



Year 6 Science

Living Things and their Habitats.

Things you should already know:

How to identify, describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets).

With help, use keys to identify some animals and plants

To recognise similarities and differences between plants and animals.

Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things.

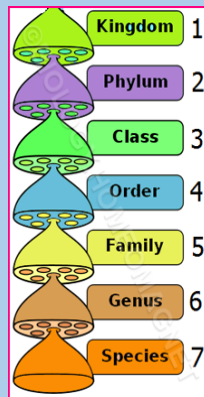
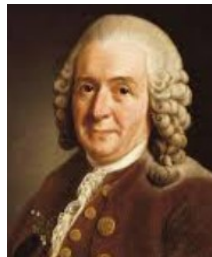
To group animals into vertebrate and invertebrate groups.

To describe some of the characteristics of the vertebrate group.

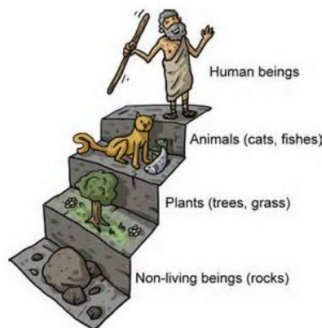
Carl Linnaeus

Carl Linnaeus was a Swedish scientist, botanist and zoologist who is known as the 'father of taxonomy.'

He created something called the binomial nomenclature, which was a way of classifying plants and animals (taxonomy). Linnaeus gave each organism a two part Latin scientific name, based on their genus and species. A genus is a group made up of several species.



Aristotle had a bright idea...



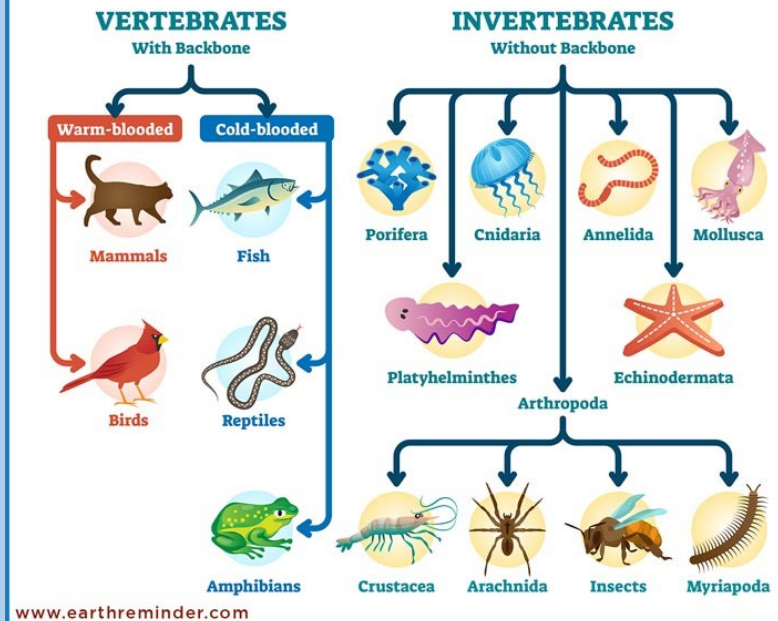
He knew that living things all shared MRS NERG in common however some living things were better than others...

Micro-organisms are very tiny living things. They are so small that they cannot be seen with the naked eye, so microscopes are used. Micro-organisms can be found all around us; living on and in our bodies, in the air, in water and on objects around us. They can be found in almost every habitat on earth!

New Learning for Year 6.

- Understand why classification is important.
- Describe how living things are classified according to observable characteristics, including micro-organisms, plants and animals.
- To give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on characteristics.
- To recognise that there are useful micro-organisms
- To describe how micro-organisms feed, grow and reproduce
- Describe evidence, from investigations, that yeast is living.

CLASSIFICATION OF ANIMALS



Amazing Facts about Microbes:

Microbes can eat anything: plants, animals (alive or dead), even oil and rocks. They're too small to have mouths so they just soak up what they need through their skin.

A single drop of seawater can hold twenty million microbes. That's more than twice as many as the number of people in London.



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Key Vocabulary

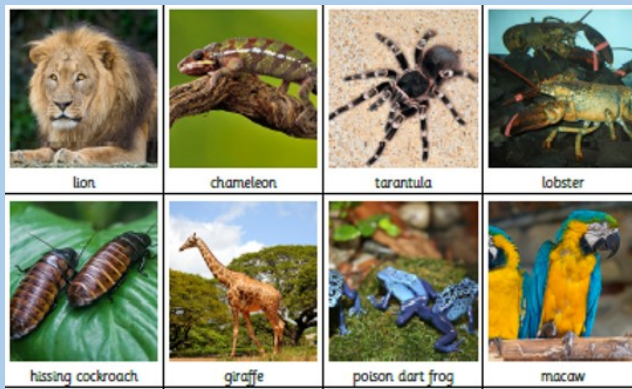
Micro-organism	viruses, bacteria, moulds and yeast. Some animals (dust mites) and plants (phytoplankton) are also microorganisms
Microbe	a microorganism, especially a bacterium causing disease or fermentation.
Fungus	any of a group of spore-producing organisms feeding on organic matter, including moulds, yeast, mushrooms, and toadstools:
Bacteria	single celled organism that can only be seen with a microscope
Virus	very small particles that can infect animals and plants and make them sick. Viruses are made up of genetic materials like DNA
Classified	sorted into different groups based on characteristics
Characteristic	Special qualities or appearances that make an individual or group of things different to others
Microscope	piece of equipment that is used to view very tiny (microscopic) things by magnifying their appearance.

Fancy a challenge? How much Science can you remember? Scan the code and pick a quiz about any of your topics from Years 3 to 6!



Pick a key word and put it in a sentence.

What did Carl Linnaeus create and why?



Sticky Learning.

Can you answer any of these questions in your book?

What is a taxonomist?

- A** a scientist who classifies different living things into categories
- B** a scientist who studies bacteria and viruses
- C** a scientist who studies different types of fungi

Give examples of how some microbes can be helpful and how some can be harmful.

Can you name the 5 vertebrate groups?

Is yeast a living thing? Explain your reasons.

Create your own classification key to sort the organisms in the pictures. Remember to use as much scientific vocabulary as you can!

Scan this and have a go at a Classification quiz!



What words do the letters in MRS NERG represent? Can you define each one?

