

Science Topic: Living Things and Their Habitats

Year 6 Summer 2



Prior Learning

In previous years, we learnt that all living things have seven life processes and that the condition of an environment can affect which living things can survive in it. We found out that some animals have backbones (vertebrates) and some don't (invertebrates). We also learnt that all living things can be classified into a range of different groups based on their physical characteristics.

What? (Key vocabulary)	
Kingdom	The six taxonomic groups that all living things are divided into: plants, animals, bacteria, archaeobacteria, fungi and protozoa.
Phylum	The taxonomic ranking below a kingdom. The animal kingdom is classified into 40 phylum.
Species	A taxonomic rank of similar living things which are capable of reproducing with each other, eg. dogs.
Micro-organism	Microscopic living things which are often made of a single cell.
Protozoa	Single cells which can cause diseases such as malaria and dysentery.
Bacteria	Simple cells that live in the air, the ground and in living things.
Archaeobacteria	A group of micro-organisms considered to be an ancient form of life.
Virus	The smallest micro-organisms which are only considered to be alive when they're inside another living thing.
Arthropod	An invertebrate with a hard, external skeleton and jointed limbs.
Crustacean	A type of arthropod with two pairs of antennae, such as a woodlouse or crab.
Fungi	Simple organisms related to plants that often grow in dark, damp places and feed off living or rotting things.

Who? (Significant people)	
Alexander Fleming	Discovered penicillin, a type of antibiotic, after observing mould on leftover food.
Angelina Fanny Hesse	Developed the use of agar as a substance to cultivate and study micro-organisms.