

What should I already know?

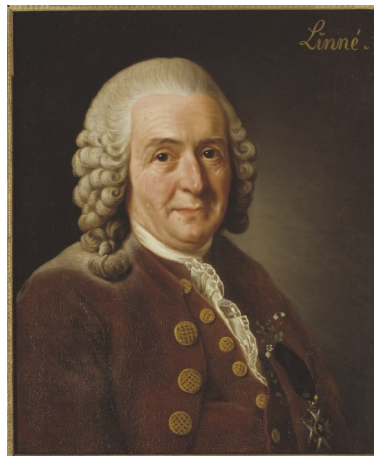
- Living things are grouped in different ways.
- Classification keys can help to group, identify and name a variety of living things.
- Environments can change; this can impact on the animals and plants who live there

Scientific Skills and Enquiry

- Use classification systems and keys to sort animals and plants in their immediate environment.
- Research unfamiliar plants and animals and decide where they belong in the classification system.
- Record data in an increasingly complex way – scatter diagrams, pie charts, classification keys
- Report and present findings from investigations, drawing conclusions about causal relationships

What should I know by the end?

- Carl Linnaeus created a classification system which is still used today by taxonomists.
- Living things can be sorted using: kingdom, phylum, class, order, class, genus, species.
- Vertebrates can be classified into birds, mammal, fish, amphibians and reptiles.
- Invertebrates can be classified into arthropods, molluscs, annelids, coelentarata.
- How to classify plants based on observable features and specific characteristics.
- Discuss the classification micro-organisms based on specific features.



Carl Linnaeus, a Swedish botanist, was responsible for the modern system of classifying animals and plants.

Vocabulary

- Classification** – a system of categorising living things
- Taxonomists** – people who work on classification
- Vertebrates** – animals with a brain and a segmented spinal column
- Invertebrates** – animals without a spinal column
- Phylum** – a level of classification in animals below kingdom and above class
- Genus** – another level of classification below family and above species
- Species** – a group of animals that can reproduce with one another
- Arthropods** – an invertebrate animal that is either an insect, myriapod, spider or crustacean
- Mollusc** – typically an animal with a shell
- Annelid** – an animal with an elongated body divided into ring like segments
- Coelentarata** – coral anemones and jellies
- Micro-organisms** – a single cell organism that can only be seen through a microscope
- Organism** – An individual living thing

An example of a classification diagram

Classification of Animals

