



Roby Park Primary School Year 6

Biology

Living things and their Habitats



What we already know:

- ✓ Animals can be grouped into carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.
- ✓ They can also be grouped into vertebrates and invertebrates.
- ✓ Organisms can be classified and we can use a classification key to identify them.
- ✓ Examples of habitats (including microhabitats) and the organisms that can be found there.
- ✓ Living things depend on each other to survive.
- ✓ How environments are changing.
- ✓ The relationships between predators and prey.
- ✓ Food chains demonstrate the direction in which energy travels.
- ✓ How organisms have adapted and evolved over time.

We are learning to:

- 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.





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Key Vocabulary

Amphibian - A cold-blooded vertebrate animal that comprises frogs, toads, newts, salamanders and caecilians.

Annelid - A segmented worm.

Arachnid - An animal that has eight legs and a body formed of two parts.

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.

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.

The Power of Five

Living things can be classified into broad groups according to observable characteristics that are similar or different.

In about 350 B.C. Aristotle classified all things into 4 main groups.



The 7 Levels of Classification

Today we use 7 different levels of classification. These are as follows:

Kingdom
Phylum
Class
Order
Family
Genus
Species



Carl Linnaeus then simplified the naming of living things in 1735.

Names of living things were often very long so he gave them a two-part (binomial) name. It was a mixture of genus and species (and in Latin) e.g. Human was Homo Sapien, Wolf was Canus Lupus and Lion was Felis Leo.

Micro organisms

causing, like bacteria. It is important to know how to avoid spreading the bad ones. If you can only see a living thing with a microscope, it means it is a microorganism. These are found everywhere. Some of them, like yeast are helpful whilst some of them are harmful and disease





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5Ws

Who was Carl Linnaeus?

Why does mould grow?

What are the 5 kingdoms?

What is a human being's binominal name?

What does the 'F' stand for in the 7 levels of classification?

VOCABULARY UNSCRAMBLE

h c r a c a e t r s i i c

A feature of something you can use to identify it

i c r o m o g r a s i m

a microscopic organism, especially a bacterium, virus, or fungus.

o u l m d

A growth of fungi

d a n I n l e

A segmented worm.

3 2 1

Name 3 micro organisms

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List 2 ways micro organisms can be helpful

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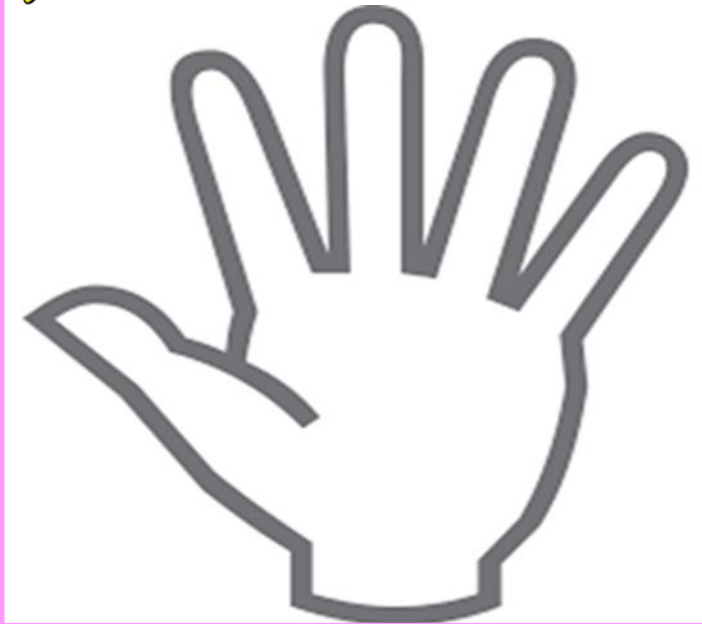
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List 1 way micro organisms can be harmful

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List 5 animal characteristics



Speedy Pencil. Write as much as you can remember in 5 minutes



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