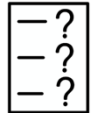




Year 6 – Autumn 2 – Science – Pupil Knowledge Organiser

WHAT DO I ALREADY KNOW?			WHAT AM I LEARNING NOW?		
- Living things are classified (grouped) based on observable characteristics. - Animals can be divided into vertebrates (with a backbone) or invertebrates (without a backbone). - Vertebrates can be sorted into: mammals, fish, birds, amphibians and reptiles. - Plants can be divided into flowering and non-flowering. - Trees can be deciduous (sheds its leaves annually) or evergreen.			- Why is Carolus Linnaeus significant? - What are the five kingdoms? - How do we classify animalia (animals)? - How do we classify plantae (plants)? - What are microorganisms? - How can we classify living things native to the UK?		
KEY KNOWLEDGE: LIVING THINGS AND THEIR HABITATS			KEY SKILLS: WORKING SCIENTIFICALLY	KEY VOCABULARY	
 Insects have six legs and a three-segment body.	 Worms have two identical sides of the body.	 Bacteria cannot be seen without a microscope.	 Ask Questions  Enquiry  Observe  Record/ Present  Conclusions  Evaluation  Communicate	taxonomy	The way scientists classify living things into groups based on their similarities.
 Arachnids have eight legs and a two-segment body.	 Mosses grow on rock and trees in shady areas.	 Fungi do not move; they absorb nutrients from their environment.		kingdom	The highest taxonomy group. All living things can be classified into one of the five kingdoms.
 Crustaceans are aquatic animals with jointed legs and a hard shell.	 Coniferous trees have cones instead of flowers.	 Algae is a protist; a microorganism that usually lives around water.		binomial nomenclature	A naming system that gives each species a unique two-part Latin name to help identify it.
 Molluscs have soft bodies. Some have hard shells.				microorganism	Tiny living things, some of which need a microscope to be seen.
			SIGNIFICANT PEOPLE		
			Carolus Linnaeus  - Swedish scientist known as the "Father of Taxonomy". - Developed a system to classify and name living organisms. - Introduced binomial nomenclature.		