

Year: 6
 Term: Summer 2
 Topic: Biology - Living things and their habitats

Grouping animals

We can group animals into different groups based on their characteristics:

fish, mammals, reptiles, amphibians, birds

We can also group animals based on their diet:

omnivores, herbivores, carnivores

We can also group animals based on their bone structure.

vertebrates, invertebrates

Grouping plants

We can group plants based on how they disperse their seeds:

wind, explosion, animals, water

We can group plants on whether they grow a flower:

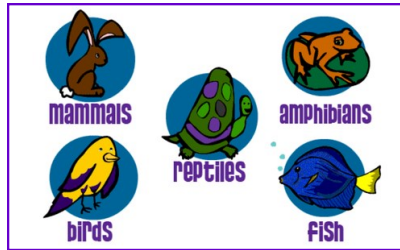
flowering or non-flowering

Grouping microorganisms

Microorganisms are very small living things.

We can easily classify microorganism into five groups:

viruses, bacteria, fungi, algae, protozoa



Carolus Linnaeus (also known as Carl Linnaeus) was a scientist who developed a detailed way to classify all living things known as a taxonomy. His taxonomy helps us to determine what each living thing is.



Glossary
 classify

vertebrate

invertebrate

exoskeleton

vascular

non-vascular

taxonomy

To arrange a group of people or things in classes or categories according to shared qualities or characteristics.

An animal that has a backbone.

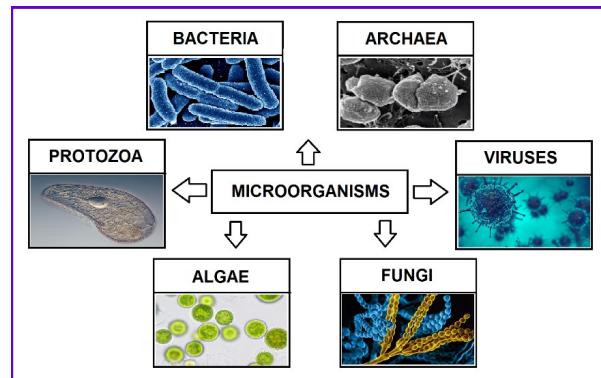
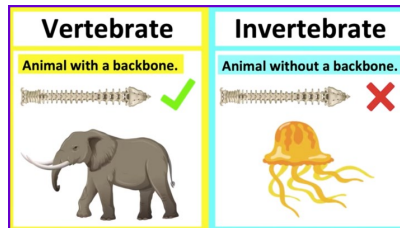
An animal without a backbone.

A rigid external covering for the body in some invertebrate animals.

Plants that use roots and stems to take in water and nutrients.

Plants that do not use roots and stems to take in water and nutrients.

The scientific process of grouping or classifying living organisms.



Classification keys usually have statements or questions that describe some of the features or characteristics. You have to answer either yes or no. Your answer will then take you to another question or statement OR the type of living thing.

