

# The Variety of Life:

Classification

# **Key Stage 1**

## **Length of Session:**

**90 minutes**: 45 min object handling session followed by 45 minute self-guided trail in the Museum.

### Maximum group size:

32 children plus 4 members of staff.

## Session outline

- What's the difference between a vertebrate and an invertebrate? How do we group all the animals on our planet? Use our touchable specimens to find out.
- Also, discover who Carl Linnaeus was and why his system of classification is so important for scientists (do you know how many common names there are for woodlice?!).
- Children closely observe differences and similarities between types of animals, before sorting the vertebrates into their major classes.





### **National Curriculum Areas:**

**Science:** Working scientifically; Animals including humans; Living things and their habitats.



### **Suggestions for pre-visit activities**

- Talk about what characteristics make animals different to plants and which characteristics all animals share.
- Get children to sort some pictures of common animals into groups and discuss what criteria they have used and how their groups are different from each other.
- Discuss the children's favourite animals, why they like them and whether they think they might see them in the Museum.

### **Suggestions for post-visit activities**

- Play animal themed 20 questions, starting with 'Are you a mammal/amphibian/bird etc.'
- Make non-fiction guide books with chapters on the major animal groups.
- Develop a wall display of the tree of life.
- Investigate the tree of life and classification on our Learning More webpages at... http://www.oum.ox.ac.uk/thezone/animals/animalid/index.htm

#### **Learning Outcomes**

- Understanding that animals can be grouped according to recognisable features.
- Knowledge that there is a scientific system of classification.
- Understanding that common names are different to scientific names.
- The ability to classify previously unknown animals within major classes.
- Awareness that animals which share common features are often closely related.



For further details and to book your visit, contact: education@oum.ox.ac.uk