Colney Heath School ~ Science			
Topic: Living things	Year: 6	Biology	

Diagrams

What should I already know? 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.

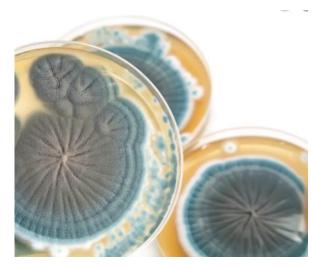
A species is a group of living things have many similarities that can reproduce together produce offspring.

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. 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.

Different parts of plants have one or more functions (iobs).

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Key Scientists		
Alexander Flemming	Discovered Penicillin	
Carl	Fomalised the modern system for	
Linnaeus	classification	





The process of being able to identify something.
A level of classification that is then broken down into smaller groups.
A microscopic organism, especially a bacteria, virus or fungus.
A group of spore-producing organisms.

Vocabulary

The Big Picture	By the end of our project we will know that
Biology B1: Living things are special collections of matter that make copies of themselves, use energy and grow. B2: Living things on Earth come in a huge variety of different forms that are all related because they all came from the same starting point 4.5 billion years ago. 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.	By the end of our project we will know that Living things are divided into kingdoms: the animal kingdom, plants, fungi, bacteria, and single-celled organisms. 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).