to, a town or city. |
| **endangered species** | A plant or animal where there are not many of their species left and scientists are concerned that the species may become extinct. | **vegetation** | Plants, trees and flowers. |
| **biomes** | A natural areas of vegetation and animals. | | |

### WHAT?

**1** There are an array of living things. Living things can be grouped according to features that they share. Living things can be sorted in a variety of ways: Carroll diagrams, Venn diagrams, branching databases.

**4** The environment can be changed in a negative way: deforestation, poaching, plastic pollution and light pollution through urbanisation.

**2** Classification: the action of animals and plants in taxonomic groups. Classification keys can be used to group living things. A key is a set of questions about the characteristics of living things.

**3** There are many positive ways humans can impact the environment: planting flowers, taking part in a litter pick and recycling. The environment can be changed in positive ways such as creating nature reserves.

**5** The loss of trees and other vegetation can cause climate change, fewer crops, flooding and increased greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Forest fires are unplanned, uncontrolled and unpredictable fire in an area and can disrupt transportation, communications and power and gas supplies.
There are many adverse effects of flooding: loss of human life, property and infrastructure damage and road closures.
Drought can cause long term public health problems: shortages of drinking water and poor quality drinking water.