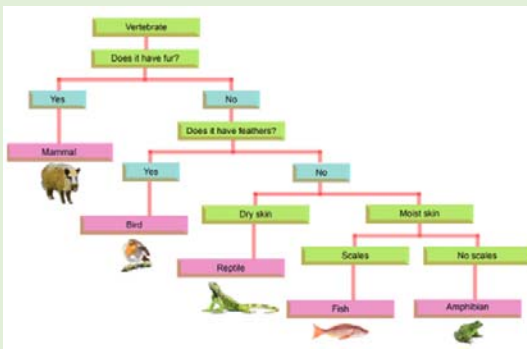


What should I already know?

- Animals can be grouped into carnivores, herbivores and omnivores. They can also be grouped into vertebrates and invertebrates.
- Organisms can be classified and we can use a classification key to identify them.
- Examples of habitats (including microhabitats) and the organisms that can be found there.
- Living things depend on each other to survive.
- How environments are changing.
- The relationships between predators and prey.
- Food chains demonstrate the direction in which energy travels.
- How organisms have adapted and evolved over time.

What will I know by the end of the unit?

- 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. Use a classification key.



The Linnaean system, named after Carl Linnaeus, has different levels where the number of living things in each group gets smaller and smaller, until there will just be one type of animal in the species group.



Assessment – What expected looks like

I can explain what a classification system is and why classification is used. I understand how to group animals and plants according to certain observable characteristics or similarities and differences and that the broad groups can be subdivided. I can confidently use classification systems or keys to help me to identify animals or plants common to their immediate environment. To enable me to do this I can identify and explain some of the specific characteristics used to classify plants and animals and I can explain why this is necessary. I am aware of and recognize the work of some significant scientist in this field such as Carl Linnaeus.

Vocabulary

micro organism	Micro-organisms are tiny. They are so small they can only be seen with a microscope.
vertebrates	A vertebrate animal is one that has a backbone.
invertebrates	An invertebrate animal does not have a backbone and 97% of creatures belong to this group.
species	This is the grouping together of similar types of plants, animals and other organisms that can reproduce with each other.
fungi	Fungi are a classification or group of living organisms. This means they are not animals, plants, or bacteria.
monera	The whole organism is made up of just one cell. This cell is more basic than cells of other organisms.
bacteria	Bacteria are tiny little organisms that are everywhere around us.
prolosta	Protists are not animals, plants, fungi, or bacteria. Many protists are so small that people can see them only through a microscope.
algae	Algae is a single or multi-cellular organism that has no roots, stems or leaves and is often found in water.
Classification key	A system which divides things into groups or types

Sticky Knowledge

- The largest vertebrate is the blue whale, which can grow to 25m long and weighs 140,000kg.
- The smallest vertebrate is thought to be a tiny frog called the Paedophryne amauensis. It only grows to about 8mm in length.
- Vertebrates tend to be much more intelligent than invertebrates.
- Vertebrate animals can be either warm or cold-blooded. A cold-blooded animal cannot maintain a constant body temperature. The temperature of their body is determined by the outside surroundings.
- An invertebrate is an animal that does not have a backbone. 97% of all animal species are invertebrates.
- Frogs can breathe through their skin.
- There are a wide variety of interesting ocean animals that are invertebrates. These include sponges, corals, jellyfish, anemones, and starfish.

