

Friday 19th June

What to do today

IMPORTANT Parent or Carer - Read this page with your child and check that you are happy with what they have to do and any weblinks or use of internet.

Learning Objective: to draw a classification key

1. To understand how classification keys work

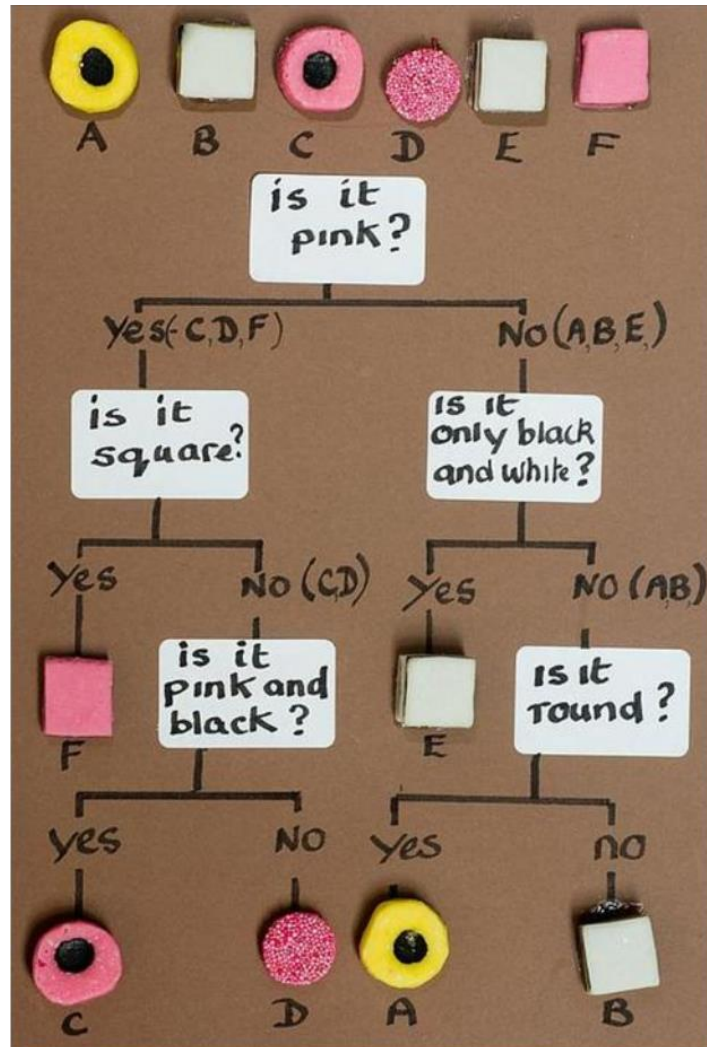
- Take a look at the classification key on page 2.
- Follow the questions down and notice how each question divides the group of sweets in two.
- Find questions of your own that would divide up the bees.

2. To draw your own classification key

- Choose 6 different bees from the bee identification sheet to focus on (choose more for an additional challenge).
- You might find it easier to work with these bees if you can cut them out of the sheet or write their names on post-it notes so that you can move them around.
- Using the vocabulary on page 4 to help you, create a series of yes/no questions that divide up your bees into smaller groups. If you need support with this use the template on page 5. Note that your first question might split the group into 4 bees and 2 bees in which case the template on page 5 can be followed as it is. If your first question splits the group into 3 bees and 3 bees then use the WAGOLL on page 2.
- Once you have your questions, draw out your own classification key with the correct bee at the end of each branch. There is a blank template on page 6 for a 4/2 split and a blank template on page 7 for a 3/3 split.

Understanding classification keys

The purpose of a classification key is to enable you to use characteristics to identify your item. Have a look at the example below. Notice how each question has a yes/no answer and divides the group of sweets into two groups.



Here are the original sweets again.

What other yes/no questions can you ask that would separate these sweets?

