

Classifying living things | Autumn 1 | Year 6

What I should already know:

- 1 That living things can be grouped in a variety of ways.
- 2 To use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment.
- 3 That animals and plants are adapted for life in their habitats.
- 4 That environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things.

What I will learn:

- 1 That living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics.
- 2 To give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.
- 3 To create my own classification system.

Working Scientifically Skills:

- 1 Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary.
- 2 Record data and results using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs.
- 3 Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests.
- 4 Report and present findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations.
- 5 Identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.

Scientists/Inventors:

Carl Linnaeus
(1707-1787)

In 1735, Swedish Scientist Carl Linnaeus first published a system for **classifying** all living things. An adapted version of this system is still used today: The Linnaeus System.

Key Vocabulary:

1	classification	The sorting of things into groups according to certain criteria.
2	characteristics	Special qualities or appearances that make an individual or group of things different to others.
3	invertebrate	Animal without a backbone
4	vertebrate	Animal with a backbone
5	bacteria	single-celled organisms, most of which can only be seen with a microscope
6	microbe	tiny single-celled bacteria
7	amphibian	an animal with an internal skeleton that lives both in and out of water
8	mammal	an animal that gives birth to live young
9	flora	living things that are plants
10	fauna	living things that are animals
11	genus	the group that an organism belongs to
12	species	the sub-group within the genus that an organism belongs to

