

# LKS2 Science Knowledge Organiser: Living Things and their Habitats - Classification

## 3 BIG IDEAS

### Curiosity

- I can explore different habitats.
- I can research different habitats.
- I can explore and classify pond plants.

### Investigation

- I can investigate and identify ways to classify animals.
- I can investigate how to create classification keys.

### Explanation

- I know and can explain how animal classification works.
- I know and can explain how to create a classification key.
- I know what adaptation means.
- I know and can explain how different species have adapted to their environments.

## VOCABULARY

**Habitat** - the home of an animal or plant

**Adaptation** - a change to suit an environment

**Classification** - to arrange things in classes or groups according to shared qualities or characteristics

**Classification key** - a series of questions that help to identify a species

**Organism** - any living thing

**Forest** - a large area filled with many trees

**Desert** - areas with a shortage of moisture available for plants

**Ocean** - a huge body of salt water

**Tundra** - a large, barren region with no trees

**Grassland** - an area containing grass

**Savanna** - flat grassland with scattered trees/shrubs

**Emergent** - coming into being

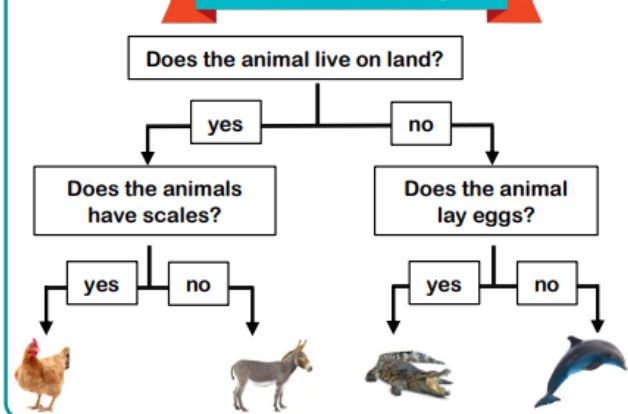
**Camouflage** - a way of blending or hiding in your surroundings

**Species** - a grouping, or kinds of animals with similar characteristics

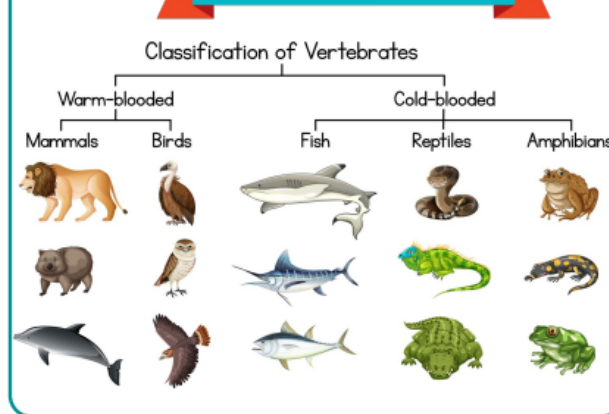
**Sub-group** - a group within a larger group

**Ecosystem** - a community of living things

## Classification Keys

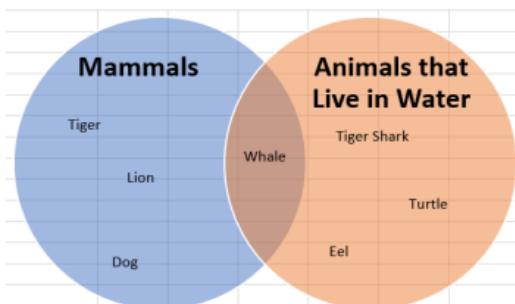


## Classification

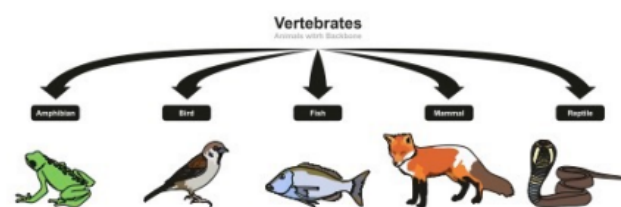


## Venn Diagrams

Animals can be sorted, or classified, in a number of different ways. A 'branched' diagram or a venn diagram, like those shown below, are just two examples.



## What is a Classification Key?



A classification key is a series of questions that determine an organism's physical characteristics. **When you answer one question, it either branches off to another question or identifies the organism.** Ultimately, they help to identify an unknown organism, or work out how to categorise groups of similar organisms.

