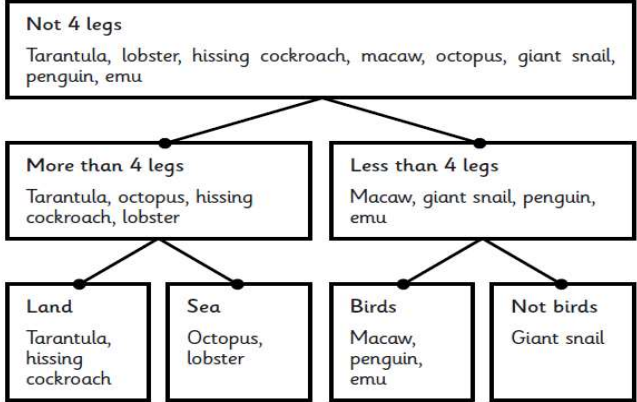


All Living Things and their Habitats

Vocabulary to revise from previous years		Key Vocabulary New to Year 6			
Life Cycle	The journey of changes that take place throughout the life of a living thing including birth, growing up and reproduction.	Micro organism	Tiny living things that can only be seen under and microscope.	Fungi	Can be unicellular or multicellular and has a nucleus.
Reproductions	The process of new living things being made.	Cell	Smallest unit if life that has everything it needs to exist	Archaea	Singles cell organism with no nucleus, that is not a bacteria
Environment		Membrane	Surrounds a cell and is a bit like a wall	Microscopic	Can only be seen under a microscope
Classification	Grouping similar organisms together	Bacteria	Single celled organism with no nucleus	decomposers	An organism that feeds on dead or decaying plants and animals. They return the nutrients to the land.
Characteristic	A feature or attribute belonging to an animal, plant etc.	virus	Smallest microorganism. Needs to invade another living thing to function	nucleus	This is the genetic material for how to make another cell
Vertebrates	Animals with a back bone	multicellular	Made up of more than one cell	unicellular	Made up of only one cell

Key Knowledge

Classification of animals and plants using similarities and differences	Using a classification key identify animals	Classify animals into their different animal types	Mammals – whales, cows and humans are mammals; Amphibians – toads and frogs are amphibians; Reptiles – snakes, lizards and crocodiles are reptiles; Fish – salmon, tuna and clownfish are fish; Birds – owls, eagles and finches are birds; Insects – caterpillars, beetles and ants are insects; Crustaceans – crabs and lobsters are crustaceans; Arthropods – many insects and crustaceans are arthropods; Molluscs – octopus, squid and slugs are molluscs; Arachnids – spiders are arachnids; Annelids – earthworms and leeches are annelids.
			Can classify organisms living in the local environment.
Know the Linnaean System of classification	In 1735, a scientist named Carl Linnaeus published 'Systema Naturae', which explained a way to classify living things. Domain – Kingdom – Phylum – Class – Order – Family – Genus – Species	Identify helpful and harmful bacteria.	Identify the micro-organisms that help: create cheeses, bread, wine, yogurt, penicillin, digestion of food and decomposing plants and animals. Identifying micro-organisms that are harmful: tooth decay, mould, food poisoning, viruses, chicken pox, Athlete foot (fungus)

Classification of micro-organisms using similarities and differences	<p>Microorganisms are very tiny living things. They are so small that they are not visible to the naked eye, so a microscope is needed to see them.</p> <p>Classification of micro-organisms into viruses, bacteria, archaea, fungi and protists, using characterises of cell biology: unicellular, multi cellular, nucleus, cell membranes, move independently or not.</p>	Identify conditions that encourage the growth of microorganisms	<p>Mould is the name for the types of fungi that grow on food. It is useful to know what makes mould grow so that we can stop it happening as fast, and keep our food fresher for longer.</p> <p>Mould requires water, food, and oxygen to grow. It also requires an environment with a temperature it can survive. While mould cannot spread without these conditions, its spores may survive in a dormant state until conditions are suitable. Temperature: Most moulds cannot grow below 5C</p>
Prior Learning		Next Steps	
<p>Children will have learnt about the lifecycles of different living things.</p>		<p>At KS3, the children will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Living organisms - Ecosystems and habitats - Humans and the environment 	