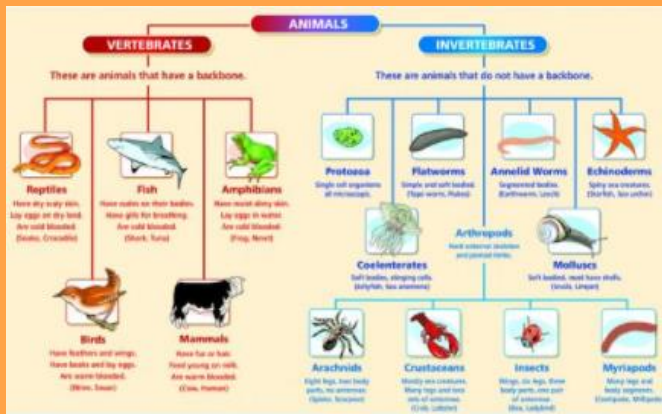


# SCIENCE UNIT

## LIVING THINGS AND THEIR HABITATS

### CLASSIFICATION

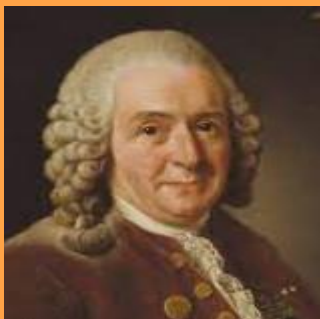


### CORE LEARNING OF THIS UNIT:

- To 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.
- To give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.
- Living things can be grouped into micro-organisms, plants and animals.
- Vertebrates can be grouped as fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.
- Invertebrates can be grouped as snails and slugs, worms, spiders and insects.
- Plants can be grouped as flowering plants (incl. trees and grasses) and non-flowering plants (such as ferns and mosses).

### WORKING SCIENTIFICALLY

- Use classification systems and keys.
- Identifying [grouping and classifying] some animals and plants in the immediate environment.
- Research unfamiliar animals & plants from a broad range of other habitats & decide where they belong in the classification system [grouping and classifying].

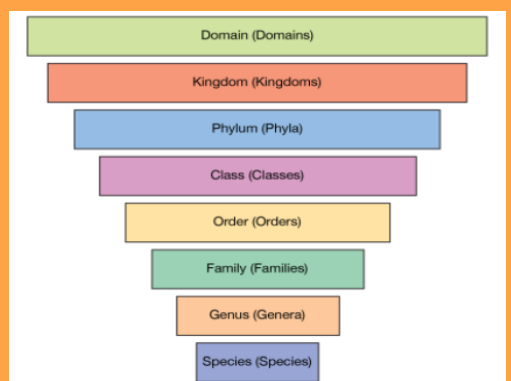


### PRIOR LEARNING:

Year 2 -Living Things and their habitats (Wind in the Willows)  
Year 4- Living Things and their Habitats (Hunted)

### KEY VOCABULARY

<b>Classification</b>	grouping something according to shared qualities or characteristics.
<b>Amphibian</b>	cold-blooded vertebrates that don't have scales.
<b>Microorganisms</b>	Organisms (living thing) that are incredible small including bacteria, fungi and viruses.
<b>Fungus</b>	A living organism (yeasts, moulds and mushrooms) that are a separate kingdom of living things.
<b>Vertebrate</b>	An animal with a backbone
<b>Invertebrate</b>	An animal without a backbone.
<b>Mollusc</b>	an invertebrate which includes snails, slugs, mussels and octopuses, that have a soft unsegmented body and often a shell.
<b>Taxonomy</b>	The science of naming, describing and classifying organisms: plants, animals and microorganisms.
<b>Mammals</b>	A warm-blooded vertebrate with hair that feed their young with milk.
<b>Reptiles</b>	A vertebrate with dry scaly skin that typically lay soft-shelled eggs on land.
<b>Arachnid</b>	a group of arthropods that include spiders, ticks, mites, scorpions and harvestmen.
<b>Crustacean</b>	a group of marine life that includes crabs, lobsters, and shrimp.



### SIGNIFICANT PEOPLE

Carolus Linnaeus was a Swedish naturalist. He created two scientific systems: the system for classifying plants and animals and the system for naming all living things. His method is still used today.