



St Andrew's C of E Maghull

Science Knowledge Organiser



Year 6 –Spring 2 – Living Things and Their Habitats

Why we group and classify living things

<u>Key Knowledge</u>	<u>Vocabulary</u>	<u>Lesson Sequence</u>
<p>I can 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.</p> <p>I can give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.</p> <p>I can describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.</p>	<p><u>Vertebrates:</u> an animal with an internal skeleton, including a spine..</p> <p><u>Fish:</u> a limbless, cold-blooded vertebrate.</p> <p><u>Amphibians:</u> cold-blooded vertebrate animal.</p> <p><u>Reptile:</u> a vertebrate animal that lays eggs on land.</p> <p><u>Birds:</u> a warm-blooded, egg-laying vertebrate.</p> <p><u>Mammals:</u> warm-blooded vertebrate. Females produce milk to feed their young.</p> <p><u>Invertebrate:</u> Animals that do not have bones, including a spine, on the inside of their bodies are invertebrates.</p> <p><u>Insect:</u> 6-legged arthropod usually with wings.</p> <p><u>Warm-blooded</u> - relating to or denoting animals (chiefly mammals and birds) which maintain a constant body temperature, typically above that of the surroundings</p> <p><u>Coldblooded</u> - denoting animals whose body temperature varies with that of the environment (e.g. fish)</p> <p><u>Spiders</u> – eight-legged creatures known for making silk webs to catch insects</p> <p><u>Snails</u> - A snail has a coiled body and shell. The shell protects the snail from heat and enemies</p> <p><u>Worms</u> - soft, long-bodied invertebrates</p> <p><u>Flowering</u> - plants reproduce by making seeds inside flowers.</p> <p><u>Non-flowering</u> - plants reproduce by making spores.</p> <p><u>Moss</u> - small, seedless plants that often grow in moist, shady places.</p> <p><u>Ferns</u> - plants that do not have flowers</p> <p><u>Conifers</u> - have woody trunks and stems. They may be low shrubs or very tall trees. Their leaves often look like needles, but some types have leaves shaped like scales, blades, or wedges.</p>	<p><u>Lesson 1:</u> I can compare the characteristics of living things and describe their similarities and differences.</p> <p><u>Lesson 2:</u> I can explain how animals can be grouped using observable characteristics.</p> <p><u>Lesson 3:</u> I can explain how plants can be grouped using observable characteristics.</p> <p><u>Lesson 4:</u> I can describe what micro-organisms are, and know that they are living things. I can group micro-organisms based on similarities and differences.</p> <p><u>Lesson 5:</u> I can describe the work of Carl Linnaeus and his contribution to how we classify living things.</p> <p><u>Lesson 6:</u> I can describe how scientists group, identify and name new species of living things.</p>