

# Science – Living things and their habitats – Autumn Term 1

## Prior Knowledge

- In Year 4, I learned that living things can be grouped in different ways.
- I used classification keys to sort animals and plants.
- I learned about habitats and how changes can affect living things.

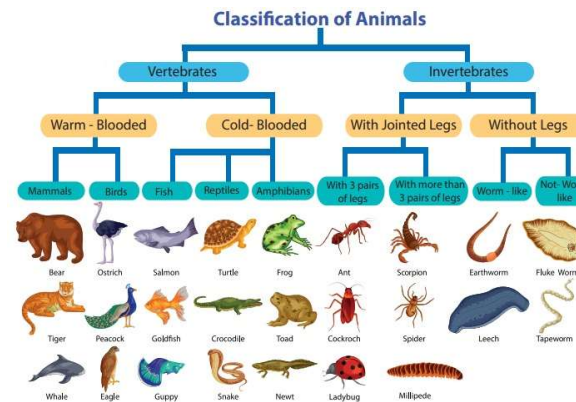
## Key Vocabulary

<b>Classification</b>	sorting living things into groups
<b>Characteristics</b>	features used to describe and group living things.
<b>Vertebrates</b>	animals with a backbone.
<b>Invertebrates</b>	animals without a backbone.
<b>Micro-organisms</b>	tiny living things only seen under a microscope (e.g., bacteria, yeast, mould).
<b>Carl Linnaeus</b>	a scientist who developed a system for naming and grouping living things.

## Core Knowledge

- All living things can be classified into **broad groups**: plants, animals and micro-organisms.
- Animals are divided into **vertebrates** (have a backbone) and **invertebrates** (do not have a backbone).
- The five main groups of vertebrates are: **fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals**.
- Common invertebrate groups include: **insects, spiders, snails and worms**.
- **Observable characteristics** (features we can see) are used to group living things.
- **Carl Linnaeus** developed the system we still use today to name and classify living things.
- Scientists classify living things to help them **identify, compare and study** them more easily.
- **Classification keys** are simple questions that help us sort and identify animals and plants in their habitats.

## Diagrams



- Specific epithet
- Genus
- Family
- Order
- Class
- Phylum
- Kingdom
- Domain

