



Science- Year 6

Summer 1 and 2– The Nature Library

In Science, I have learnt:

That living things can be grouped in a variety of ways. I explored and used classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment.

About the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird.

Fish, amphibian, reptile, bird, mammal, key, distinguish, similarities, differences, vertebrate, cold-blooded, warm-blooded, classify.

I can describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences. This includes: micro-organisms, plants and animals.

I can give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.

Scientific enquiry type:

Making comparisons

Using secondary sources to draw conclusions.

Classification for a leopard:

A leopard, scientific name: <i>Panthera pardus</i>	
Kingdom	Animalia (animals)
Phylum	Chordata (vertebrates)
Class	Mammalia (mammals)
Order	Carnivora (carnivores)
Family	Felidae (cats)
Genus	<i>Panthera</i> (big cats)
Species	<i>pardus</i>

New Science words:

identification, classification, family, genus, species, common characteristics, Aristotle, Carl Linnaeus, kingdom, molluscs, annelids, arachnids, insects, arthropods, micro-organisms (microbes), bacteria, viruses, taxonomist.

Kingdoms of living things:

Animalia, Plantae, Fungi, Protista, and Monera

Plant kingdom: flowering plants, conifers, ferns, mosses and algae

Animal kingdom: vertebrates, fish, amphibians, mammals, birds, reptiles, invertebrates, molluscs, annelids, arachnids, insects, arthropods

Micro-organisms: 3 kingdoms: Fungi, Monera, Protista

The Five Kingdoms:

