Year 6

Living things and their Habitats

Statutory Requirements:

- Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including micro-organisms, plants and animals
- Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics

Working Scientifically:

- Identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.
- Use and develop keys and other information records to identify, classify and describe living things (non-statutory).
- Use and develop keys and other information records to identify, classify and describe living things and materials, and identify patterns that might be found in the natural environment (non-statutory).
- Reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and a degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations.
- Use relevant scientific language and illustrations to discuss, communicate and justify their ideas and should talk about how scientific ideas have developed over time (non-statutory).

Key Learning Steps:

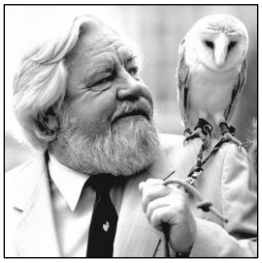
1. Conditions for life
2. Group organisms
3. Classify animals
4. Classify plants
5. Microorganisms
6. Classify organisms
7. Carl Linnaeus

Key Vocabulary:

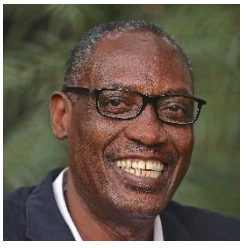
- organism
- excretion
- reproduction
- living
- non-living
- organism
- vertebrate
- invertebrate
- flowering plant
- classification
- classification key
- molluscs
- arachnids
- deciduous trees
- evergreen trees
- coniferous trees
- microorganisms
- bacteria
- viruses

Key Scientists:

Classic
Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778)
Developed a system to classify animals based on physical characteristics.



Contemporary
Gerald Durrell (1925 - 1995)
Started the Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust



Contemporary
Kaddu Sebunya (1965-)
President of the African Wildlife Foundation