

Classification Groups

What do you know?

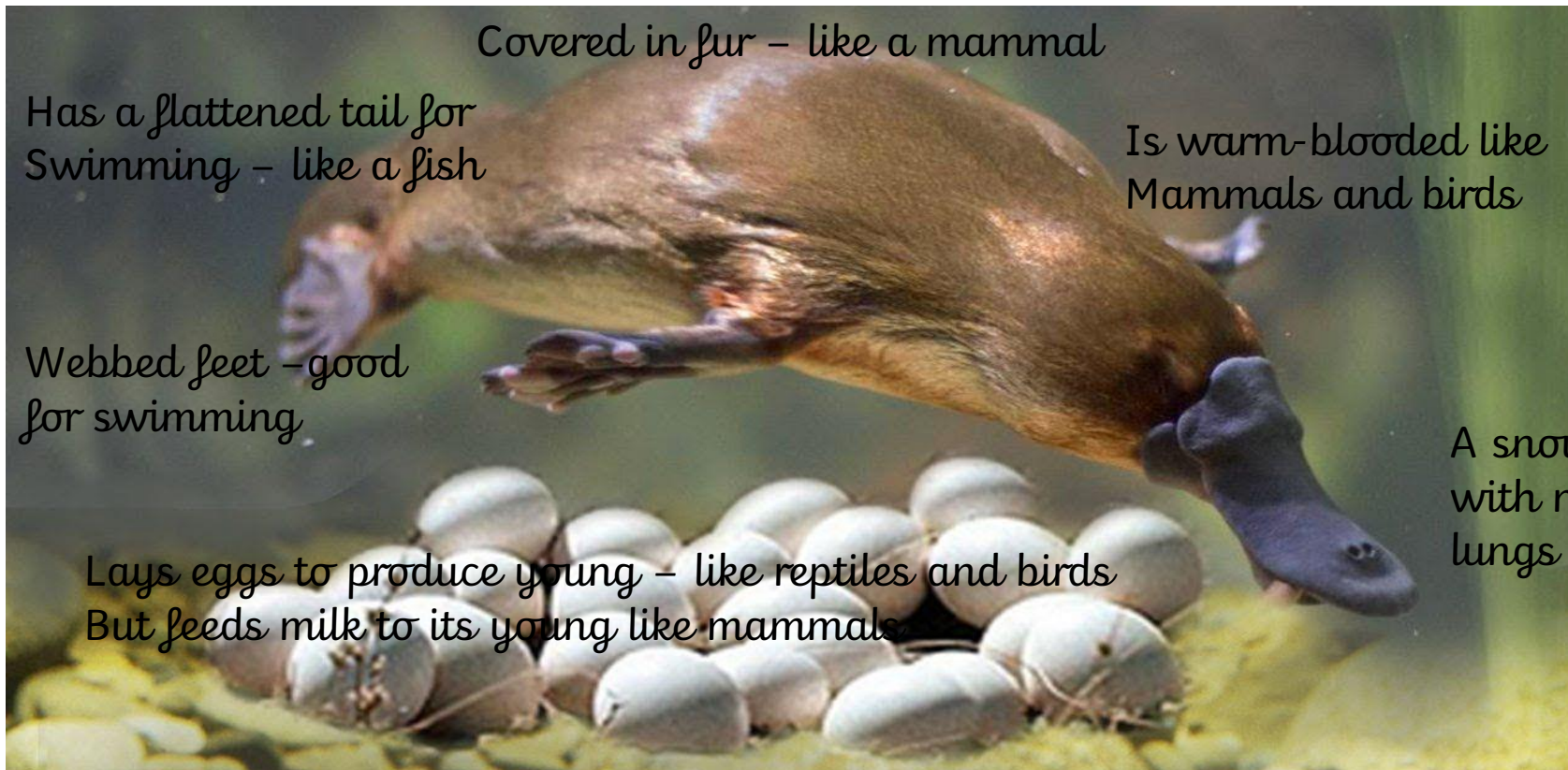
- *Living things can be grouped according to their features.
- *All living things can be grouped into Five Kingdoms: Animals, Plants, Fungi, Bacteria and Protista
- *Each Kingdom can be split further- Animals, depending on whether they have a backbone or not: Vertebrates (have a backbone) and Invertebrates (no backbone) and Plants depending on observable features: Flowering Plants, Conifers, Algae, Liverworts and Mosses, Ferns and Horsetails
- *These groups can continue to be split into 'Classes' depending on other features:
Invertebrate Classes: Insects, Arachnids, Myriapods, Crustaceans, Molluscs, Annelids.
Vertebrate Classes: Mammals, Birds, Reptiles, Amphibians and Fish

These classes can continue to be divided until we have only one type of living thing in the group!

This system of classification was first devised by a scientist called Carl Linnaeus in the 1700s and continues to be used and developed today

Thursday 11th February 2021

But what if there is a living organism which doesn't fit into a particular group?



Covered in fur – like a mammal

Has a flattened tail for
Swimming – like a fish

Is warm-blooded like
Mammals and birds

Webbed feet – good
for swimming

Lays eggs to produce young – like reptiles and birds
But feeds milk to its young like mammals

How would you
classify this?

A snout the shape of a duck's bill
with nostrils on top to breathe air into
lungs



This animal is called a (Duck –Billed) Platypus
It is classified as an egg-laying mammal!

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To use knowledge of animal classification groups to create a creature adapted to a chosen environment



Success Criteria

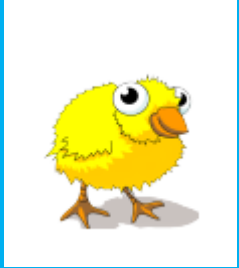
I know the animal classification groups.

