

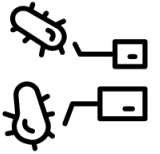
Y6: 'Living things and their habitats knowledge organiser



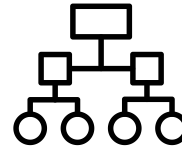
Animals can be classified into different groups by looking at similarities and difference between their **characteristics**.

They are grouped into categories such as **vertebrate** (that have a backbone) or **invertebrate** (no backbone).

They are then divided into smaller groups from this such as arachnids, amphibians, crustaceans and mammals.



Fungus : A simple organism or living thing that is neither a plant nor an animal. Some examples are mushrooms, mildew and yeast.



Bacteria : a very tiny creature made of a single cell.

Virus: a type of germ that needs to be in a living cell to grow and reproduce.

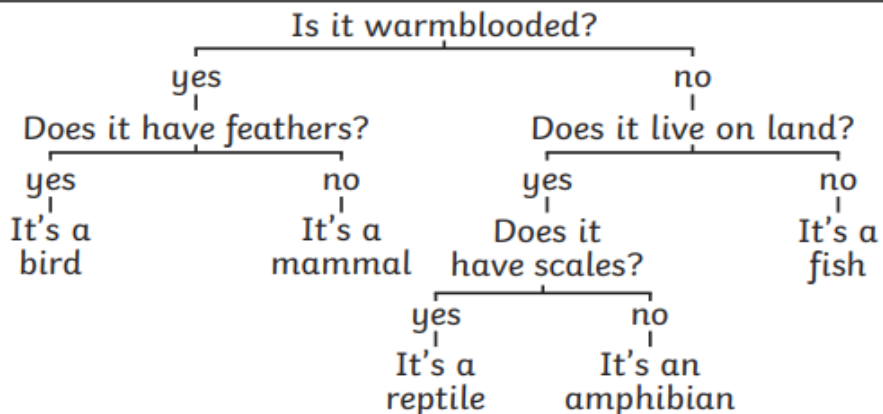
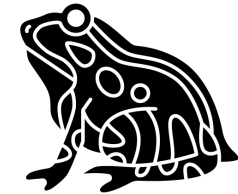
Carl Linnaeus first published a system used to **classify** living things in 1735.

It has been adapted over the years and is still used today.

Living things can be classified by 8 levels. The number of living things in each levels gets smaller until the one animal is left in its species level.

The Linnaean system

Domain, Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus, Species



Micro-organisms are very tiny living things. They are viruses, bacteria, moulds and yeast. Some animals (dust mites) and plants (phytoplankton) are also examples.

They are so small that they are not visible to the naked eye, so a microscope is needed to see them.

Microorganisms can be found all around us. They can live on and in our bodies, in the air, in water and on the objects around us. They can be found in almost every habitat on Earth.