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| St Julie Catholic Primary School – Science | | |
| Topic: Living things & their habitats | Year: 6 | Strand: Biology |

Scientific skills

* 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.

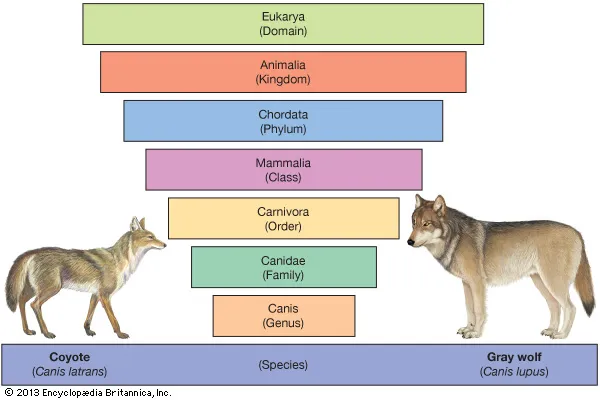
What should I already know?

* describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird
* describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals
* recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways

What will I learn during this topic?

1. Who was Carl Linnaeus and why was his work important for Scientists?
2. How would you make a classification key for vertebrates/invertebrates?
3. How would you make a classification key for plants and microorganisms?
4. What do different types of microorganisms do? Are they always harmful?
5. What happens to a piece of bread if you leave it on a windowsill for two weeks?
6. How can I classify plants in the school grounds?
7. How can we classify more unusual life forms?

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| Vocabulary | |
| Adaptation  (how a plant/animals changes to the conditions of the habitats in which they live) | The three basic types of adaptations, based on how the genetic changes are expressed, are structural, physiological and behavioural adaptations. Most organisms have combinations of all these types. |
| classification | The arrangement of animals and plants in taxonomic groups according to their observed similarities. |
| morphology | The study of the form and structure of organisms and their specific structural features. |
| organism | An individual animal, plant, or single-celled life form. |
| Micro-organism | A small organism you can only see through a microscope. |
| Linnaean  (Carl Linnaeus) | Classification living organisms into groups depending on their structure and characteristics. |



Sticky Knowledge

* To describe plant & animal habitats & how they are best suited to their environments.
* To identify characteristics of plants & animals (similarities & differences).
* To understand how living things are classified or grouped.
* To understand branching diagrams, keys, food chains and food webs.
* Variation exists within a population.