

What Should I Already Know?

In **Year 1** I learnt that things were **living, dead** or had never been alive. I could name common plants and trees. I could group animals into **vertebrates and invertebrates** and also group them based on what they eat – **carnivore, herbivore** and **omnivores**.

In **Year 2** I learnt that a **habitat** is a place where living things can survive.

In **Year 4** I learnt that there are 7 life processes –movement, respiration, sensitivity, growth, reproduction, excretion, nutrition. I also developed the skill to create a classification key to help me identify groups of living things. I also discovered that humans can have a positive and negative effect on the environment.

In **Year 5** I learnt how to describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird. I could describe the changes as humans develop to old age. I could describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.

What Will I Know By The End Of The Unit?

Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including micro-organisms, plants and animals

Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics

Vocabulary

Carl Linnaeus - an 18th-century Swedish botanist, zoologist and physician, he developed binomial nomenclature, the two-part naming system of species, as well as **Linnaean** taxonomy, a hierarchical system of classifying organisms.

Classification key - is a tool that can be used to identify **organisms** or objects in the natural world, such as plants, animals, or rocks

Linnaean - Relating to the system of taxonomic classification and binomial nomenclature originated by **Carl Linnaeus**

Characteristics- the distinguishing features or quality of something

Classify - placement of living organisms into groups on the basis of their relationships

Big Questions

What do all mammals have in common?

Why are some features, such as size or colour, less useful as a basis for classification.

Why are living things, such as the duck billed platypus, difficult to classify into one group?