



Colney Heath School ~ Science							
Topic: Living things		Year: 6		Biology			
What should I already know?		Diagrams		Vocabulary			
<p>Animals can be grouped based on their physical characteristics (e.g. vertebrates and invertebrates) and based on their behaviour (e.g. herbivores, carnivores and omnivores).</p> <p>A species is a group of living things have many similarities that can reproduce together produce offspring.</p> <p>A classification key uses questions to sort and identify different living things. A classification key can be used to identify living things. Living things move, grow, consume nutrients and reproduce and dead things used to do these things, but no longer do. Things that have never lived have never done these things.</p> <p>Fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals are similar in that they have internal skeletons and organs. These are known as vertebrates which mean they are animals that have a backbone.</p> <p>Different parts of plants have one or more functions (jobs).</p>				Characteristics	A feature or quality		
				Classification	The process of being able to identify something.		
				Kingdom	A level of classification that is then broken down into smaller groups.		
				Micro-organism	A microscopic organism, especially a bacteria, virus or fungus.		
				Mould	A group of spore-producing organisms.		
							
Key Scientists							
Alexander Flemming	Discovered Penicillin						
Carl Linnaeus	Fomalised the modern system for classification						

The Big Picture	By the end of our project we will know that
<p data-bbox="96 137 1473 185"><u>Biology</u></p> <p data-bbox="96 185 1473 272">B1: Living things are special collections of matter that make copies of themselves, use energy and grow.</p> <p data-bbox="96 272 1473 360">B2: Living things on Earth come in a huge variety of different forms that are <u>all related</u> because they all came from the same starting point 4.5 billion years ago.</p> <p data-bbox="96 360 1473 496">B3: The different kinds of life, animals, plants and microorganisms, have evolved over millions of generations into different forms in order to survive in the environments in which they live.</p>	<p data-bbox="1473 137 2150 240">Living things are divided into kingdoms: the animal kingdom, plants, fungi, bacteria, and single-celled organisms.</p> <p data-bbox="1473 240 2150 823">There are three types of micro-organism: viruses, fungi and bacteria; of these three, viruses are often not really considered to be alive by many scientists mainly because they don't have the 'machinery' to reproduce inside them. Germs are disease-causing bacteria. An arthropod is an invertebrate with a hard, external skeleton and jointed limbs. Insects are a type of arthropod; their bodies consist of six legs, a head, a thorax and an abdomen. Most insects also have a pair of antennae and a pair of wings. An arachnid (e.g. spider) is a type of arthropod with eight legs and no antennae or wings. A crustacean is a type of arthropod with two pairs of antennae (e.g. woodlouse). A myriapod is an arthropod with a flat and long or cylindrical body and many legs (e.g. centipede).</p>