Science - Year 6 - Biology

Living Things and their Habitats

Key Vocabulary

characteristics

classify

taxonomist

key

bacteria

microorganism

microscope

species

Science GOLDEN WORDS:

prediction

measurements

conclusion

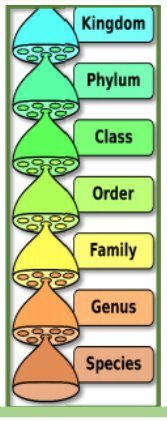
explain

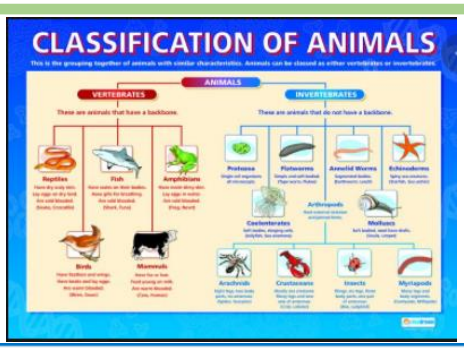
classify

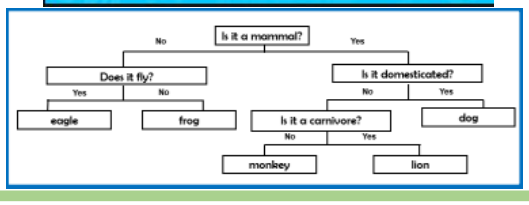
Key Facts

Scientists, called 'taxonomists', sort and group living things according to their similarities and differences.

In 1735, Swedish scientist Carl Linnaeus first published a system for classifying all living things. The Linnaeus System is still used today. This system includes eight taxa: domain, kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus and species.







Classification Keys

A key is a set of questions about the characteristics of living things.

You can use a key to identify a living thing or decide which group it belongs to by answering the questions.

Microorganisms

Microorganisms are viruses, **bacteria,** moulds and yeast. Some animals (dust mites) and plants (phytoplankton) are also **microorganisms.**

Microorganisms are very tiny living things that can only be seen using a **microscope.** They can be found in and on our bodies, in the air, in water and on objects.

Helpful Microbes	Harmful microbes
Bacteria - cheese	**Bacteria** - salmonella is a bacterium that can lead to food poisoning
Yeast - wine	Virus - chicken pox and flu
Bacteria - yoghurt	Fungi - athlete's foot
Yeast - bread dough	**Bacteria** - plaque
Peculium fungi - antibiotics	Fungi - mould

Our 'Living Things' knowledge journey:

Y2: Compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive.

Y4: 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

Working Scientifically:

- planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary;
- recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs;
- identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.