



**What I should already know:**

The difference between things that are living, dead and things that have never been alive.

Most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how the different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plant and how they depend on each other.

How to identify a variety of plants and animals in their habitats including micro-habitats.

How animals obtain their food from plant and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain and identify and name different sources of food.

**By the end of this unit:**

They will explore the process of classification in some detail and how it differs from, but relates to, the identification of living things. The structure, function and purpose of classification systems will be explored with specific reference to living things.

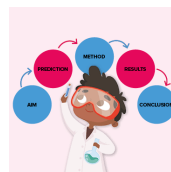
Children will become aware of the types and characteristics of organisms that belong in each of the five kingdoms of living things (animals, plants, fungi, bacteria and Protista) and the major sub-groups the kingdoms include. Although they will devise their own systems of classification, children will learn about how Linnaeus developed the system for classifying all living things using their observable characteristics.

They will be introduced to the idea of how scientists use 'conventions' in order to ensure that everyone means the same thing when they refer to, for example, an organism by its scientific name.

**YEAR 6: The Nature Library**  
**Science: Biology and Natural Science**

**Working Scientifically**

Recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, and bar and line graphs



Reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations

Identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments

Presenting findings from enquiries in oral and written forms such as displays or other presentations

Planning different types of enquiries to answer questions including recognising and controlling variables where necessary


Reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays or other presentations; identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas

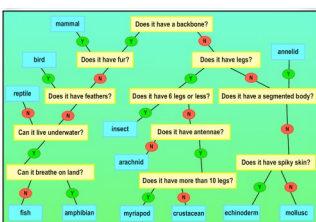
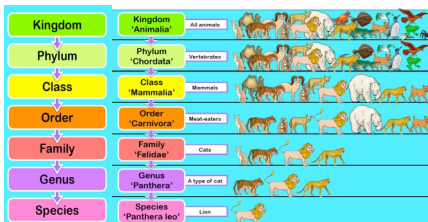
Identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas

**Investigate**

What local organisms are in my local area and how can I classify them?

**Vocabulary**

Animalia	The name of the kingdom that is made up of animals
Aristotle	Greek philosopher, author of works on zoology who contributes greatly to the classification of living things
Botany	The study of plants
Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778)	Scientist famous for his work in Taxonomy, the science of identifying, naming and classifying organisms 
Classification	The key way of identifying species or materials through choosing one of two answers to a statement and then moving progressively through statements until an identification is made
Exoskeleton	Animals that have an external skeleton that supports and protects its body.
Invertebrates	Animals that do not have a backbone.
Fungi	The Kingdom Fungi includes some of the most important organisms
Kingdoms of Living Things	Animalia, Plantae, Fungi, Protista, Monera
Mammals	Warm-blooded vertebrates with hair or fur, who give birth to live young.
Micro-organisms	Any organism too small to be viewed by the unaided eye, as bacteria, protozoa and some fungi and algae
Monera	The name given to the kingdom that contains unicellular organisms that have no nucleus, such as bacteria
Organisms	A living individual animal, plant or single-celled form.
Plantae	The name of the kingdom that is made up of plants
Protista	The name given to a kingdom that is a collection of single-celled organisms that do not fit into any other
Vertebrates	Animals that have a backbone



The seven levels of Linnaeus' classification system

How we can classify organisms