



Year Five & Six		Topic: Classification		Term: Spring 1	
Building on Prior Knowledge			Future learning		Key vocabulary
Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways. (Y4 - Living things and their habitats) Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment. (Y4 - Living things and their habitats) Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird. (Y5 - Living things and their habitats) Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals. (Y5 - Living things and their habitats)			Differences between species. (KS3)		Vertebrates, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals, invertebrates, insects, spiders, snails, worms, flowering, non-flowering
Knowledge			Working Scientifically		
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. Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.			Use secondary sources to learn about the formal classification system devised by Carl Linnaeus and why it is important. Observation to identify characteristics shared by the animals in a group. Research the characteristics of animals that belong to a group. Use information about the characteristics of an unknown animal or plant to assign it to a group. Classify plants and animals, presenting this in a range of ways e.g. Venn diagrams, Carroll diagrams and keys. Create an imaginary animal which has features from one or more groups.		
Key Learning					
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 e.g. micro-organisms such as bacteria and yeast, and toadstools and mushrooms. Plants can make their own food whereas animals cannot. 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.					