

What you've learnt already

- Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways. (Y4 - Living things and their habitats)
- Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment. (Y4 - Living things and their habitats)
- Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird. (Y5 - Living things and their habitats)
- Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals. (Y5 - Living things and their habitats)

Choices

How to classify different species

What species to research about

What questions to ask when creating classification keys

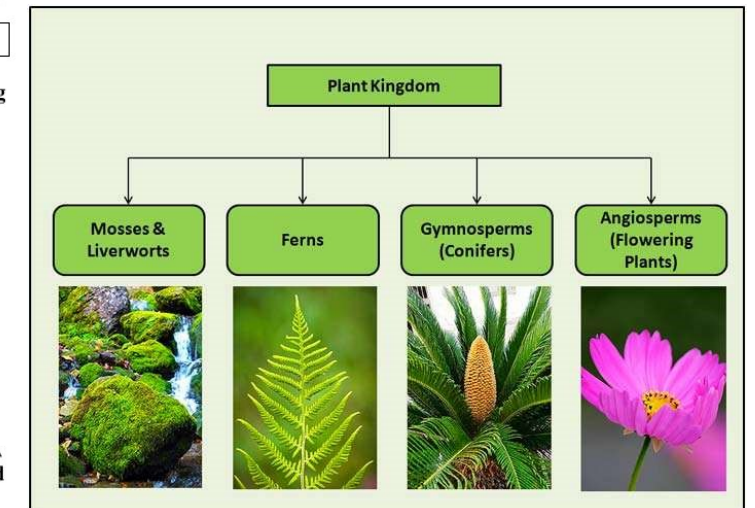
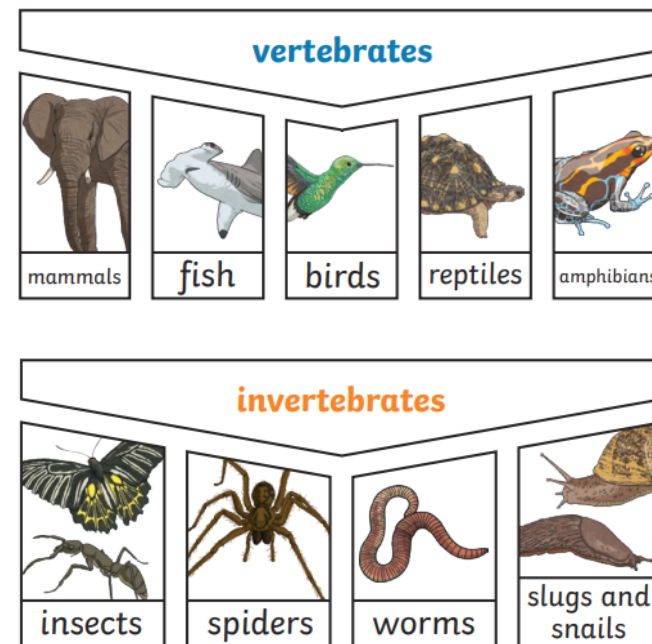
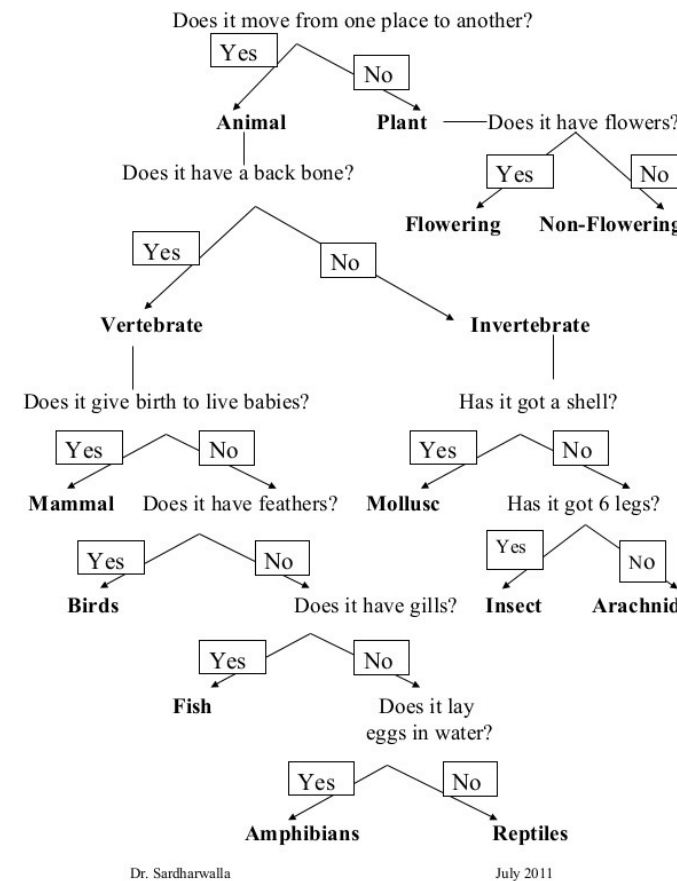
Key Vocabulary