I can explain some of the features of the animals in each group.

I can identify the creatures within these groups.

I can create my own creature which is made up of different classification groups.

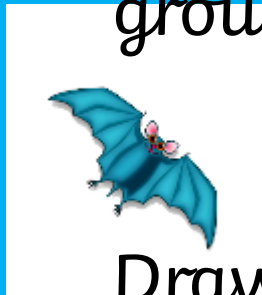
I can label the features of my creature and create a mini-report on it.



You are going to create your own creature based on the classification groups.



Try to be as imaginative as possible and include most of the groups.



Draw your creature, label it with the classification group names. Your information on your creature should contain:

Habitat

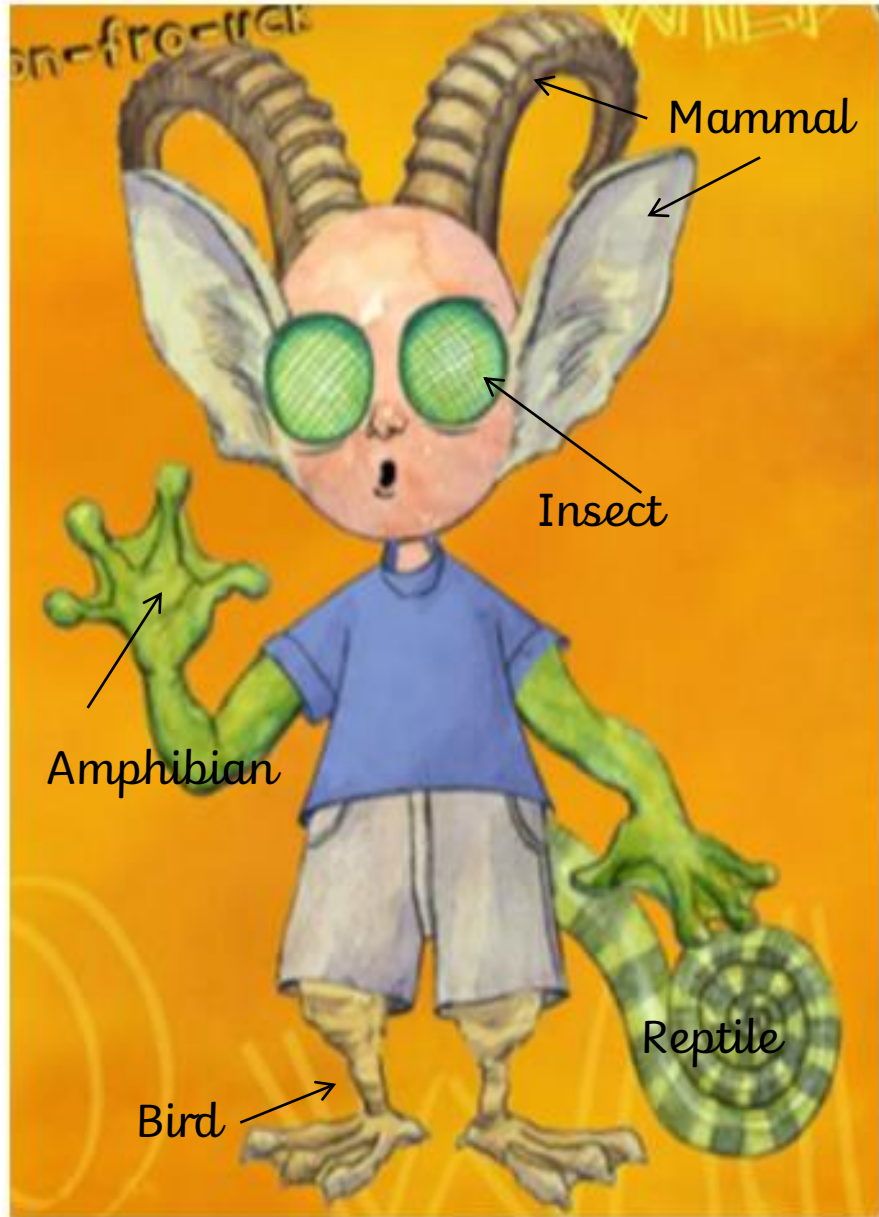
What it eats

How does it give birth?

Warm-blooded or cold-blooded?



Take a look at the example on the next slide for ideas!



Name: Ibefrotor

Habitat: African Rainforest

Blood: Warm-blooded like mammals and birds

Reproduction: Gives birth to live young like a mammal

Features:

Ibex horns - Your Ibex horns can grow up to three feet long. Unlike antlers, which are shed every year, you get to keep your Ibex horns for life.

Fennec fox ears - Fennec foxes are the smallest of all canines but have the largest ears for their size. Your Fennec fox ears not only help you hear better, they'll help you get rid of extra body heat to keep cool in the hot African Jungle.

Monarch butterfly compound eyes - Imagine wearing more than one pair of glasses. Your monarch butterfly compound eyes have hundreds of individual lenses called ommatidia. They help give you a wider range of vision, like insects.

Giant tree frog arms - Your sticky fingers are actually giant tree frog toe pads. They help you cling to trees and climb vertically anywhere you want.

Pintail duck legs - Your pintail duck webbed feet help you move gracefully on the water. Plus, they help you dive and swim deep underwater to find food.

Green Tree Monitor tail - With your long, flexible Green Tree Monitor tail, you're perfectly adapted for grasping branches and keeping sturdy in the swaying trees. The world is your tree house.