

Year: 1

Subject: Science

Unit of Study: On Safari Invertebrates

Linked Literature: Mad About Minibeasts! By Giles Andreae

Who am I?

Celebrations plants and light

Polar places

Holiday! Seaside animals and human impact on the environ-

On safari invertebrates

Plants and animals– Beatrix potter

Vocabulary	
<b>Minibeasts/ invertebrates</b>	Are animals that don't have a backbone.
<b>Camouflage</b>	Is when animals blend in with their surroundings so they are not seen by other living things.
<b>Observe</b>	To watch carefully.
<b>Antennae</b>	Antennae are jointed and extend forward from the head. They are sensory organs at sense touch, air motion, heat, sound, smell and taste.
<b>Investigate</b>	To try to find out the facts about something.
<b>Safari</b>	A trip, or an expedition, to look for animals in their natural habitats.
<b>Habitat</b>	A place that an animal lives. It provides the animal with food, water and shelter.

**I need to know (continued):**

....which is a hard casing on their outside. As invertebrates don't have a backbone, they tend to have other structures which support and protect them.

That Invertebrates make up approximately 97% of the creatures living on Earth and are crucial for human survival since they recycle dead matter and waste products.

That the colour and appearance of minibeasts are key to their survival. In fact, many minibeasts have very good camouflage, blending them into their environment so that they can hide from predators or creep up on prey.

Other minibeasts, like the monarch butterfly, have bright colours to warn predators that they are either poisonous or might taste disgusting. Most minibeasts tend to use their senses of smell, touch and taste to experience the world around them, rather than their sight or hearing. They use features such as antennae, small hairs or taste receptors to do this.

Invertebrates habitat varies from on land- both inside and outside our homes- to water such as seas, lakes and rivers . Some species – such as dragonflies – live on both land and in the water, depending on their life stage. On land invertebrates can often be found outside under logs, stones or leaves, in ponds, in trees, in grass and in soil.

Children need to consider the equipment needed to go on safari in search of invertebrates and learn how to be responsible for it. They need to understand that in order to observe invertebrates children must be calm and quiet so that they don't hide away. Invertebrates are very small and easily harmed and must always be put back where they were found.

**I need to do:**

I can experience and observe invertebrates in and their habitats.

Learn through first hand practical experience but know that I can also use appropriate secondary material such as books, photographs or videos .

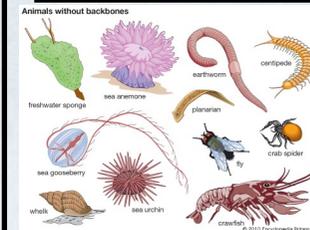
To use observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions.

Apply subject knowledge about invertebrates to identify and classify them into different groups.

**Prior knowledge**

I know how to distinguish between different animals using the terminology; carnivores, herbivore sand omnivores and say what each animals eats.

I know how to identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals that inhabit near or in the sea.



**Recommended websites/ apps**

Invertebrates— [Invertebrate Animals | Educational Video for Kids - YouTube](#)

Invertebrates and vertebrates-[Invertebrates | The Dr. Binocs Show | Learn Videos For Kids - YouTube](#)

**I need to know:**

That the scientific word for minibeasts is invertebrates. Invertebrates are small creatures without backbones such as insects like spiders, beetles, snails, worms and centipedes. Snails have shells, while many insects and spiders have an 'exoskeleton' .....

Can I identify and name a variety of common invertebrates?

Can I plan for a safari observing invertebrates?

Can I carry out an observation looking for invertebrates?

