Living Things and their Habitats

Pupils will learn

- To describe how living things are classified into broader groups.
- To record and investigate the observable characteristics of animals.
- To understand what microorganisms are.
- To give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on their characteristics.
- To know about the life and works of Carl Linnaeus.
- To create branching keys.

Important facts

- Links to prior learning:
  - Living things and their habitats (Yr2,4,5)
  - Amazon (Yr5)
- **Carl Linnaeus** - the father of classification. He was responsible for the classification that is in use today. He created the first 5 groups of classification.
- There are 7 groups of classification:
  - Kingdom
  - Phylum
  - Class
  - Order
  - Family
  - Genus
  - Species
- There are 6 basic groups for animals:
  - Mammal
  - Bird
  - Amphibian
  - Fish
  - Reptile
  - Invertebrates
- **Microorganisms** - are often single-celled or unicellular organisms. There are 7 different types of microorganisms, these include: bacteria, archaea, protozoa, algae, fungi, viruses and animal parasites

Local Links

- The Norfolk Broads
- Local Parks and rivers
- Go and explore the different areas to find out about the local wildlife.
- Explore a local wildlife conservation area.

Home Learning Ideas

- Create a bug hotel.
- Design a habitat box.
- Write a fact sheet about your favourite animal.
- Invent your own animal and write a story about it.

Books to read at home

- Beetle Boy
- Living things and non-living things
- Tree of Life

Inquiry Questions

- How would you classify a new animal?
- Have we discovered any new living things since you were born?

Further Information

Domain	Bacteria	Archaea	Eukarya			
Kingdom	Bacteria	Archaea	Protista	Fungi	Plantae	Animalia
Example						
Characteristics	Bacteria are simple unicellular organisms.	Archaea are simple unicellular organisms that often live in extreme environments.	Protists are unicellular and are more complex than bacteria or archaea.	Fungi are unicellular or multicellular and absorb food.	Plants are multicellular and make their own food.	Animals are multicellular and take in their food.

Key Vocabulary			
Animalia	The basic group of living things, usually made up of animals.	**Annelid**	Segmented worms with no legs and no hard skeleton.
Bacteria	This is a microscopic living organism, that can be found everywhere. They can be dangerous or beneficial.	**Class**	A rank in the system of classification.
Classification Key	A chart that helps you to find out information using yes or no questions.	**Domain**	A rank in the system of classification.
Family	A rank in the system of classification. Divided into subfamilies like; bovine, canine etc.	**Fungi**	Fungi are a kind of living organism like: yeasts, moulds and mushrooms.**i**
Genus	A rank of classification.	**Multicellular**	An organism that has many cells.
Observable Characteristics	These include behaviour, biochemical properties, colour, shape, and size.	**Phylum**	A rank of classification.
Plantae	A group of classification for plants and algae.	**Species**	A group consisting of living things with similar genes.
Taxonomy	A branch of science concerned with classification.	**Unicellular**	A one celled organism.
Compile	Assembling information from other sources.	**Diagram**	A simplified drawing showing the workings of something.
Perceive	Become aware of something.	**Precision**	Being accurate and correct.

* Words in grey are Tier 2 (non-topic specific) vocabulary