

Key Vocabulary

Key Word	Definition
classify	To organise by class, which is a group that has something in common.
prokaryote	A cellular organism which has no nuclear membrane.
species	The smallest class of organisms.
vertebrate	An animal with vertebrae – having a backbone or spinal column.
invertebrate	An animal without a backbone or spinal column.
microorganism	A tiny, microscopic organism such as bacteria, virus or fungus.
fungi	A diverse kingdom which includes mushrooms to brewer's yeasts.
kingdom	A category grouping together all forms of life, having certain characteristics in common.
echinoderm	A group of animals that can only live in the ocean
myriapod	They look a little like worms with lots of legs. E.g. Centipede
vascular	Higher plants that use tubes to move food and water. E.g. a lily
non-vascular	Lower plants that do not need tubes to survive
Rhizoids	A short, thin filament found in fungi and in certain plants

Year 6 – Spring Term: Living Things and their Habitats – Classification

Science Subject Knowledge Skills

In this topic, I will:

- Match organisms to their correct group (plant, mammal, amphibian, reptile, bird, fish, insect, crustacean, arachnid or mollusc, as well as echinoderm, myriapod and annelid) using what I know about the features of each group.
- Explain why it is important to be able to classify organisms.
- Know the difference between vascular and non-vascular plants.
- Describe the difference between flowering and non-flowering plants.
- Know that Carl Linnaeus is known as the Father of Taxonomy because of the system he developed to help classify organisms.
- Know that the Linnaeus system uses Latin names for organisms so that there was a globally recognised naming system.
- Describe what each of the seven levels on the classification system are: kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus and species.
- Describe what a micro-organism is.
- Know that micro-organisms can be classified into the kingdoms of protists, bacteria and fungi.
- Describe some examples of micro-organisms, such as in food production and illnesses.

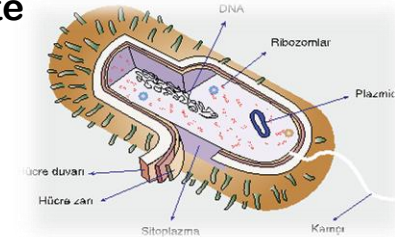
Science Working Scientifically Skills:

In this topic, I will:

- Classify a variety of organisms into groups according to their features.
- Use a classification key to help me identify which group unfamiliar animals belong to.
- Use a variety of criteria to classify animals that belong to the same group, e.g. mammals.
- Create a classification key to help identify a variety of flowering and nonflowering plants.
- Use the Linnaeus classification system to identify the kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus and species of a variety of organisms.
- Use the Linnaeus classification system to answer questions about different organisms.
- Carry out my own research to create a report about a particular family of animals, including pictures, diagrams and information.
- Ask questions about micro-organisms and use my own research to answer them.
- Carry out a fair test to explore which foods yeast most likes to eat, recording the results and drawing conclusions.

Fungi are their own kingdom as they gain energy from dead plants and animals, not the sun.

Prokaryote Cell



At the end of this topic, I will:

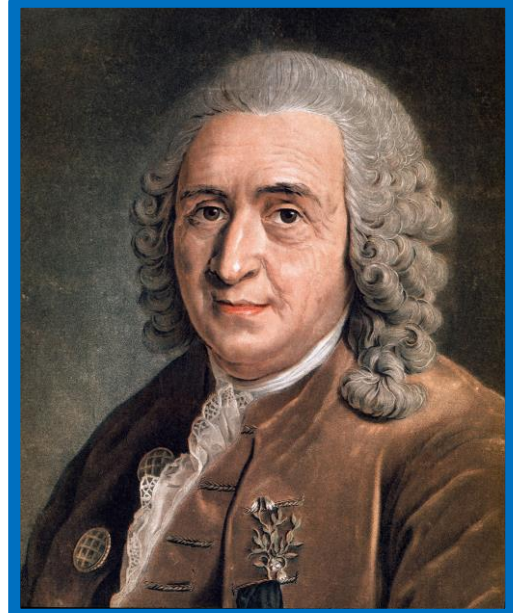
- Recap classifying living things
- Report and present findings using appropriate scientific language.
- Distinguish between organisms that have similar characteristics.
- Classify plants according to their characteristics.
- Find out about Carl Linnaeus and his classification system.
- Explore and group micro-organisms.
- Identify and classify organisms in a different country.



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The six living kingdoms are: animals, plants, fungi, bacteria, protists and archaea.

Carl Linnaeus' book called 'Systema Naturae' laid out the classification of living things.



Carl Linnaeus

