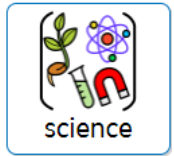




Year 6

Living things- Classifying big and small



Prior learning: They know what a habitat is and the different types of habitats and that a microhabitat is. They know that plants and animals depend on each other and how food chains and food webs work. They know animals can be grouped into vertebrates and invertebrates and grouped by what they eat and how living things can be classified. They know all animals need food, air and water to survive and the life processes of living things: movement, respiration, sensitivity, growth, reproduction, excretion and nutrition.

What we are learning

Lesson 1: (K) To explain how living things are organised using the Linnaean system.	Lesson 2: (K) To classify the cold-blooded vertebrate groups using their common characteristics. (WS) To use a classification key to classify the frog species.	Lesson 3: (K) To classify the warm-blooded vertebrate groups using their common characteristics. (WS) To use a classification key to classify vertebrates.	Lesson 4: (K) To classify invertebrates using their characteristics. (WS) To use a classification key to classify invertebrates.	Lesson 5: (K) To describe how the plant kingdom is organised (based on shared characteristics). (WS) To produce a working classification key.	Lesson 6: (K) To describe and classify microorganisms. (WS) To use a classification key to classify bacteria.
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Key vocabulary

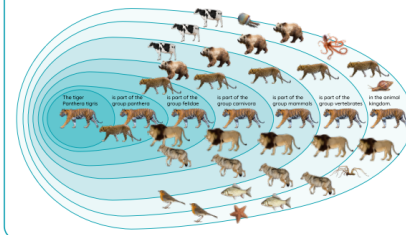
Linnaean system	A system developed by Carl Linnaeus for sorting and classifying living things based on shared characteristics.	Linnaean system
classification	It is putting things into groups. Living things can be divided into groups by looking at similarities and differences.	classification
organism	It is any living things.	organism
species	A group of living things that are related.	species
micro-organism	They are living things that are too small to see with the eye alone.	micro-organism
cold-blooded	They are animals that have a blood temperature that changes with the temperature of the air or water.	cold blooded
warm-blooded	They are animals that regulate their own temperature.	warm blooded

Scientists to explore

Agnes Arber/ Carl Linnaeus

Carl Linnaeus

Carl Linnaeus developed the Linnaean system for sorting and classifying living things according to shared characteristics.



Number keys

The key is made from pairs of questions or statements.

The answers lead through the key until a group or name is reached.

	1a Wings are covered by an exoskeleton.	Go to 2.
	1b Wings are not covered by an exoskeleton.	Go to 3.
	2a Exoskeleton is red.	Ladybird.
	2b Exoskeleton is green.	Green beetle.
	3a Wings are broad and wide.	Butterfly.
	3b Wings are long and narrow.	Dragonfly.

Classification keys

Classification keys can be used to sort and classify living things. They can use questions or statements.

Branching keys

Each branch of the key has a question. The answers will eventually lead to a final group or name.

