Focus	Sites and research	Activities
Task 1 Insects. What is an insect?	National Insect week discover insects Photography competition and winners	Insect craft. Can you make your own insect using junk around the house. Remember, all insects have 6 legs (3 pairs) They have 3 parts to their bodies: head, thorax and abdomen They have antennae on their heads. Most, but not all have wings. Take a photograph of your creation. Give your creation a name.





Can you spot what was used to make the insects above?

If you can get outside, see what you can find in your garden using these spotter sheets.

https://www.wildlifewatch.org.uk/spotting-sheets

or go to Oxford University learning zone to get some more advice on identifying insects.

http://www.oum.ox.ac.uk/thezone/insects/index.htm

Task 2 Classification of animals	Classification of animals. It is important to classify animals. Take a cat. In England we say cat, in French, cat is chat, in German it is katz, in Greek it is Gata – but it is the same thing!. To ensure that everyone knew they were talking about the same thing a classification system was developed by Carl Linnaeus in 1707. This system is used all around the world. BBC Carl Linnaeus video clip Kiddle Facts for KS2	Easy classification weblink and quiz. classification info and simple quiz bbc Classification of animals using branch diagram and dinosaur classification activity. http://flash.topmarks.co.uk/5011 More information about animal groups. https://animals.sandiegozoo.org/ Complete the worksheets on Google Classroom and play the classification game with members of your family.
Task 3 Classification of plants.	How many trees can you identify from their leaves and fruit? Woodland Trust Quiz	Make a leaf i-dial to help identify the trees around you.
Task 4 The importance of insects in the world and their role in pollination.	Insects do many roles, but one reason why they are so important is the role many of them have in plant reproduction. Without insects, particularly bees, many flowering plants would not be able to reproduce and they would die out. To understand this more fully, we need to understand the life-cycle of flowering plants. pollination (simple BBC video explaining pollination) eden project diagram and video Pollination video BBC	What colour of flower petal attracts insects most? **Set up this investigation.** **You need:** **Flowers (small squares of coloured paper)** **A queen bee (a parent would be perfect)** Cut up small pieces of paper **the same size** but **different colours**. E.g. yellow, red, blue, green, pink. white. **There must be the same number of each colour.** Scatter the paper squares around the house and garden – do not hide them.

		The queen bee needs to stay at the same spot (a good time to have a coffee) and worker bees (that's you and anyone else you can rope in to help) have a set time to collect as many flowers (coloured squares) as they can and return them to the Queen Bee. **You must find one flower and return it to the queen before looking for the next one**. This can be exhausting! After a set time (decided on by the queen bee) - stop. Hopefully, you will have collected a lot (but not all) of the small squares. Count the number you have of each colour. RECORD YOUR RESULTS Are some colours easier to find than others? Are these the same for bees and butterflies? If you were a flower – what colour would be the best to ensure that you were pollinated? You could use your research to design a bee or butterfly feeder. How to make a butterfly feeder
Task 5 The life cycle of plants.	Look at the video clip below about the life-cycle of a plant. BBC Bitesize plant lifecycle Complete work sheets on the life-cycle of plants. Order the lifecycle activity	Have a go at planting different seeds if you have any. E.g. apple pip, orange or lemon pip, any berries (do not put in your mouth) If you have plants in your garden, have a go at taking a cutting to create a new plant not from a seed. (ask first) Instructions on how to take a cutting

Task 6	**Germination.** A seed contains food for the growing seedling. As a seed grows it uses up the food in the seed and quickly needs to find more so it can continue growing. It needs sunlight to do this. As quickly as it can, a seedling produces 2 leaves – these are called cotyledons. These leaves look very similar for all plants. Plants are able to make food through their leaves using sunlight and these leaves begin to create food for the seedling. The plant then grows more leaves – this time the leaves are more recognisable as the shape of the plant species which is growing. photosynthesis respiration and photosynthesis KS3	**Water transportation – leaf dissection.** Water travels through the leaf in veins. Find a large leaf (a cabbage leaf is good but any large leaf will do). Look for the tubes in the leaf that carry water – can you remove any? You could try making a leaf skeleton – ask first and ***get an adult to help you***. You need baking soda. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yW-6H-aP5ys Use your leaf skeleton to create your own art. Art Attack