# Year 6 Living things and their environment (Biology)

## **Prior and future learning**



Prior Knowledge	What's next?
<ul> <li>Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird. (Y5 - Living things and their habitats)</li> <li>Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals. (Y5 - Living things and their habitats)</li> </ul>	Differences between species. (KS3)

### Track your learning

How I will show what I have learned	<u>··</u>	
I can 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.		
I can give reasons for classifying plants based on specific characteristics.		
I can give reasons for classifying animals based on specific characteristics.		

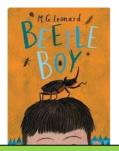
#### Key knowledge I need to understand

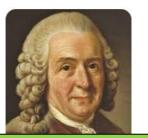
- Living things can be formally grouped according to characteristics. Plants and animals are two main groups but there are other livings things that do not fit into these groups e.g. micro-organisms such as bacteria and yeast, and toadstools and mushrooms.
- Plants can make their own food whereas animals cannot.
- Animals can be divided into two main groups: those that have backbones (vertebrates); and those
  that do not (invertebrates). Vertebrates can be divided into five small groups: fish; amphibians;
  reptiles; birds; and mammals. Each group has common characteristics. Invertebrates can be divided
  into a number of groups, including insects, spiders, snails and worms.
- Plants can be divided broadly into two main groups: flowering plants; and non-flowering plants

Possible texts to read:
Beetle Boy- M G Leonard
Fur and feathers - Janet Halfmann

**Scientist:** Carl Linnaeus (Botanist and Zoologist who developed taxonomy for classifying organisms).

Working scientifically assessment:
Invertebrate research and outdoor keys







#### Link to maths curriculum:

#### Statistics:

• Group and sort living things into a piechart/conduct a survey of minibeasts in the local area(Interpret and construct pie charts to solve problems).

Vocabulary						
anther	the part of a stamen that produces and releases the pollen					
bulb	a root shaped like an onion that grows into a flower or plant					
cell	the smallest part of an animal or plant that is able to function independently.					
dispersed	scattered, separated, or spread through a large area					
dissect	to carefully cut something up in order to examine it scientifically					
embryo	an unborn animal or human being in the very early stages of development.					
fertilisation	male and female gametes meet to form an embryo or seed					
flower	the part of a plant which is often brightly coloured and grows at the end of a stem.					
flowering	trees or plants which produce flowers					
function	a useful thing that something does					
gamete	the name for the two types of male and female cell					
Invertebrate	A creature without a backbone.					
Vertebrate	A creature with a backbone.					
Pollen	a fine powder produced by flowers. It fertilises other flowers of the same species so that they produce seeds.					
Pollination	To pollinate a plant or tree means to fertilise it with pollen. This is often done by insects.					
Seed	The small hard part from which a new plant grows.					
Mosses	small, seedless plants that often grow in moist, shady places.					
Ferns	flowerless green plants.					
Non-flowering	Plants that do not produce flowers e.g. ferns					