Inskip St Peter's C.E. Primary School Knowledge Organiser

Subject: Science	Years: 5 & 6		Area: Classification
What should I already know?	What skills will I learn?		Vocabulary
Pupils should build on their learning about grouping living things in Year Four by looking at	 Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to 	characteristics	Special qualities or appearances that make an individual or group of things different to others.
the classification system in more detail.	common observable characteristics and based on	classify	To sort things into different groups.
The children have previously studied Sustainability and	similarities and differences, including micro-organisms,	taxonomist	A scientist who classifies different living things into categories.
completed a Life Cycle Assessment. They have addressed themes on	plants and animals.Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on	key	A key is a series of questions about the characteristics of living things. A key is used to identify a living thing or decide which group it belongs to by answering 'yes' or 'no' questions.
humans' environmental impact	specific characteristics.	Classification	Steap to selenge to an anomening year or the questions.
on nature.	 Living things can be grouped into micro-organisms, plants and animals. Vertebrates can be grouped as fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. Invertebrates can be grouped as snails and slugs, worms, spiders and insects. Plants can be grouped as flowering plants (incl. trees and grasses) and nonflowering plants (such as ferns and mosses). Find out about the significance of the work of scientists such as Carl Linnaeus, a pioneer of classification. 	groups	Domain, Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus, Species.
			Resources
		 Animal classifica Species discover resources websit -Video clips on clasting -Bug Hunt activity of 	sification from the BBC Bitesize website. on school grounds. (See Stem.org.uk) Carl Linnaeus can be found on the Natural History Museum

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By the end of KS2
Be able to answer questions about:
How many different animals/plants are there?
How do scientists group these effectively?
Are all plants and animals the same?
How can we use the differences between animals to help us identify them?
What if all the insects/mammals/microbes/birds died out?
Who is Carl Linnaeus and what did he discover/create?