



Living Things and Their Habitats

Y3/4 objectives

Y5/6 objectives

Scientist: Carl Linnaeus 1707-1778

Carl Linnaeus

Describe the differences in the **life cycles** of a mammal, an **amphibian**, an **insect** and a **bird**.

Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways

Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals

Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment

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

Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things.

Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics. Create a **classification key**.

Construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey.

Carolus Linnaeus was a Swedish scientist who devised a new way of classifying living things into groups. Linnaeus proposed that the whole of nature could be classified into three kingdoms: plants, animals and minerals. Each kingdom was then split into progressively smaller groups or levels. For example, Linnaeus placed the animal kingdom into six initial groups: mammals, birds, amphibians, fish, insects and worms.



Questions

- 1) What is a life cycle?
- 2) Put this life cycle in order. (egg, butterfly, caterpillar, cocoon)
- 3) Share an example of a flowering and a non-flowering plant.
- 4) What are the seven life processes-MRS NERG (revisit Y3/4)
- 5) How can we group animals?
- 6) What is a vertebrate?
- 7) What is a classification key?
- 8) Which two animal groups lay eggs in the water?
- 9) Name the five animal groups. M____ A____ F____ B____ R____.
- 10) Name some pollinators.

Scientific Terminology

Amphibian- a cold-blooded vertebrate that is able to live both on land and in water.

Characteristics- a feature or quality belonging typically to a person, place, or thing and serving to identify them.

Classification key- a tool used to group and identify living things (or other objects) by asking a series of yes/no questions about their characteristics

Classify- arrange (a group of people or things) in classes or categories according to shared qualities or characteristics.

Life cycle- is the different stages of life for a living thing.

Microrganism- are so small they can only be seen with a microscope. Examples are bacteria, fungi (like yeasts and molds), algae, and even some viruses.

Reproduction- is the process in which living things create offspring (children or babies). Offspring will have DNA from their parents and have similar characteristics.