vertebrate	Vertebrates are animals that have a backbone inside their body
invertebrate	Invertebrates are animals that don't have a backbone
fish	A scaly skinned vertebrate that swims in water and breathes using gills
reptile	Cold-blooded vertebrates that are characterised by their scales and their ability to lay eggs.
amphibian	Cold-blooded vertebrates that live the first part of their lives in water and the last part of their lives on land
mammal	An animal that breathes air, has a backbone, and grows hair at some point during its life. All female mammals have glands that can produce milk and give birth to live young (except the platypus)
insects	Insects are invertebrates. They have a hard exoskeleton, or shell, on the outside of their bodies that protects them. All insects have three parts: the head, the thorax, which is the middle part, and the abdomen, or end part. Insects have two antennae. They also have six legs
spiders	Spiders are invertebrates. They have a hard exoskeleton, or shell, on the outside of their bodies that protects them. body of spiders is divided into two segments: cephalothorax and abdomen. They have
snails	Snails are invertebrates that move around on a single muscly "foot" and carry their home (shell) on their backs.. They can be split into three groups, land snails, sea snails and freshwater snails.
worms	Worms are many different distantly related invertebrates that typically have a long cylindrical tube-like body, no limbs, and no eyes
flowering plants	Flowering plants are a type of plant that produces flowers in order to reproduce. Flowering plants produce seeds within a fruit.
non-flowering plants	Non-flowering plants are divided into two main groups- those that reproduce using spores (dust like particles) and those that use seeds to reproduce

Living Things and Their Habitats—Science

Visual Aids

Classification Key



Lesson Sequence

L1	WALT: Understand what classification is
L2	WALT: know about non-flowering plants
L3	WALT: classify animals
L4	WALT: about kingdoms of living things other than plants and animals
L5	WALT: identify living things
L6	WALT: know about species that live in our local area
L7	WALT: create a branching key

Key Knowledge

Living things can be formally grouped according to characteristics. Plants and animals are two main groups but there are other living things that do not fit into these groups e.g. micro-organisms such as bacteria and yeast, and toadstools and mushrooms. Plants can make their own food whereas animals cannot.

Animals can be divided into two main groups: those that have backbones (vertebrates); and those that do not (invertebrates). Vertebrates can be divided into five small groups: fish; amphibians; reptiles; birds; and mammals. Each group has common characteristics. Invertebrates can be divided into a number of groups, including insects, spiders, snails and worms.

Plants can be divided broadly into two main groups: flowering plants; and non-flowering plants.

UNIT

Can you name some of the features of the vertebrate groups?	What are the main vertebrate groups?	Who is Carl Linnaeus and what is he remembered for?	Can you name some of the features of the invertebrate groups?
How can we use the differences between animals to help us identify them?	What are main classification groups?	What are micro-organisms? Are they good/bad? Give examples	What do you need to be careful about when creating classification key questions?
Can you name some of the features of the different plant groups?	Is a mushroom a type of plant? Explain	What's the difference between an Invertebrate and a vertebrate?	What are the main groups of plants?
How are spiders and insects different?	What are the main invertebrate groups?	What if one of the following groups- insects/mammals/microbes/birds- died out?	Should we classify living things based on their physical characteristics? Explain your answer

One Point

Two Points

Three Points

Four Points