



Holy Family Catholic Primary School Cronton

Year 6: Science Spring Term 2	Unit: 1 The Nature Library	Theme: Living Themes and Their habitats																								
<p>What I should already know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Animals can be grouped into vertebrates (and then further into fish, reptiles, amphibians, birds and mammals) and invertebrates. * Some examples of life cycles (including those of plants and humans). * The processes of dispersal, fertilisation and germination. * Reproduction is one of these seven life processes. * Parts of a plant, their features and what their functions are. 	<p>What I will know by the end of the unit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals; * Explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive; * 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 in their local and wider environment; 	<p>Vocabulary</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">Amphibians</td> <td>Cold-blooded vertebrate animals (e.g. frogs and toads) that have gills and live in water as young but breathe air as adults</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bird</td> <td>Warm-blooded, egg-laying animals that have vertebrae, or a backbone. They are different from mammals because they lay hard-shelled eggs and have feathers. A bird has four limbs—two that are wings—along with a beak and no teeth</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Classification</td> <td>A way of grouping things based on similar characteristics.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fish</td> <td>An animal that lives in water and has fins for swimming and gills for breathing. Fish are cold-blooded animals with skeletons inside their bodies. Most fish have scales on their skin.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Invertebrate</td> <td>Living things without a backbone eg. Fly, spider, jellyfish.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non-living</td> <td>Not alive now and never was alive. Does not possess all of the 7 MRS GREN characteristics e.g. fire.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Living</td> <td>Alive now or once was alive. Has all of the 7 characteristics from MRS GREN.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mammals</td> <td>A n animal that breathes air, has a backbone, and grows hair at some point during its life. In addition, all female mammals have glands that can produce milk. Mammals include a wide variety of animals, from cats to humans to whales</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reptiles</td> <td>cold-blooded animal (as a snake, lizard, turtle, or alligator) that breathes air and usually has the skin covered with scales or bony plates</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vertebrate</td> <td>Living things with a back bone eg dogs, fish, humans.</td> </tr> </table>	Amphibians	Cold-blooded vertebrate animals (e.g. frogs and toads) that have gills and live in water as young but breathe air as adults	Bird	Warm-blooded, egg-laying animals that have vertebrae, or a backbone. They are different from mammals because they lay hard-shelled eggs and have feathers. A bird has four limbs—two that are wings—along with a beak and no teeth	Classification	A way of grouping things based on similar characteristics.	Fish	An animal that lives in water and has fins for swimming and gills for breathing. Fish are cold-blooded animals with skeletons inside their bodies. Most fish have scales on their skin.	Invertebrate	Living things without a backbone eg. Fly, spider, jellyfish.	Non-living	Not alive now and never was alive. Does not possess all of the 7 MRS GREN characteristics e.g. fire.	Living	Alive now or once was alive. Has all of the 7 characteristics from MRS GREN.	Mammals	A n animal that breathes air, has a backbone, and grows hair at some point during its life. In addition, all female mammals have glands that can produce milk. Mammals include a wide variety of animals, from cats to humans to whales	Reptiles	cold-blooded animal (as a snake, lizard, turtle, or alligator) that breathes air and usually has the skin covered with scales or bony plates	Vertebrate	Living things with a back bone eg dogs, fish, humans.				
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<p>Fact File</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Classification systems vary depending on their purpose and can be changed when new evidence comes to light. * The main system for classifying living things was originally developed by Carl Linnaeus in the 19th Century and, although it has been modified, it is still used today. * Plants are classified into 5 main groups Kingdom, Division, Order, Family, Genus, and Species. * Animals are classified into 2 main groups (vertebrates and invertebrates). The main levels for animals are: Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus, and Species. 	<p>Key Scientist</p> <p>Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778) was a botanist, zoologist and physician. He's most famous for simplifying the naming system scientists use to describe the millions of species on Earth</p> 	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center; color: blue; font-weight: bold;">Living things</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">Kingdom</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Animals</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Plants</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Fungi</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Protista</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Monera</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Phylum</td> <td>Vertebrates Invertebrates</td> <td>Ferns Conifers Flowering plants</td> <td>Algae</td> <td>Mosses and liverworts</td> <td>Bacteria</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>mammals reptiles fish birds amphibians</td> <td>Flatworms</td> <td>Echinodermata</td> <td>Molluscs</td> <td>Arthropods Annelida worm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Order</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>myriapods</td> <td>insects</td> <td>arachnids crustacea</td> </tr> </table> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p style="font-size: small;">The 7 Levels of Classification Today we use 7 different levels of classification. These are as follows:</p> <p>KINGDOM (KEEPING) PHYLUM (PRECIOUS) CLASS (CREATURES) ORDER (ORGANISED) FAMILY (FOR) GENUS (GRUMPY) SPECIES (SCIENTISTS)</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">Here is an example of how humans are classified. You will see that our species is homo sapiens.</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Class: Mammalia Order: Primates Family: Hominidae Genus: Homo Species: Homo sapiens</p>  </div>	Kingdom	Animals	Plants	Fungi	Protista	Monera	Phylum	Vertebrates Invertebrates	Ferns Conifers Flowering plants	Algae	Mosses and liverworts	Bacteria	Class	mammals reptiles fish birds amphibians	Flatworms	Echinodermata	Molluscs	Arthropods Annelida worm	Order			myriapods	insects	arachnids crustacea
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