



Subject: Science (Living things and their habitats) Year Group: 6 Term: Autumn

### **Core Learning of This Unit:**

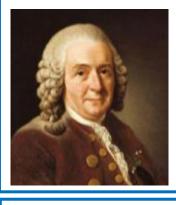
- To learn how to classify animals
- To describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including microorganisms, plants and animals To learn about the work of Carl Linnaeus
- To classify living things according to the Linnean system
- To classify microorganisms into helpful/dangerous
- To investigate which microorganisms and which ones are helpful and dangerous

### **Prior Learning:**

From KS1: Children should know basic habitats and needs of plants and animals and be able to identify a variety of plants and habitats.

From KS2: Children should recognise that living things can be grouped and have explored classification in the local and wider environment.

- From Year 5: Describe difference in life cycles of e.g. mammals, birds, amphibians
- Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals



# National Curriculum Statements:

Pupils should be taught to:

- describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including microorganisms, plants and animals
- give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics

### **Key Vocabulary:**

- Micro-organisms-A living thing too small to been seen by the human eye.
- Annelids-An invertebrate that is a segmented worm.
- Invertebrate-Animals without a backbone.
- Arachnid-Small invertebrate usually with 8 legs.
- Vertebrate-Animals with a backbone or spinal column.
- Species -A group of living things that are closely related.
- Arthropod- An invertebrate with an exoskeleton an a segmented body.
- Bacteria -A single celled micro-organism that can live anywhere.
- Insect -A small arthropod animal that has six legs and three body parts.
- Deciduous-Plants that shed their leaves annually.
- Molluscs-Invertebrate with an unsegmented body that can have a hard shell.
- Coniferous-Evergreen plants usually with needle-shaped or scale-like leaves, pines or cones.

## **Significant People**

• Carl Linnaeus was a Swedish botanist, physician, and zoologist who formalised binomial nomenclature, the modern system of naming organisms.