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Science

Topic: Living Things and Their Habitats

Year 6

What I should already know	Plants		Vocabulary
Recognise that living things can be grouped in a	Plants can also be classified using their		vocabulary
variety of ways.	 Plants can also be classified using their physical characteristics. 	Organism	An animal or plant.
Recognise that environments can change and that	 Some plants reproduce using seeds and this 	Micro-organism	A microscopic (tiny) organism. E.g.
this can sometimes pose dangers to living things.	can be done in a variety of ways.	Where-organism	bacteria, virus and fungus.
Describe the differences in the life cycles of	 Seeds can be spread from a plant using wind, 	Habitat	The natural home or environment of any
mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird.	sticking to animals or by animals eating and		organism.
Describe the life process of reproduction in some	then growing from the faeces (poo).	Classification	The arrangement of animals or plants,
plants and animals.			depending on their similarities.
Organisms and Microorganisms	Plant Plant	Species	A group of closely related organisms. Both
Microorganisms are very tiny living things. They are	Non-vascular Vascular	openeo	similar and can usually reproduce.
so small that they are not visible to the naked eye,	Has no true roots Has roots	Genus	A group of closely related species.
so a microscope is needed to see them.	Examples: mosses, hormorts and liverworts	Vertebrate	An animal that has a backbone.
They can be found all around us. They live on and in	Reproduces with seeds spores	Taxonomy	The science of naming, identifying and
our bodies, in the air, in water and on the objects	Flowering Non-flowering Examples: ferns		classifying animals.
around us. They can be found in almost every	Has sends protected by a flower or fruit	Invertebrate	An animal that does not have a backbone.
habitat on Earth.	Examples: grasses, builb plants, deciduous trees, fruits, vegabales		97% of creatures belong to this group.
		Vascular	A plant that has roots and transports wate
	Key Individuals		and nutrients.
	Aristotle (384-322 BC)	Non-vascular	A plant that has no real roots.
	and the second sec	Homo sapiens	The genus and species that humans belong
	Aristotle was a Greek philosopher		to.
Organisms are any other living things in the world	during the Classical period in Ancient	Reproduction	Creation of new individual offspring
including animals and plants. These can be classified	Greece. He is recognised as the		produced from 'parents'.
in many ways depending on their characteristics.	originator of the scientific study of	Bacteria	Microscopic, single-celled organisms that
	life.		thrive in diverse environments.
VERTEBRATES INVERTEBRATES		Fungi	A group of micro-organisms. Includes
These are animals that have a backbone. These are animals that do not have a backbone.	Corl Linno and (1707, 1770)		fungus, yeast and moulds.
	<u>Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778)</u>	Virus	Extremely small parasites of plants,
Chinoderms	Swedish naturalist and explorer who		animals and bacteria. Reproduce with a
Reptiles Find I Amphibians Splight of logismics Splight and strik folders: Entry storage and strike the splight of the spli	was the first to frame principles for		'host'.
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Birds Manmals 🔆 🇞 🍖 🦰	system for naming them.		
New Foldering and Wright. New Fold of Malk Area basis and Wright. New Fold of Malk Area basis and Wright. Area ba	system for hanning them.		
(Spiler, Scarpion) sets of antennae, of antennae, (Contipode, Millipode) (Crah, Lobertor) (See, Lobylist)			