Bee identification



All bumblebees shown are worker bees











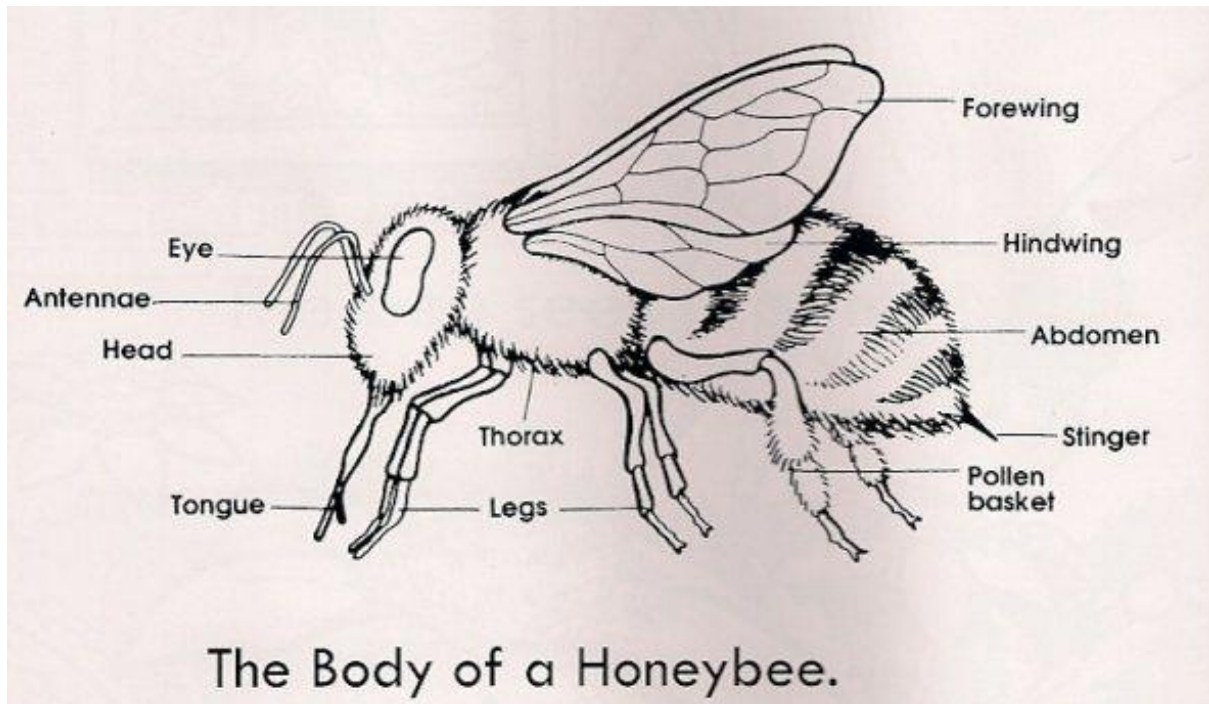
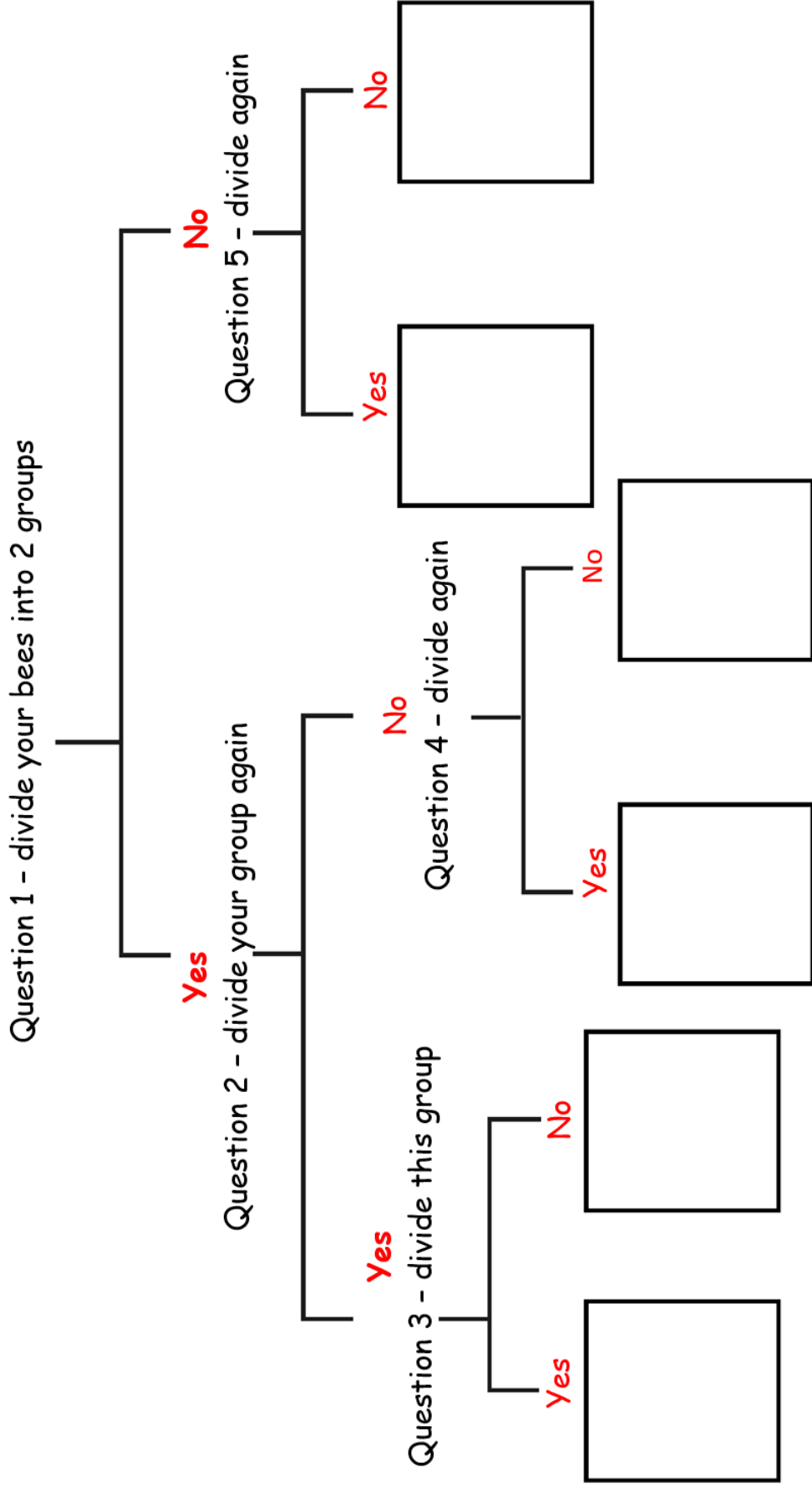
<input type="checkbox"/> Buff-tailed bumblebee 14-17mm 	<input type="checkbox"/> Willoughby's leafcutter bee 12-18mm 	<input type="checkbox"/> Red mason bee 11mm 	<input type="checkbox"/> Tree bumblebee 10-16mm 	<input type="checkbox"/> White-tailed bumblebee 12-18mm 
<input type="checkbox"/> Red-tailed bumblebee 13-14mm 	<input type="checkbox"/> Tawny mining bee 10mm 	<input type="checkbox"/> Common carder bee 13mm 	<input type="checkbox"/> Wool carder bee 13mm 	<input type="checkbox"/> Hairy footed flower bee 14-15mm 

