St Clement's Catholic Primary School - Science

Topic: Living things and their habitats	Year: 6	Strand: Biology

What should I already know?

- What a habitat is and the different types of habitats
- What a microhabitat is (mini-beasts)
- How plants and animals depend on each other
- How food chains and food webs work
- All animals need food, water and air to survive
- Animals can be grouped into vertebrates and invertebrates
- Animals can be grouped into carnivores, herbivores and omnivores
- How living things can be classified
- The life processes of living things– movement, respiration, sensitivity, growth, reproduction, excretion and nutrition

What will I know by the end of the unit?

	Five kingdoms of living things: plants, animals, protists, fungi, monera
	In this topic we will consider the other three groups: fungus, monera (microbes) and single-celled organisms called protists. Each time we divide up the living things by particular characteristics, the groups become smaller until we end up with the organism being 'identified'.

Vocabulary

amphibian	A cold-blooded vertebrate animal that compromises frogs, toads, newts, salamanders and caecilians
annelid	A segmented worm
arachnid	An animal that has eight legs and a body formed of two parts
bird	A warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate animal distinguished by the possession of feathers, wings, a beak and typically able to fly
crustaceans	Mostly live in water with a hard shell and segmented body
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
invertebrate	An animal lacking a backbone
mammal	A warm-blooded vertebrate animal, distinguishable by the possession of hair or fur, females secreting milk for young and typically giving birth to live young
microorganism	A microscopic organism, especially a bacteria, virus or fungus
reptile	A vertebrate animal that has dry scaly skin and typically lay soft-shelled eggs on land
vertebrate	An animal with possession of a backbone/ spinal column

Famous Scientists

Aristotle (1799-1847)

Philosopher and Scientist

Carolus Linnaeus (1707-1778

Father of Classification

Diagrams– living things and classification

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.