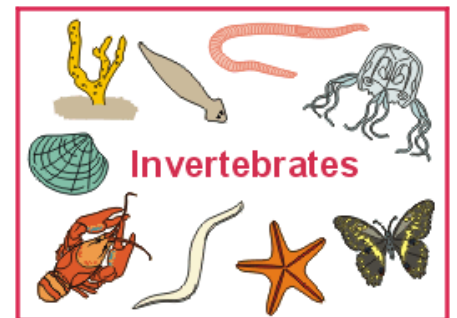


Kingfisher Science Knowledge Organiser Term 5

Living Things



Key Objectives

- To explain how living things can be classified and how a simple key helps identify them.
- To identify invertebrates with a simple key.
- To recognise that environments change.
- To understand some of the human impacts on specific habitats.
- To be able to classify the five vertebrate groups based on physical features.
- To be able to classify plants as flowering or non-flowering.
- To devise and use a key to identify common trees from their leaves.

Key Vocabulary

classify	To group things so that they can be identified.
key	A series of questions that helps identify or classify things.
organism	A living thing, animal or plant.
habitat	A place where something lives.
invertebrate	An animal without a backbone.
vertebrate	An animal with a backbone.
insect	An animal with six legs.
mammal	An animal that gives birth to live young.
bird	An animal that flies and has an internal skeleton.
amphibian	An animal with an internal skeleton that lives both in and out of water.
reptile	An animal with an internal skeleton that lays eggs but lives on land.
fish	An animal with an internal skeleton that lives in water and has gills.
flowering plant	One that produces pollen and seeds.

Sticky Facts

- Fish, reptiles and amphibians are cold-blooded.
 - Mammals and birds are warm-blooded.
- Non-flowering plants include plants such as conifers, ferns and mosses.
- Flowering plants include all other plants, including most trees, grasses and shrubs. They produce flowers, which produce pollen.