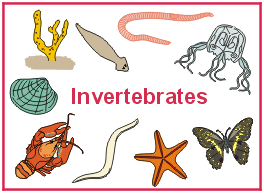
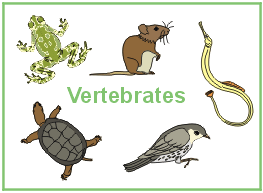
**Oaks Science Knowledge Organiser Term 5**

**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 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 with a backbone. |
| **vertebrate** | An animal without 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.