

## Rotherhithe Primary School - Science

**Topic: Living things and their habitats**

**Year: 6**

**Strand: Biology**

### What should I already know?

- Animals can be grouped into **vertebrates** (and then further into fish, reptiles, amphibians, birds and mammals) and **invertebrates**
- Some examples of **life cycles** (including those of **plants**)
- The processes of **dispersal**, **fertilisation** and **germination**
- Reproduction** is one of the seven life processes.
- Parts of a **plant**, their features and what their **functions** are.
- Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways.
- Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird.
- Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.

### What will I know by the end of the unit?

How can living things be classified?

Living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including micro-organisms, plants and animals.

What is a kingdom?

**Kingdoms** are huge groups, encompassing millions of kinds of organisms each. All animals are in one kingdom (called Kingdom *Animalia*); all plants are in another (Kingdom *Plantae*). In the most widely-used system, there are **five kingdoms**, containing animals, plants, fungi, prokaryotes, and protocists (the last two are different sorts of one-celled organisms).

What are the 5 kingdoms?

- Prokaryotes
- Protocists
- Fungi
- Plants
- Animals

### Vocabulary

Amphibian	A cold-blooded vertebrate animal that comprises frogs, toads, newts, salamanders and caecilians.
Annelid	A segmented worm.
Arachnid	An animal that has eight legs and a body
Cell	the smallest part of an animal or plant that is able to <b>function</b> independently
Crustaceans	Mostly live in water with a hard shell and
Classification	the action or process of classifying some-
Embryo	an unborn animal or human being in the very early stages of development
Fertilisation	male and female <b>gametes</b> meet to form an
Gamete	the name for the two types of male and female <b>cell</b> that join together to make a new creature
Germination	if a <b>seed germinates</b> or if it is <b>germinated</b> , it
Habitat	The natural home or environment of an animal, plant or other organism.
Invertebrate	An animal lacking a backbone.
Mammal	A warm-blooded vertebrate animal, distinguishable by the possession of hair or fur, females secreting milk for young and typically giving birth to live young.
Microorganism	A microscopic organism, especially a bacteria, virus or fungus
Metamorphosis	a person or thing develops and changes into something completely different
Plant	a living thing that grows in the earth and has a <b>stem, leaves, and roots</b>
Reproduction	when an animal or plant produces one or more individuals similar to itself
Reptile	A vertebrate animal that has dry scaly skin and typically lay soft-shelled eggs on land.
Seed	the small, hard part from which a new
Stigma	the top of the centre part of a <b>flower</b>
Vertebrate	An animal with possession of a backbone/spinal column.

Domain	Bacteria	Archaea	Eukarya			
Kingdom	Bacteria	Archaea	Protista	Fungi	Plantae	Animalia
Example						
Characteristics	Bacteria are simple unicellular organisms.	Archaea are simple unicellular organisms that often live in extreme environments.	Protists are unicellular and are more complex than bacteria or archaea.	Fungi are unicellular or multicellular and absorb food.	Plants are multicellular and make their own food.	Animals are multicellular and take in their food.

**Rotherhithe Primary School - Science**

**Topic: Living things and their habitats**

**Year: 5**

**Strand: Biology**

Question 1

Question 2

Question 3

Question 4

Question 5