

Science Year 6 Knowledge Organiser



Topic:
Living things

National Curriculum Statement

- 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.

Key enquiry questions:

- How are animals classified?
- How can we classify plants or trees found locally?
- What is the significance of the work of scientists such as Carl Linnaeus?
- What do different microorganisms do? Are they always harmful?
- What happens to a piece of bread if you leave it on the windowsill for two weeks?

Key Vocab:

Amphibians: an animal that is born in the water but develops lungs and lives on land later in its life

Birds: a type of animal that has wings and is born from a hard-shelled egg

Carnivore: a living thing that just eats meat

Characteristics: a feature or a quality

Classification: to categorise or group something

Fish: a type of animal that lives in water and has scales, fins and gills

Herbivore: a living thing that just eats plants

Invertebrate: an animal that does not have a backbone

Vertebrate: an animal with a backbone

Mammals: a type of animal that has hair on its body and usually drinks milk from its mother as a baby

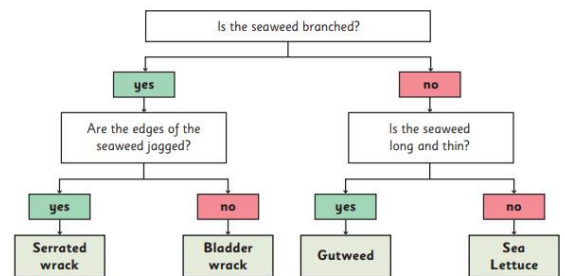
Nutrition: the food we eat

Omnivore: a living thing that eats both plants and meat

Reptiles: a type of animal that is cold-blooded and has scaly skin

Taxonomy: the scientific study of naming, defining and classifying groups of organisms based on shared characteristics

Classification Key



Seaweed A is



Seaweed B is



Seaweed C is



Seaweed D is

Classification keys usually have statements or questions that describe some of the features or characteristics. You have to answer either yes or no. Your answer will then take you to another question or statement OR the type of living thing

Linnaeus Classification

Carolus Linnaeus (also known as Carl Linnaeus) was a scientist who developed a detailed way to **classify** all living things known as a **taxonomy**.



His taxonomy helps us to determine what each living thing is. His scientific process involved **observing**, **recording** the information and making **conclusions**.

I am a scientist as I gather evidence and use research from previous scientists, to make hypotheses and test them through experiments. I discuss results and draw conclusion