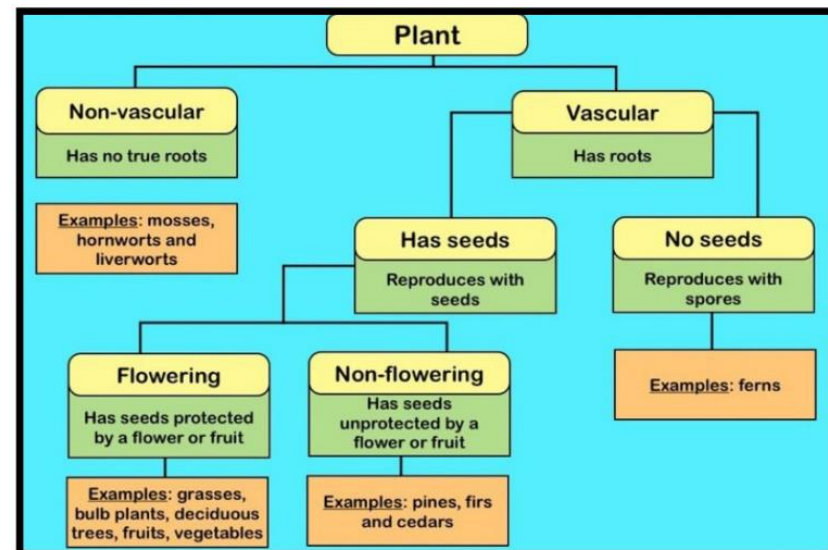
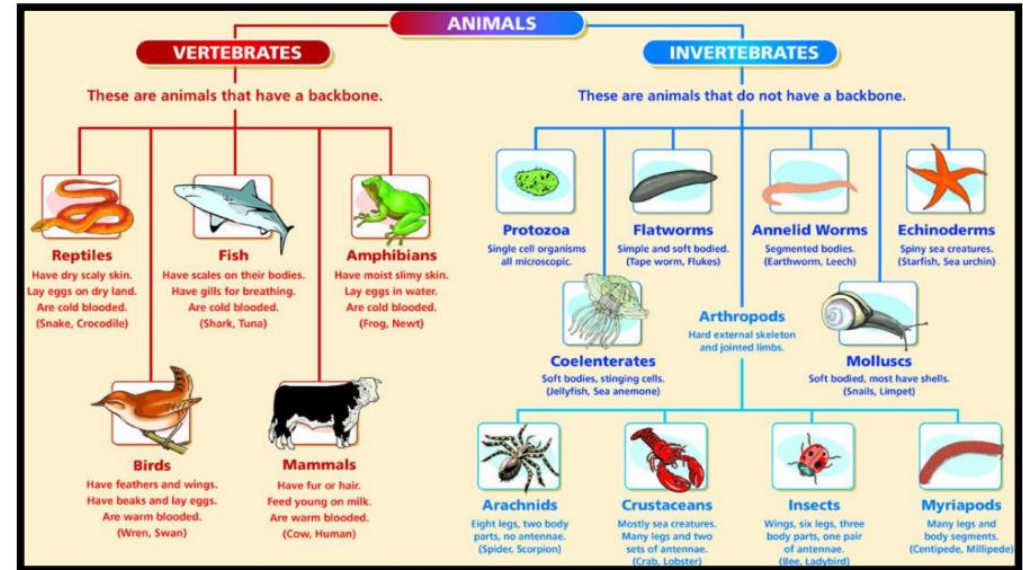


Y6: 'Living things & their habitats' knowledge organiser

Key vocabulary

amphibian	Cold-blooded vertebrate animals that have gills and live in water as young but breathe air as adults.
arachnid	An animal that has eight legs and a body formed of two parts.
arthropod	An animal that have a hard outside covering called an exoskeleton.
bird	Warm-blooded, egg-laying animals that have a vertebrate.
characteristics	Special qualities or appearances that make an individual or group of things different to others.
classification keys	A series of questions about an organism's physical characteristics.
crustacean	An animal that mostly lives in water with a hard shell and segmented body.
domain	The highest rank in the classification system.
environment	All of the conditions that affect a living thing.
fungus	A group of living things that appear similar to plants but cannot make their own food using sunlight in the way plants do.
genus	A large group of different but closely related plants and animals.
invertebrate	An animal that does not have a backbone.
kingdom	The second highest rank in the classification system.
Linnaean	A system created by Carl Linnaeus that uses a taxonomy to classify living things.
micro-organism	An organism that is too small to be seen by the human eye.
mollusc	An animal with a soft body but often a hard shell – oyster/ snail.
phylum	The third highest rank in the classification system.
reptile	Cold-blooded animal that breathes air and usually has scales or bony plates covering their skin.
species	A species is animals or plants of the same kind.
vertebrate	An animal that has a backbone.

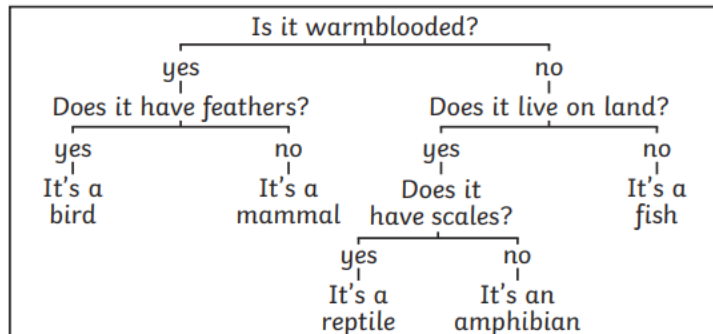
Classification of animals



The 8 Levels of Classification

Domain	The point of origin for all species: Archaea, Bacteria, Eukarya
Kingdom	5 widely accepted kingdoms for classification: monera, protists, fungi, plants and animals
Phylum	Divisions based on shared physical characteristics among organisms
Class	Classes are based on very important and more detailed similarities
Order	Orders are based on characteristics listed on a taxonomy key
Family	Groups of organisms that share certain adaptive traits and have a common ancestry
Genus	A way to describe a generic name for an organism
Species	Species is the specific name given to a living organism

Scientists, called Taxonomists, sort and group living things according to their similarities and differences.

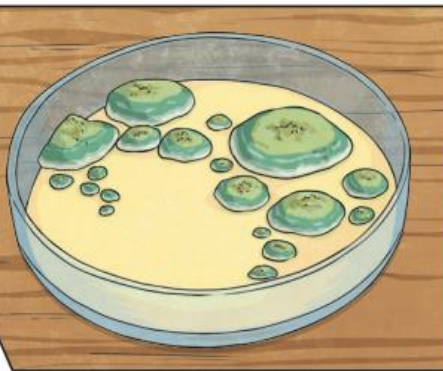


In 1735, Swedish scientist Carl Linnaeus published a system for classifying all living things. An adapted version is still used today: *The Linnaeus System*.

Microorganisms

Microorganisms are viruses, **bacteria**, moulds and yeast. Some animals (dust mites) and plants (phytoplankton) are also **microorganisms**.

Microorganisms are very tiny living things that can only be seen using a **microscope**. They can be found in and on our bodies, in the air, in water and on objects around us.



Helpful Microbes	Harmful Microbes
Bacteria – cheese	Bacteria – salmonella is a bacterium that can lead to food poisoning
Yeast – wine	Virus – chicken pox and flu are examples of viral diseases
Bacteria – yoghurt	Fungi – athlete's foot
Yeast – bread dough	Bacteria – plaque
Penicillium fungi - antibiotics	Fungi - mould

