

•

.

.

•

.

٠ i i

F .

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'. |
| Are une monore. Are une monore. (bask, func) (rog, New) Arthropods (bask, func) (rog, New) Coelesterates Coelesterates | defining nature genus and species of | | |
| Set bader, story off. Set bader, story off. Set bader, story off. | organisms and to create a uniform | | |
| 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) | | | |