Illustration: Corinne Welch © Copyright Royal Society of Wildlife Trusts 2017

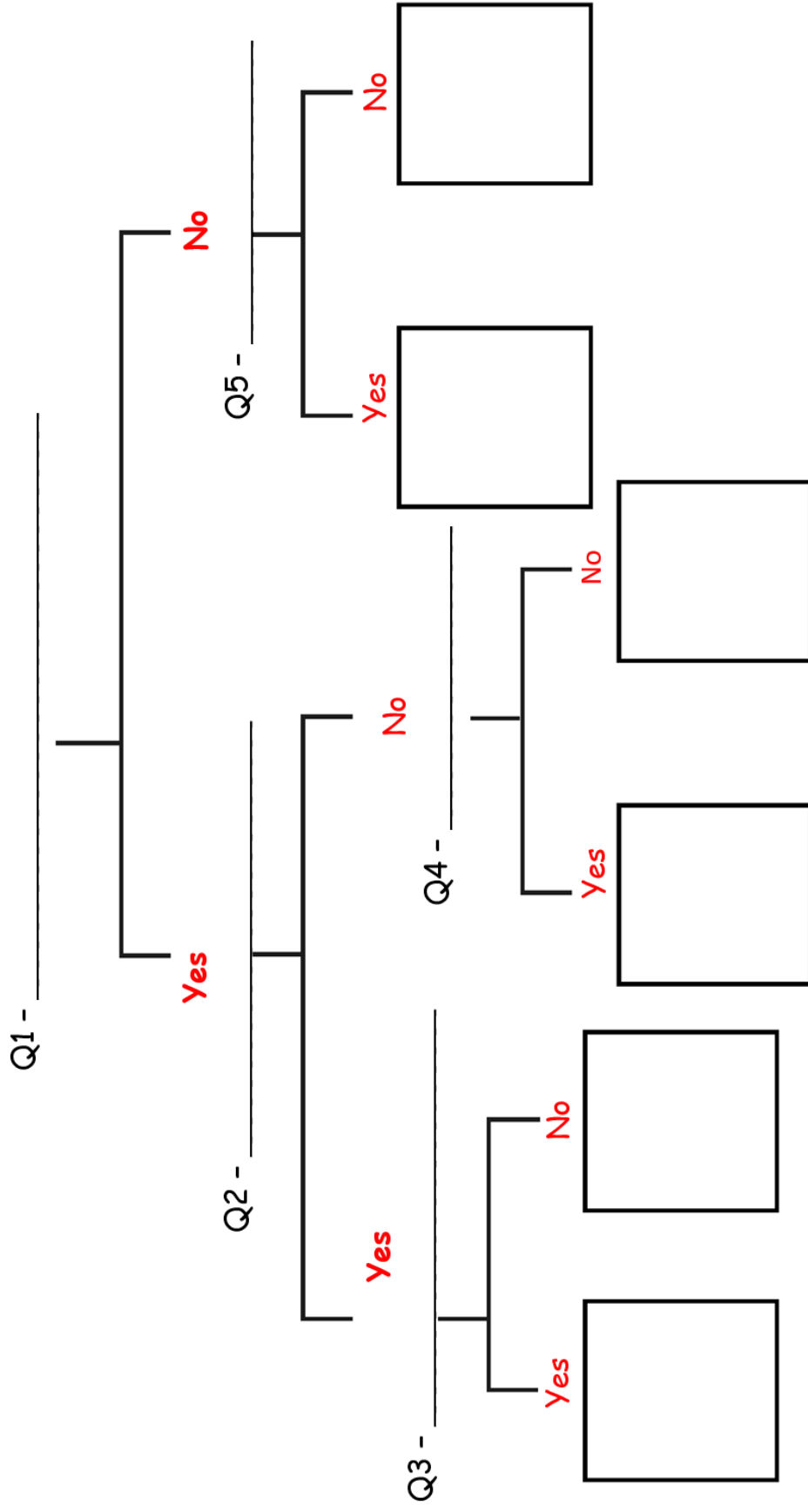
Correct vocabulary for naming parts of the bee



Classification Key Template



Classification Key Template



Drawing a Classification template 3/3 split

Identification Key

