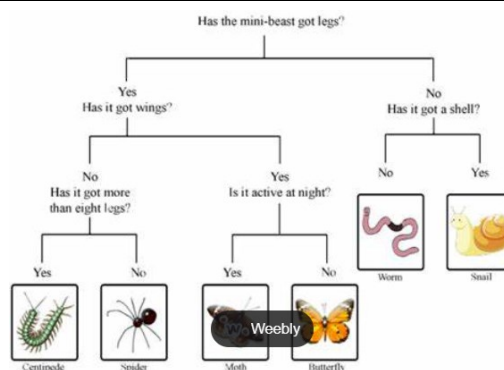| Science	Year 6
Focus: Living things and their Habitats	
Age related scientific vocabulary	

Microorganism	Microorganisms are very tiny organisms that can only be seen using a microscope. Examples include: bacteria, viruses and fungi, such as mould.
Characteristic	Characteristics are distinguishing features or quality of something. These are usually physical, such as the way something looks, or behavioural.
Classification	Classification is putting things into groups. Living things can be divided into groups or 'classified' by looking at the similarities and differences between

Key Knowledge
• Living things can be grouped according to different criteria (where they live, what type of organism they are, what features they have). For example, a camel can belong in a group of vertebrates, a group of animals that live in the desert, and a group of animals that have four legs.
• A classification key is a tool that is used to group living things to help us identify them using recognisable characteristics.
• Some microorganisms can be helpful in certain situations, for example bacteria in cheese production. Others can be harmful, and their spread needs to be controlled or contained.
• The Linnaean system, named after Carl Linnaeus, has different levels where the number of living things in each group gets smaller and smaller, until there will just be one type of animal in the species group.

Success Criteria	Pupil Reflection		Teacher Assessment
I understand how living things are classified into broad groups based on similarities and differences	Before ☐	After ☐	
I can identify the characteristics of different types of animals and classify a creature based on its characteristics	Before ☐	After ☐	
I understand how scientist identify microorganisms	Before ☐	After ☐	
I can investigate helpful and harmful microorganisms - Fair test - *mould formation over time*	Before ☐	After ☐	
I can explain how to use the Linnaean system to classify animals	Before ☐	After ☐	