

Brentside Knowledge Organiser - Science

Year: 6	Topic: CAN WE FIND OUT IF THE SPIDER AND THE FLY ARE RELATED?	National curriculum: Living things and their habitats
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What I should already know:

- ⇒ Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways
- ⇒ Explore and use classification keys
- ⇒ recognise that environments can change and this can pose dangers to living things
- ⇒ 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.
- ⇒ Observe and compare the life cycles of plants and animals in their local environment with other plants and animals around the world and suggest reasons for similarities and differences.

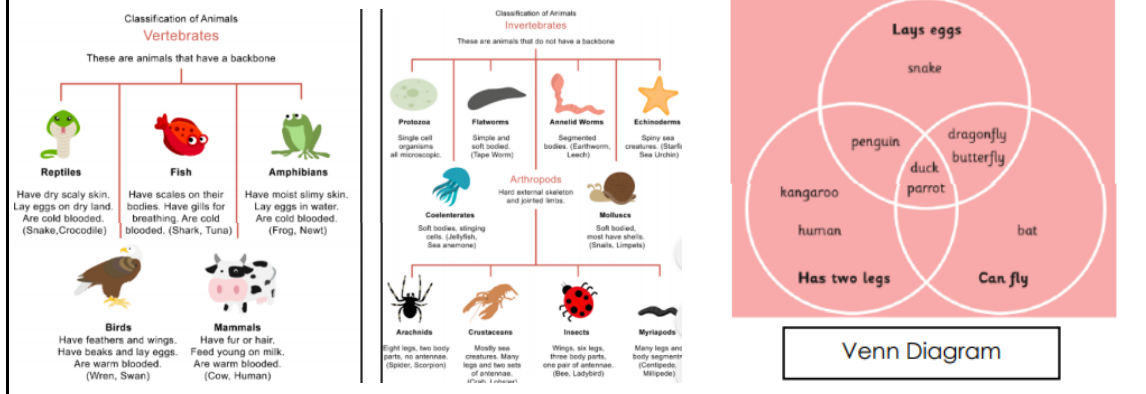
What I should know at the end of the topic:

Classifying	The billions of different kinds of living things (organisms) on earth have been divided up, by scientists, into groups according to their similarities and differences.
Characteristics of animals	Classifying living things into groups allows scientists to learn more about what makes each species unique.
Vertebrate animals	There are many different classes of animal. Those with backbones are known as the 'class' vertebrates. These are then grouped into mammals, birds, fish, reptiles and amphibians.
Invertebrate animals	Invertebrates, animals without backbones, are arachnids, insects, snails and slugs and worms.
Humans as mammals	Humans fall into the mammal class as they have hair on their bodies and drink milk when they are babies. Whales, dolphins, bats, cats, dogs and hedgehogs are also mammals.
Habitats	A habitat is the non living environment surrounding a living thing. It provides space, shelter, food and water. • An ecosystem is made up of the living organism and the non living habitat. An ecosystem can be any size from a tree to the whole world.

Investigate:

- ⇒ How living things can be classified by their characteristics.
- ⇒ Ask questions that show differentiation between different types of animals and living things.
- ⇒ To carry out research on different animal classes and their characteristics.
- ⇒ Present information using a branched diagram and Venn diagrams.

Diagrams:



Vocabulary

Adaptations	The process of change by which an organism or species becomes better suited to its environment.
Environment	The surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives or operates.
Mammals	Any animal that has hair and feeds its babies with milk from the mother.
Reptiles	A vertebrate animal of a class that includes snakes, lizards, crocodiles, turtles, and tortoises.
Fish	Cold-blooded vertebrate animal with gills and fins living wholly in water.
Vertebrates	Having a backbone.
Invertebrates	Without a backbone.
Amphibians	Cold-blooded vertebrate animal of a class that comprises the frogs, toads, newts, salamanders, and caecilians.
Classification	To put into groups according to things that are similar.
Ecosystem	A community of living things, together with their environment.
Species	A group of living organisms consisting of similar individuals capable of exchanging genes or interbreeding.