How can we classify different plants and animals?

St. Peter's CE Primary Academy

Key scientist - Roger Arliner Young

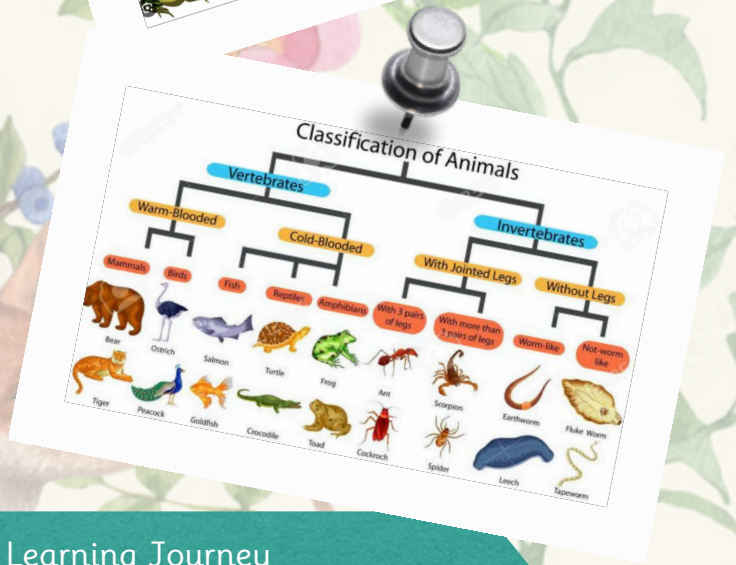
She was the first African-American woman to earn a Ph.D. in zoology, and her research on how salt affects the cells of marine animals helped scientists understand and classify different types of sea creatures.

Key learning

- recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways
- explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment

Working scientifically concepts

- Asking and exploring questions
- Recording data
- Observing and measuring



Alive (Structure and Function) - Our Learning Journey

Year 1
- Animal body parts & types of animals
- Identifying trees and plants

Year 2
- Observing how plants grow

Year 4
- The digestive system
- Classifying living things

Year 5
- How humans change while they grow

Year 6
- Circulatory system
- Classifying plants and animals

Key vocabulary

adapted	changed to suit an environment
amphibian	Animals that live both on land and in water during different stages of their life.
bird	An animal that has feathers, wings and a beak
characteristic	a feature or quality which belongs to a species and can be used to identify them
classify	to arrange things in classes or groups according to shared qualities or characteristics
classification key	A series of questions to help identify a species
fish	Animals that live in water, have gills and find, lay eggs and usually have scales.
invetebrate	an animal without a backbone, or spine
mammal	An animal which births live young and has hair or fur on its skin.
reptile	Animals with scaly skin that lay eggs and often live on land.
species	a grouping of animals with similar characteristics
vertebrate	an animal with a backbone, or spine

Ethics

Is it fair for scientists to keep living things in captivity in order to research them?