

St Peter's Catholic Primary School

What I should already know:

Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways.

Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things

Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, amphibian, insect and a bird.

Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.

At the end of this topic, I will know:

- Ways of grouping organisms according to their characteristics.
- How to distinguish between organisms that have similar characteristics.
- Plants can be classified.
- Carl Linnaeus created a classification system for animals.
- What micro-organisms are and how they are grouped.
- There are a variety of organisms that can be found in the local area.

Investigate

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

Year 6 – Science Living things and their habitats



Carl Linnaeus was a Swedish scientist who developed the modern system of classifying and naming organisms. Before this, the names of living things were often very long. He gave them a two-part name

Key Facts

Organisms are classified in to groups according to their characteristics.

Classification of organisms can be distinguished in different ways according to broad characteristics.

Plants can be classified in to vascular and non-vascular groups.

Carl Linnaeus made significant contributions to science through his development of the classification system.

There are a variety of different organisms found in our local environment



Vocabulary

Botanist	A scientist who studies plants
Classify	Grouping plants and animals according to similar characteristics.
Exoskeleton	Animals that have an external skeleton that supports and protects its body.
Invertebrates	Animals that do not have a backbone.
Mammals	Warm-blooded vertebrates with hair or fur, who give birth to live young.
Micro-organisms	Living organisms that we cannot see. They can be divided into smaller groups – bacteria, fungi and viruses
Non-vascular plants	Plants that do not have roots or a stem. Instead, they have tiny hairs called rhizoids which latch on to a surface to keep it in place. They absorb water from their environment.
Organisms	A living individual animal, plant or single-celled form.
Vascular plants	Plants that have a system for transporting water and nutrients to different parts of the plants, these plants all have roots and a stem.
Vertebrates	Animals that have a backbone

Keep ponds clean or frogs get sick