

Jerry Clay Academy Subject Unit Overview



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

Core Learning of This Unit:

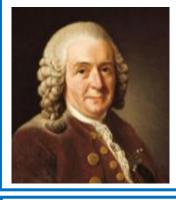
- To learn how to classify animals
- To describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including microorganisms, plants and animals To learn about the work of Carl Linnaeus
- To classify living things 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:

- taxonomist-a Scientist who classifies different living things into categories.
- key-a series of questions about the characteristics of living things.
- bacteria-a single celled microorganism.
- micro-organisms—an organism that
 can only be seen through a microscope
- can only be seen through a microscope.
 microscope-a piece of equipment that is used to view very tiny things by magnifying their appearance.
- species- a group of animals that are able to reproduce offspring.
- Linnaean System-a system of classifying everything in nature into a hierarchy.
- arachnid-small invertebrate usually with 8 legs.
 - arthropod- a type of invertebrate with a hard outer skin, legs with bones joined together and a body divided into different parts.
- insect -a small arthropod animal that has six legs and three body parts.
- molluscs-invertebrate with an unsegmented body that can have a hard shell.
- echinoderms-a type of sea creature with raised areas or sharp points on its skin and a body made of five equal parts arranged around the centre.
- crustaceans-any of various types of animal that live in water and have a hard outer shell.
- annelids- an invertebrate that is a segmented worm.
- deciduous-plants that shed their leaves annually.
- 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.