

Living things and their habitats

Significant Scientist

Gerald Durrell



Gerald Durrell (1925 – 1995) was a conservationist who worked hard to save Madagascar's unique plants and animals.

Carl Linnaeus



Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778) was a botanist, zoologist and physician. He's most famous for simplifying the naming system scientists use to describe the millions of species on Earth.



cat



cat skeleton and backbone



snake



snake skeleton and backbone



Turtle



Turtle skeleton and backbone



bat



bat skeleton and backbone



prawn



jellyfish



snail



sea urchin



earthworm



spider



cockroach



squid



starfish



fly

Key Knowledge

All living things, which can also be called organisms, have to do certain things to stay alive. These are called the life processes.

Living things can be grouped according to different criteria — where they live, what type of organism they are, what features they have. E.g., a camel can belong in a group of vertebrates, a group of animals that live in the desert.

We can also use classification keys (a series of questions with yes/no answers) to help us work out what an animal might be. We look at the observable features of the living creature and its habitat to help answer these questions.

Animals can be classified in the following ways:

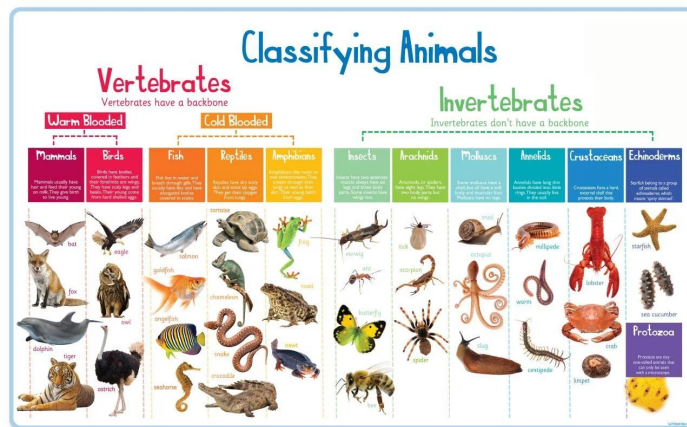
- mammals/birds/fish/amphibians/reptiles
- herbivore/carnivore/omnivore
- vertebrate/invertebrate

Working Scientifically Skills

Identifying and classifying.

Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions.

Oral and written explanations.



Key Vocabulary

vertebrates	Animals with a backbone
invertebrates	Animals without a backbone
classification	Dividing living things into groups
classification key	A set of questions that helps us to group things

Enquiry Skills

Research

Pattern seeking

Observing closely

ANIMAL CLASSIFICATION

