



Goonhavern Primary School- SCIENCE

TOPIC: Living Things and their Habitats

YEAR: 6







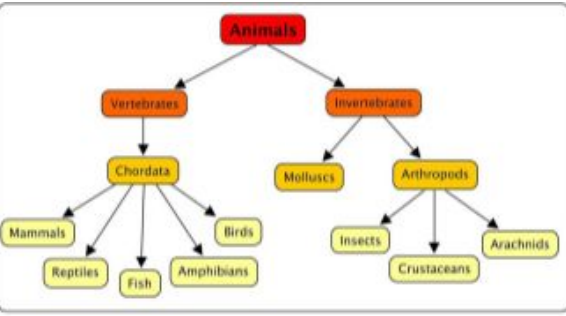












STRAND: Biology

What should I know already?	What will I know by the end of the unit?	
<p style="text-align: center;">How can living things be grouped?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All living things, which can also be called organisms, have to do certain things to stay alive. These are the life processes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> movement respiration sensitivity growth reproduction excretion nutrition  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Living things can be grouped according to different criteria (where they live, what type of organism they are, what features they have). For example, a camel can belong in a group of vertebrates, a group of animals that live in the desert, and a group of animals that have four legs. 	<p>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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use classification to sort animals and plants into groups based of certain criteria.
<p style="text-align: center;">What is a classification key?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A classification key is a tool that is used to group living things to help us identify them. 	<p>Be able to give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain their criteria to you and use knowledge of animals and plants to help them with this.
<p style="text-align: center;">How can environments change?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitats can change throughout the year and this can have an effect on the plants and animals that live there. Humans can have positive and negative effects on the environment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> positive effects: nature reserves, ecological parks negative effects: litter, urban development 	<p>About the significance of the work of scientists such as Carl Linnaeus, the pioneer of classification.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know what Carl Linnaeus discovered and how we use it today.

Vocabulary

Biomes	A natural area of vegetation and animals.
Classification key	A system which divides things into groups or types.
Criteria	A factor on which something is judged.
Deciduous	Trees that lose leaves in autumn every year.
Environment	All the circumstances, people, things, and events around them that influence their life.
Evergreen	A tree or bush which has green leaves all the year round.

Food chain	A series of living things which are linked to each other because each thing feeds on the one next to it in the series.
Habitat	The natural environment in which an animal or plant normally lives or grows.
Invertebrate	A creature that does not have a spine, for example an insect, a worm, or an octopus.
Life process	There are seven processes that tell us that living things are alive.
Microhabitat	A small part of the environment that supports a habitat, such as a fallen log in a forest.
Minibeast	A small invertebrate animal such as an insect or spider.
Organism	A living thing.
Reproduction	When an animal or plant produces one or more individuals similar to itself.
Respiration	Process of respiring; breathing ; inhaling and exhaling air.
Urban	Belonging to, or relating to, a town or city.
Vegetation	Plants, trees and flowers.
Vertebrate	A creature that has a spine.

Image/diagram that helps me to articulate my knowledge/understanding	Investigate!																												
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Domain</th> <th>Bacteria</th> <th>Archaea</th> <th colspan="4">Eukarya</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Kingdom</th> <th>Bacteria</th> <th>Archaea</th> <th>Protista</th> <th>Fungi</th> <th>Plantae</th> <th>Animalia</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Example</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Characteristics</td> <td>Bacteria are simple unicellular organisms.</td> <td>Archaea are simple unicellular organisms that often live in extreme environments.</td> <td>Protists are unicellular and are more complex than bacteria or archaea.</td> <td>Fungi are unicellular or multicellular and absorb their food.</td> <td>Plants are multicellular and make their own food.</td> <td>Animals are multicellular and take in their food.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> 	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 their food.	Plants are multicellular and make their own food.	Animals are multicellular and take in their food.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look at the idea that broad groupings, such as microorganisms, 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). • Discuss reasons why living things are placed in one group and not another. • Find out about the significance of the work of scientists such as Carl Linnaeus, a pioneer of classification. • Work scientifically by: using classification systems and keys to identify some animals and plants in the immediate environment. • Research unfamiliar animals and plants from a broad range of other habitats and decide where they belong in the classification system.
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Q1	Start of Unit	End of Unit	Q3	Start of Unit	End of Unit
	Start of Unit	End of Unit	Q4	Start of Unit	End of Unit

Q5				Start of Unit	End of Unit
Q6				Start of Unit	End of Unit

Q7	Start of Unit	End of Unit

Q8	Start of Unit	End of Unit