Living Things & Their Habitats
WS: Grouping and Classifiying

What do I already know?

Animals, including humans- Year 1

- You have already identified and named a variety of animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.

Living things and their habitats – Year 4

- You explored the different ways in which living things can be grouped.
- You used classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things.

Our Unit Experts

Beyond Living Memory

Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778)
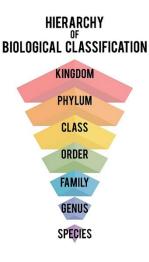A Swedish botanist who designed a method for classifying all living things.

Within Living Memory

Tanesha Williams (1985-)
A Native American botanist who studies how plants respond to climate change.

Key Learning Steps

1. Is the classification of animals helpful?
2. Are there many similarities between animals in our local area?
3. How can plants be classified?
4. Is there a link between plant groups and the environment they grow in?
5. Do microorganisms matter?

Sticky Knowledge

1. I know that a classification system known as taxonomy was designed by Carl Linnaeus.
2. I know that there is a link between plant groups and the environment they grow in.
3. I know how to classify plants and animals based on their characteristics.
4. I know that microorganism are very tiny living things that cannot be seen by the naked eye.

HIERARCHY OF BIOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION

KINGDOM
PHYLUM
CLASS
ORDER
FAMILY
GENUS
SPECIES

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vertebrate – an animal with a backbone.

microorganism - living things that are too small to be seen with the naked eye.

bacteria - small organisms, or living things, that can be found in all natural environments. They are made of a single cell.

dichotomous - dividing into two parts or two groups.

invertebrate – an animal without a backbone.

taxonomy - the science of naming and classifying (organising) organisms.

characteristics - the distinguishing features of an organism. These are the details of the behaviour or appearance of an organism.

classification - is putting things into groups. Living things can be divided into these groups or 'classified' by looking at similarities and differences between the way they look and behave.