

Amazing Animals

Topic focus: science, art

Year 6 – Summer 1

This is the knowledge organiser for our topic. It includes all the learning outcomes, key facts and vocabulary. Please share this with your child to help them develop their knowledge and understanding of our topic.



Carolus Linnaeus was a Swedish naturalist. He created two scientific systems: the system for classifying plants and animals and the system for naming all living things. Linnaeus is also called the Father of Systematic Botany. **Botany** is the study of plants.



The *colour wheel* was designed by Sir Isaac Newton in 1666. The secondary and tertiary colours are created from 3 primary colours – red, yellow and blue. The wheel shows the relationship between the primary, secondary, tertiary and complimentary colours.

Timeline of art movements:

Realism 1850s

Artists painted images of everyday life.

Impressionism 1860s

Paintings represent a feeling or mood of a particular moment.

Expressionism 1900s

Thick strong outlines and bold colours to create striking images.

Cubism 1910s

Represents people, landscapes and objects as geometric, abstract shapes.

Surrealism 1920s

Using imagination and dreams to inspire art.

Pop art 1960s

Bold, brash colours, shapes and photographs.



Key vocabulary:

predator, prey, herbivore, carnivore, omnivore, organism, criteria, characteristics, classification, species, biodiversity, classification key, warm-blooded, coldblooded, vertebrate, invertebrate, mammal, reptile, amphibian, exoskeleton, arachnid, mollusc, annelid, echinoderm, crustacean, abdomen, offspring, flowering plant, nonflowering plant, pollination, conifer, evergreen, deciduous, moss, fern, liverwort, spores, microscopic, yeast, microscope, carbon dioxide, respiration, criteria, fungus, bacteria, observable characteristics, antibiotic, ferment, decompose, virus, moul