

## Key Learning

- Living things can be formally grouped according to characteristics.
- Plants and animals are two main groups but there are other living things that do not fit into these groups e.g. micro-organisms such as bacteria and yeast, and toadstools and mushrooms.
- Plants can make their own food whereas animals cannot.
- Animals can be divided into two main groups: those that have backbones (vertebrates); and those that do not (invertebrates).
- Vertebrates can be divided into five small groups: fish; amphibians; reptiles; birds; and mammals. Each group has common characteristics.
- Invertebrates can be divided into a number of groups, including insects, spiders, snails and worms.
- Plants can be divided broadly into two main groups: flowering plants; and non-flowering plants.






## Enquiry Types

## Science: Living Things and their Habitats (Year 6)

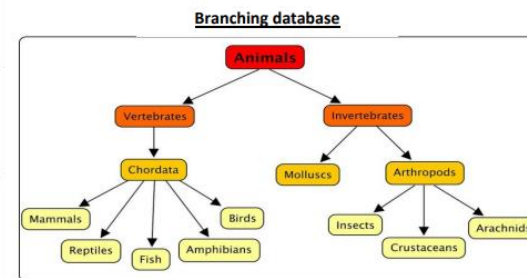


Morda CE Primary School

## Key Knowledge

Plant Kingdom	
Plants can be classified into 5 main groups and then sub-divided further.	
<b>Ferns</b> 	A non-flowering plant with seeds or spores.
<b>Conifers</b> 	A non-flowering plant that are evergreen.
<b>Flowering</b> 	A plant that produces flowers.
<b>Algae</b> 	A non-flowering plant in water.
<b>Mosses and liverworts</b> 	Small flowerless plant, grown in damp habitats.

Animal Kingdom	
Animals can be classified in 2 main groups and then sub-divided further.	
<b>Invertebrates</b>	<b>Vertebrates</b>
Animals without a backbone.	Animals with a backbone.
Annelida worms-earthworms, leech	Bird-penguin, owl, ostrich.
Arthropods-spiders, ant, butterfly	Fish-tuna, shark, pike
Molluscs-Snail, squid, octopus	Mammal-bat, dolphin, whale, humans
Flatworm- moon flatworm, tape worm	Reptile-snake, crocodile, turtles.
Echinodermata-starfish, sea urchin.	Amphibian-toad, salamander, frog



## Key Scientific Vocabulary

- Micro-organisms** A living thing too small to be seen by the human eye.
- Annelids** An invertebrate that is a segmented worm. Invertebrate Animals without a backbone.
- Arachnid** Small invertebrate usually with 8 legs.
- Vertebrate** Animals with a backbone or spinal column. Species A group of living things that are closely related.
- Arthropod** An invertebrate with an exoskeleton an a segmented body.
- Bacteria** A single celled micro-organism that can live anywhere.
- Insect** A small arthropod animal that has six legs and three body parts.
- Deciduous** Plants that shed their leaves annually.
- Molluscs** Invertebrate with an unsegmented body that can have a hard shell.
- Coniferous** Evergreen plants usually with needle-shaped or scale-like leaves, pines or cones.

## Common Misconceptions

Classifying - organisms found in the local area to make a field guide.  
Research - differences between bacteria, fungi and viruses (how some can be helpful and some are harmful).

- Some children may think:
- all micro-organisms are harmful
  - mushrooms are plants.

