



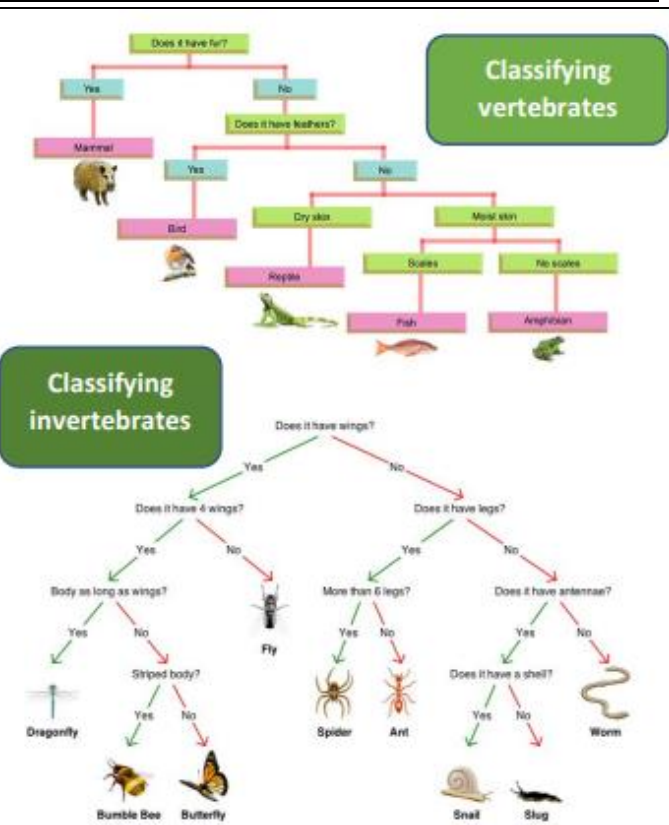
Prior Learning:

Year 4

- Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways.
- Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment.

Year 5

- Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird.
- Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.



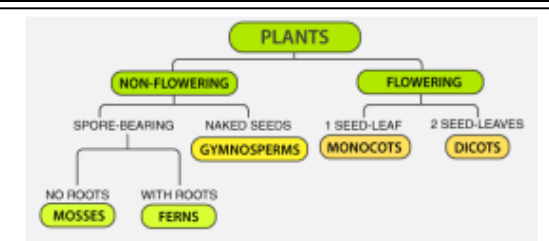
Key Vocabulary:	
vertebrate	Animals that have a backbone. They can be divided into 5 groups: fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.
fish	- cold-blooded, scales covering its body, has fins, lives in water, lays eggs in water, breathes through gills.
bird	- warm-blooded, breathes with lungs, lays eggs with hard shells, covered with feathers, have wings but not all can fly.
reptile	- cold-blooded, breathes with lungs, dry and scaly skin, lay soft-shelled eggs on land.
amphibian	- cold-blooded, start as eggs in water and breathe through gills, later develop lungs and live on land and in water, lays eggs in water, damp skin/body.
mammal	- warm-blooded, have fur or hairy skin, give birth to live young, feed their young milk.
invertebrate	Animals that do not have a backbone. Can be divided into several groups including insects, spiders, snails and worms.
plants	Can make their own food. They can be divided broadly into two main groups: flowering plants and non-flowering plants.

Significant Scientist

Carl Linnaeus (1707 – 1778)



Carl Linnaeus was a Swedish scientist who developed the modern system of classifying and naming organisms. Before this the names of living things were often very long. He gave them a two-part name.



Flowering plants – numerous and diverse group. Reproduce through flowers and seeds. E.g. sunflower

Non-flowering plants – smaller group. They have a simple structure and do not have flowers or seeds. They reproduce through spores. E.g. algae, mosses

Classification
Living things can be classified into broad groups according to observable characteristics that are similar or different.

Micro-organisms
These are tiny living creatures. Most can only be seen through a microscope. They can be sub-divided into smaller groups including **bacteria, fungi and viruses.**

- Can I answer:**
- Can you describe how living things are classified into broad groups?
 - Why are plants and animals classified into different groups (based on specific characteristics)?
 - What are the two main groups that animals are grouped into?
 - Can you name some characteristics of the different types of animals?

