Year 6 – Summer 2 – Classifying Living Things- Micro-organisms: Friend or Foe?

Key Vocabulary

Amphibians 	an animal that is born in the water but develops lungs and lives on land later in its life
Birds 	a type of animal that has wings and is born from ahard-shelled egg
Characteristic 	A feature or a quality
Classification 	to categorise or group something
Fish 	a type of animal that lives in water and has scales, gills and fins
group 	Sorting things based on their similarities
Invertebrate 	an animal that does not have a backbone
Mammals 	a type of animal that has hair on its body and usually drinks milk from its mother as a baby
Reptiles 	a type of animal that is cold-blooded and has scaly skin

Prior knowledge

In Year 5 we:

- Described the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird.
- Described the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.

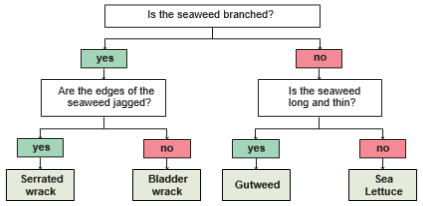
Knowledge and Assessment:

- Be able to classify living things into broad groups according to observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences.
- Know how living things have been classified.
- Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.

Classification Keys

Classification keys usually have statements or questions that describe some of the **features** or **characteristics**. You have to answer either **yes** or **no**. Your answer will then take you to another **question** or **statement** OR the **type of living thing**.

This one looks at the **physical appearance** of **seaweed**.



Seaweed **A** is Seaweed **B** is Seaweed **C** is Seaweed **D** is

Sticky Knowledge

Grouping Animals

We can group animals into different groups based on their characteristics.

fish, mammals, reptiles, amphibians, birds

We can also group animals based on their diet.

omnivores, herbivores, carnivores

We can also group animals based on their bone structure.

vertebrates and invertebrates

Grouping Microorganisms

Microorganisms are **very small** living things. We can classify microorganisms into **five groups**.

viruses, bacteria, fungi, algae, protozoa

Grouping Plants

We can group plants based on how they disperse their seeds.

wind, explosion, animals, water

We can group plants on whether they grow a flower.

flowering or non-flowering

Linnaeus Classification

Carolus Linnaeus (also known as Carl Linnaeus) was a scientist who developed a detailed way to **classify** all living things known as a **taxonomy**.

His taxonomy helps us to determine what each living thing is. His scientific process involved **observing**, **recording** the information and making **conclusions**.

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			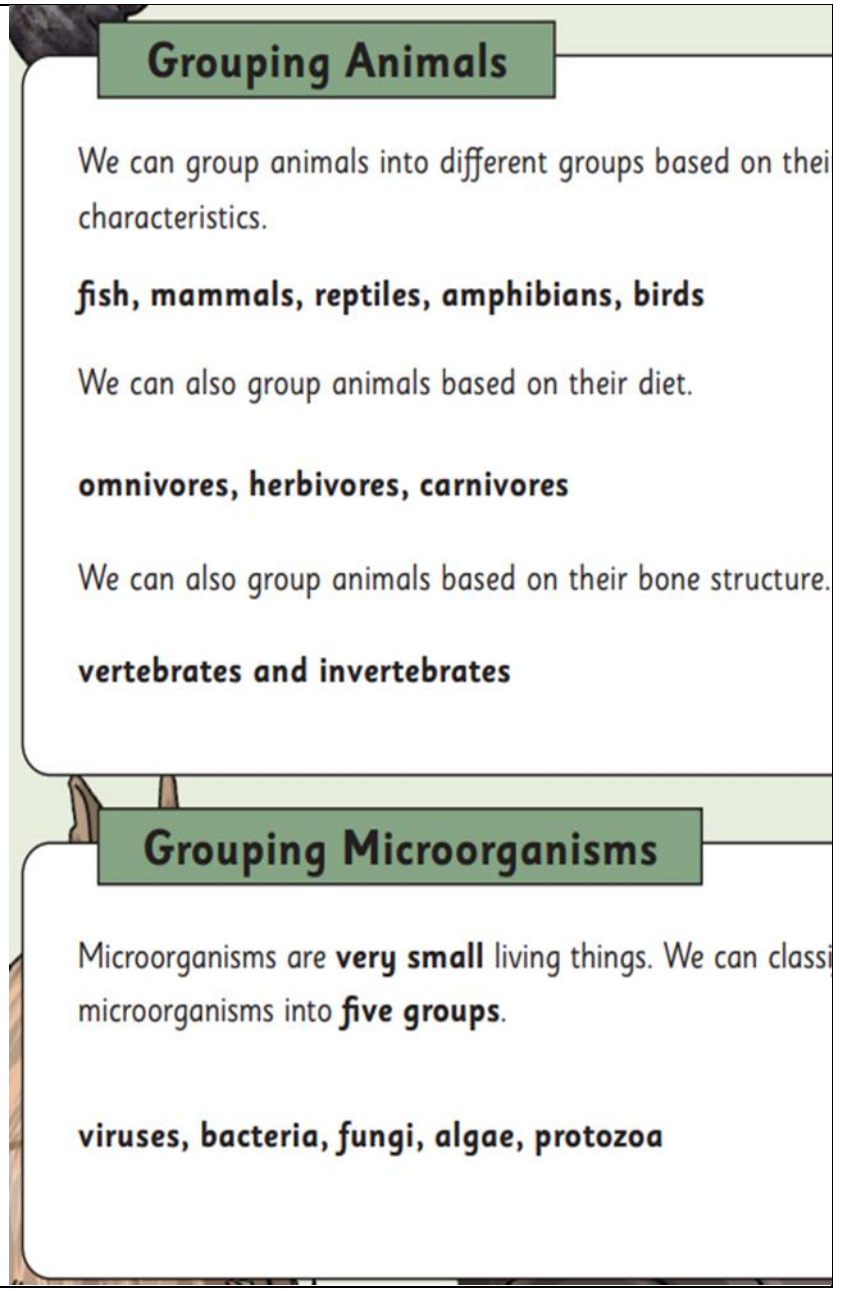

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