

# Bomere and the XI Towns Federation Knowledge Organiser—Science

Topic:- Science—Classification and habitats

Class/Year Groups: Year 3 and 4

Term: Summer

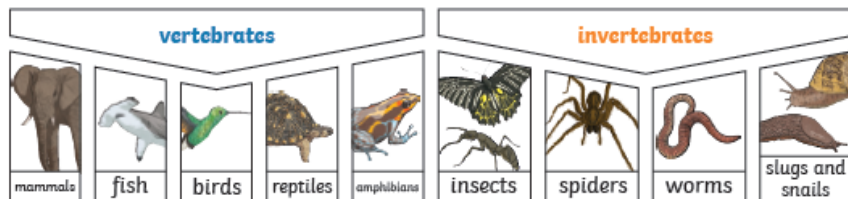
What you already know?

Pupils will have come across the names of invertebrate classes but not of invertebrate or plant classes

What you will learn:

Animals can be grouped in lots of different ways based upon their characteristics.

Plants can be sorted into many different groups. For example:

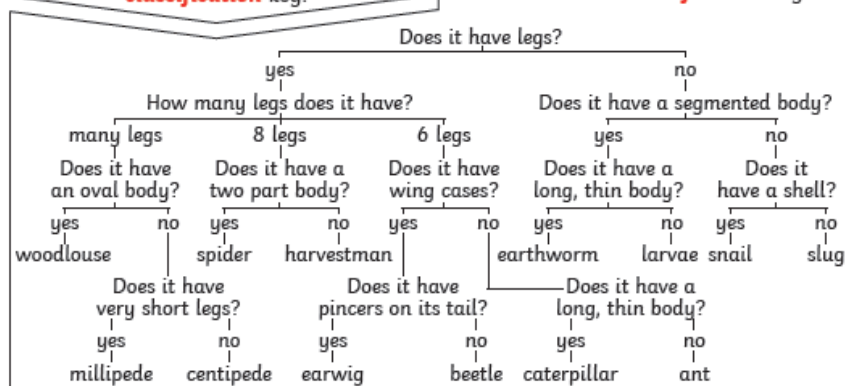


**Vertebrates** can be separated into five broad groups.

You can use **classification** keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things. Here is an example of a **classification** key:

You could sort **invertebrates** you might see around school in different ways, such as in this example. The vast majority of living things on the planet are **invertebrates**.

## Invertebrate Classification Key



## Vocabulary

**Classification** This is where plants or animals are placed into groups according to their similarities.

**Characteristics** The distinguishing features or qualities that are specific to a species.

**Specimen** A particular plant or animal that scientists study to find out about its species.

**Vertebrate** Animals with a backbone.

**invertebrates** Animals without a backbone.



## National Curriculum Objectives:

- recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways (plants: trees, grasses, flowers, ferns and mosses, vertebrates: fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals. Invertebrates: snails and slugs, worms, spiders, and insects)
- explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment
- recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things.

