

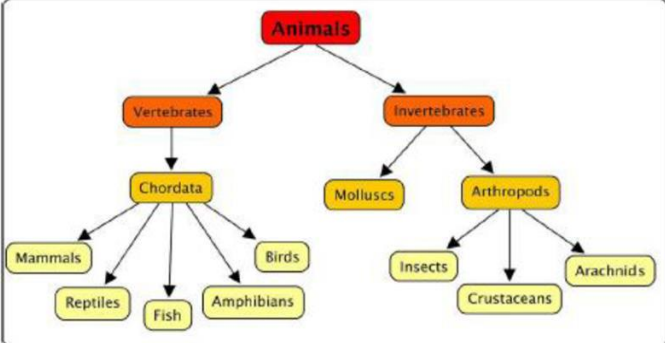
The Marist RC Primary School	Knowledge Organiser	
Year 6, Science Autumn	Living things and their habitats	

Builds on and leads to ...	Enquiry/skills
Build on from Year 4... Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including micro-organisms, plants and animals. Give reasons or classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics. Leads to in KS3 ... Biodiversity, gene pools and extinction. Food chains and webs, changes to food webs.	- planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary - taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate - recording data and results of increasing complexity using classification keys, labels, tables and line graphs - using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests - presenting findings from enquiries using causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results

What will I know by the end of the unit?	Vocabulary
- Introduced to the concept of broad groupings, such as micro-organisms, plants and animals can be subdivided. - Classify animals into commonly found invertebrates (such as insects, spiders, snails, worms) and vertebrates (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals). - To discuss reasons why living things are placed in one group and not another. - Start to understand the significance of the work of scientists such as Carl Linnaeus. - Using keys to identify some animals and plants in the immediate environment.	Arachnid An animal that has eight legs and a body formed of two parts Reptile A vertebrate animal that has dry scaly skin and lays eggs on land Amphibian An animal that is born with gills then develops lungs, lays eggs in water, damp skin, body temperature changes Crustaceans Mostly live in water with a hard shell and segmented body Vertebrate An animal with a backbone Invertebrate An animal without a backbone Bird A warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate animal with feathers, wings and normally able to fly. Habitat The natural home or environment of an animal, plant or other organism Insect A small animal that has six legs and generally one or two pairs of wings Mammal A warm-blooded vertebrate animal, distinguishable by the possession of hair or fun, females secreting milk for young and typically giving birth to live young Microorganism A microscopic organism, especially a bacterium, virus or fungus Classification Living things can be classified into broad groups according to observable characteristics that are similar or different. Microorganisms, plants and animals can be subdivided.

Diagrams / Maps / Images

Domain	Bacteria	Archaea	Eukarya			
Kingdom	Bacteria	Archaea	Protista	Fungi	Plantae	Animalia
Example						
Characteristics	Bacteria are simple unicellular organisms.	Archaea are simple unicellular organisms that often live in extreme environments.	Protists are unicellular and are more complex than bacteria or archaea.	Fungi are unicellular or multicellular and absorb food.	Plants are multicellular and make their own food.	Animals are multicellular and take in their food.



Microorganism
 An organism that is microscopic, for example, a bacterium, fungus or virus.

