Preston Primary School Knowledge Organiser

Communication | Critical-Thinking
Collaboration | Creativity

Topic: Science – Why are living things classified?	Term: Summer 2	Year: 5/6	Duration: 6 Lessons

The Powerful Knowledge we will take away from this Learning Enquiry (what I will be learning):

Question: Why are living things classified?

- I will be able to explain why living things are classified.
- I will be able to give reasons for classifying groups of living things based on their characteristics.
- I will be able to make a key to classify plants.
- I will be able to identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.

What I already know:

- In Unit 3, all children learned about parts of a plant and their functions.
- Earlier this year, we learned about life cycles of different living things and how reproduction happens in different living things.

Our Key Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning
Classification	The arrangement of organisms into orderly groups based on their similarities and presumed evolutionary relationships.
Algae	A single or multi-cellular organism that has no roots, stems, or leaves and is often found in water.
Bacteria	Tiny little organisms that are everywhere around us.
Fungi	A classification or group of living organisms. This means they are not animals, plants, or bacteria.
Invertebrate	An invertebrate animal does not have a backbone and 97% of creatures belong to this group.
Micro-organism	An organism which is microscopic, making it too small to be seen by the human eye.
Organism	An individual animal, plant, or single-celled life form.
Species	A group of closely related organisms that are very similar to each other and are usually capable of producing offspring.
Taxonomy	The science of naming, identifying, and classifying organisms.
Vertebrate	A vertebrate animal is one that has a backbone.

Classification of Plants:
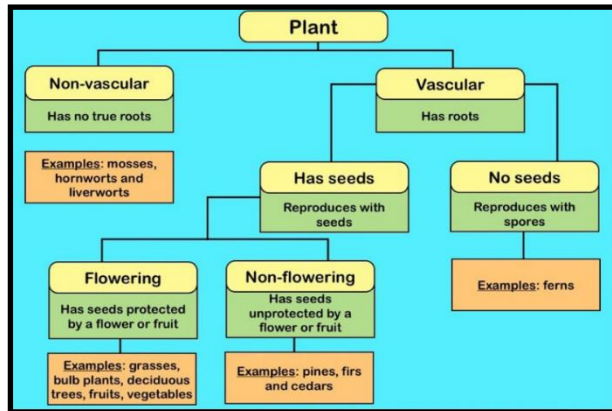
Classification of Animals:
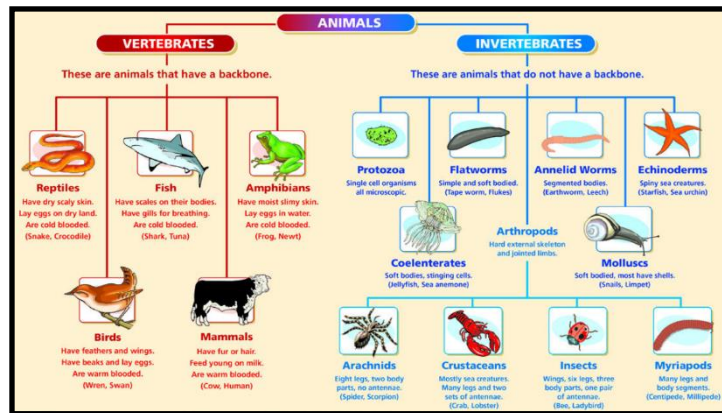
Seven Levels of Classification:

Kingdom - Five widely accepted kingdoms for classification: monera, protists, fungi, plants, and animals.

Phylum - Divisions based on shared physical characteristics among organisms.

Class - Classes are based on very important and more detailed similarities.

Order - Orders are based on characteristics listed on a taxonomy key.

Family - Groups of organisms that share certain adoptive traits. They have a common ancestry.

Genus - A way to describe the generic name for an organism.

Species - Species is the specific name given to a living organism.

Famous scientists:

Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778)- The video outlines the work of Carl Linnaeus. https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/science-ks2-the-work-of-carl-linnaeus/zhnjf4j

Evelyn Cheesman (1881 – 1969) The following video outlines the work of Evelyn Cheesman - http://www.nhm.ac.uk/nature-online/science-of-natural-history/biographies/evelyn-cheesman/index.html

Sir Hans Sloane (1660 – 1753) The following video outlines the work of Sir Hans Sloane - http://www.nhm.ac.uk/nature-online/science-of-natural-history/biographies/hans-sloane/index.html

Gilbert White (1720 – 1793) – Some information about Gilbert White can be found on https://gilbertwhiteshouse.org.uk/Gilbert-White/