



## St Bernadette's Catholic Primary School -Sycamore Class

### Living Things and their Habitats

## Gospel Value Stewardship

### What I should know already-

Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways. (Y4 - Living things and their habitats) • Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment. (Y4 - Living things and their habitats) • Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird. (Y5 - Living things and their habitats) • Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals. (Y5 - Living things and their habitats)

### Key Knowledge

- Living things can be formally grouped according to characteristics. Plants and animals are two main groups but there are other living things that do not fit into these groups e.g. micro-organisms such as bacteria and yeast, and toadstools and mushrooms. Plants can make their own food whereas animals cannot.
- Animals can be divided into two main groups: those that have backbones (vertebrates); and those that do not (invertebrates). Vertebrates can be divided into five small groups: fish; amphibians; reptiles; birds; and mammals. Each group has common characteristics. Invertebrates can be divided into a number of groups, including insects, spiders, snails and worms.
- Plants can be divided broadly into two main groups: flowering plants; and non-flowering plants.
- Vertebrates, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals, invertebrates, insects, spiders, snails, worms, flowering, non-flowering

### Key Vocabulary

**Classify-** To sort things into different groups.

**Key-** A key is a series of questions about the characteristics of living things. A key is used to identify a living thing or decide which group it belongs to by answering 'yes' or 'no' questions.

**Characteristics-** Special qualities or appearances that make an individual or group of things different to others.

**Species-** A group of animals that can reproduce to produce fertile offspring.

**Microorganism-** An organism that only can be seen under a microscope e.g. bacteria, mould and yeast.

**Bacteria-** A single-celled microorganism.

Linnaeus's System of Classification  
Includes seven levels, or taxon or taxonomic category.

From smallest to largest-

Kingdom

Phylum

Class

Order

Family

Genus

Species

