

Year 5 & 6 Knowledge Organiser – (Living things & their habitats)
Classification including subdivisions for vertebrates and invertebrates

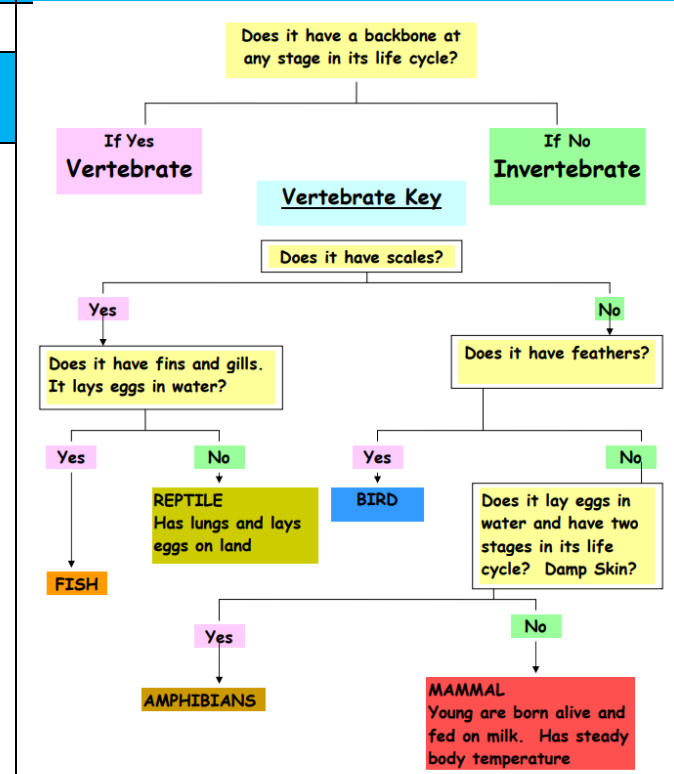
What should I already know?

Grouping living things in year 4

Key vocabulary

sort	to place or separate into groups or types.
group	a collection of people, things, or ideas that are in one place or are related by characteristics
identify	to figure out or show who someone is or what something is
environment	everything that surrounds a particular type of living thing and affects its growth and health
suited	to be right for
Classification system	a group of related things or parts that work together as a whole
key	gives you the information needed for the diagram to make sense
habitat	the natural environment of an animal or plant
characteristics	having to do with a typical or special quality of a person, animal group, action, or thing.
features	a part of the body such as the eyes, nose, or chin.
compare & contrast	to note or describe the similarities or differences

Diagrams



The famous scientist Carl Linnaeus, a pioneer of classification.



What will I know by the end of the unit?

Environment - Classification
 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.
 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 non-flowering plants (such as ferns and mosses).

8.7 million
SPECIES OF THE EARTH

To date, a total of 1.3 million **species** have been identified and described, but the truth is that **many** more live on **Earth**. The most accurate census, conducted by the Hawaii's University, estimates that a total of 8.7 million **species** live on **the planet**. 20 May 2018

Topic— Classification including subdivisions for vertebrates and invertebrates

Super Sleuth

Question 1—How many different animals/plants are there?	Start of unit	End of unit
A. 12 Million		
B. 1 Million		
C. 8.7 Million		
D. 20 Million		

Question 2 - How do scientists group these effectively?	Start of unit	End of unit
A. Vertebrates & Invertebrates		
B. Mammals & Fish		
C. Animals that live in water & animals that do not		
D. Animals that fly & animals that don't		

Question 3.—How can we use the differences between animals to help us identify them?	Start of unit	End of unit
A. looking at photographs		
B. use classification keys		

Question 5. - What if all the insects/mammals/microbes/birds died out what would happen?	Start of unit	End of unit
A. People would have nothing to eat		
B. The human race would die out		
C. Nature would find a way to survive		

Question 6. Who is Carl Linnaeus and what did he discover/create?	Start of unit	End of unit
A. A famous scientist who discovered new species		
B. A famous scientist - who invented new animals		
C. A famous scientist -who was a pioneer of classification.		

Question 7. (Add your own question here)	Start of unit	End of unit