

What have I previously learned?

- Y4- recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways.
- explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment.
- Y5- describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird.
- describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.

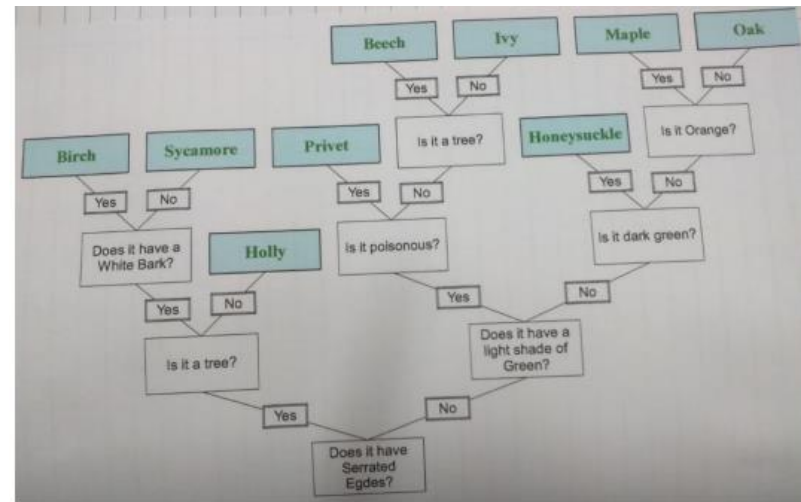
Sticky Knowledge:

- Living things can be formally grouped according to characteristics
- Plants and animals are two main groups but there are other living things that do not fit into these groups eg. micro-organisms such as bacteria and yeast, and toadstools and mushrooms
- Animals can be divided into two main groups - those that have backbones (vertebrates) and those that do not (invertebrates).
- Vertebrates can be divided into five small groups - fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. Each group has common characteristics.
- Invertebrates can be divided into a number of groups including insects, spiders, snails and worms.
- Plants can be divided broadly into two main groups - flowering plants and non-flowering plants.

Vocabulary - Goldilocks words

Word	Definition
Characteristic	A feature or quality belonging typically to a person, place, or thing and serving to identify them
Classification	To put something into a category according to its features or characteristics.
Vertebrates/ invertebrates	A vertebrate animal is one that has a backbone. An invertebrate animal does not have a backbone and 97% of creatures belong to this group.
Species	A group of living things that can reproduce with each other.
Micro-organism	A microscopic organism, such as a bacterium, virus, or fungus. They are so small a microscope is needed to see them.
Bacteria	Bacteria are tiny little organisms, often made of only one cell, that are everywhere around us.

Prompts to help me in my learning:



Useful links

[What is classification? - BBC Bitesize](#)

