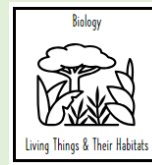


# Biology

## Living Things and their Habitats



Year 5/6 – Spring

### What should I already know?

Living things can be grouped in a variety of ways.

Classification keys can be used to group, identify and name a variety of living things.

### What will I learn?

Living things can be classified into broad groups based on their observable characteristics.

Plants, animals and microorganisms can be classified based on similarities or differences.

The role of a taxonomist in scientific research and how Carl Linnaeus work influenced generations of biologists.

### Tier 3 Vocabulary

Classify

Characteristics

Microorganism

Taxonomy / Taxonomist

### Carl Linnaeus

(1707 - 1778)



Carolus Linnaeus (known as Carl) was a Swedish scientist who devised a new way of classifying living things into groups. This method became known as the Linnaean System, or taxonomy.

### Did You Know...?

Taxonomy is the name given to the science of naming, describing and classifying living things.



### Types of Enquiry

Observing changes over time

Pattern seeking

Identifying groups & classifying

Comparative and Fair testing

Research

#### Vertebrate Groups

Mammal	Bird	Reptile	Amphibian	Fish
warm-blooded fur or hair give birth to live young produce milk	warm-blooded feathers lay eggs beak and wings	cold-blooded scales or scutes usually lay eggs	cold-blooded moist or slimy skin often undergo metamorphosis	cold-blooded live in water scales and fins gills

#### Some Invertebrate Groups

Arthropod	Annelid	Mollusc	Echinoderm
segmented legs include insects, crustaceans and arachnids	segmented bodies no legs include earthworms and leeches	segmented bodies no legs include slugs and octopuses	live in salt water tube feet include sea stars and sea urchins

### Working Scientifically Skills

### How will I be a scientist?

#### Plan

Classify plants, animals and microorganisms into broad groups

Plan two comparative tests

#### Do

Sort living things into a variety of groups based on their characteristics

Set up a comparative test and decide which variable to change

#### Record

Record changes over time  
Record results of the change in variable

#### Review

Present findings to peers through discussions or by presenting recorded data