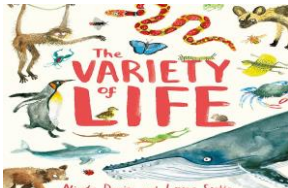
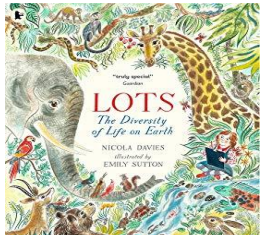


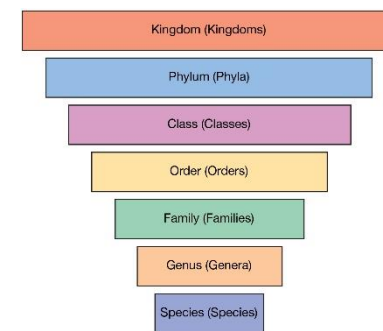
Science - Year 6 – Spring 1 and Spring 2– Classifying

Vocabular	Meaning
Carl Linnaeus	A Swedish scientist who developed a system for classifying organisms.
characteristics	A feature or quality belonging inherited by an organism that helps it adapt to its
class	A taxonomic grouping that ranks above order and below phylum.
family	A taxonomic grouping that ranks above genus and below order.
genus	A taxonomic grouping that ranks above species and below family.
kingdom	The highest category in taxonomic classification.
microorganism	A microscopic organism, especially a bacterium, virus, or fungus.
order	A taxonomic grouping that ranks below class and above family.
phylum	A taxonomic grouping that ranks above class and below kingdom.
species	A group of living organisms consisting of similar individuals.
taxonomy	The classification of something, especially organisms.

Skills
•Recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, and bar and line graphs. •Identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments. •Report and present findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal

Knowledge
•Living things (organisms) can be grouped according to their characteristics. •Scientists who study plants (Botanists) have lots of ways of classifying plants to help them identify them. •Carl Linnaeus, the Father of Taxonomy developed a system for classifying organisms. •The Linnaeus classification system involved splitting organisms into groups according to features Linnaeus observed. The first step was splitting them into kingdoms, orders, genera (genus), then into species •There are now seven levels on the classification system to make them more

Books
 



What I should be able to do and

Knowledge:

- Identify and name a variety of common animals, including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.
- Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants.
- Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.
- Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals.
- Identify that humans and some animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.
- The basic needs of animals for survival (water, food, air).

Skills:

- Ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them.
- Make systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate
- Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help answer questions.

Growth Mind-set Strategies

Understand the difference between a FIXED mind-set and a GROWTH mind-set.

Be Curious; Be courageous.

Challenge yourself.

Give everything your best effort and persevere.

What I will be learning

- How to group organisms according to their characteristics.
- Explore ways of distinguishing between organisms that have similar characteristics.
- How to classify plants according to their characteristics.
- Research Carl Linnaeus and his classification system.
- Explore what micro-organisms are and how they can be grouped.
- How to identify and classify organisms

What I will know and be able to do at the end of the topic.

Knowledge:

- There are lots of ways of grouping plants and animals because ...
- There are lots of ways of grouping plants and animals, but ...
- There are lots of ways of grouping plants and animals, so ...
- Vascular plants have different characteristics to non-vascular plants because ...
- Vascular plants have different characteristics to non-vascular plants, but
- Vascular plants have different characteristics to non-vascular plants, so ...
- Carl Linnaeus was known as the Father of Taxonomy because...
- Carl Linnaeus was known as the Father of Taxonomy, but ...
- Carl Linnaeus was known as the Father of Taxonomy, so ...
- Micro-organisms are like plants and animals because...
- Micro-organisms are like plants and animals, but ...
- Micro-organisms are like plants and animals, so ...