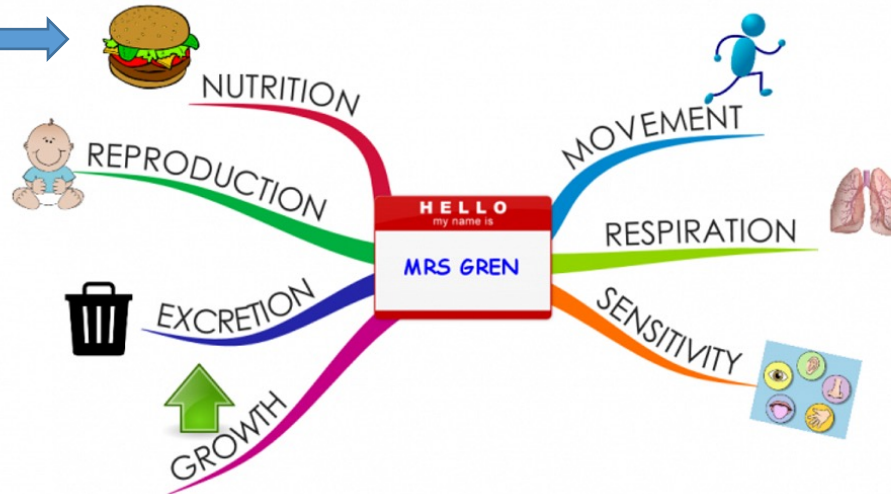


# Year Six Knowledge Organiser – Living Things and their habitats

Key Knowledge
The 7 characteristics of living things are: movement, respiration, sensitivity, growth, reproduction, excretion, nutrition.
Vertebrates have a backbone, e.g. mammals, birds and fish. Invertebrates do not have a backbone, e.g. molluscs, insects and crustaceans.
Animalia is the animal kingdom. Plantae is the plant kingdom.
Animalia can be further grouped into: fish, reptiles, mammals, amphibians and birds.
Mammals are warm blooded, breathe air, give birth to live young and their young feed from their mother's milk.
Birds are warm blooded, vertebrates, lay eggs, have feathers and wings and <b>usually</b> fly.
Fish are vertebrates, gill-bearings, aquatic and <b>mostly</b> cold-blooded.
Reptiles are vertebrates, cold-blooded, lay eggs and have scales or hard parts.
Amphibians live on land or water, are cold blooded and lay eggs.



## What is classification?

Classification means to group similar species together. There are millions of different species living on our planet – different types of plants, animals, fungi, and bacteria.. In order to learn more about them, it is necessary for scientists to sort them into groups. Related species can be compared by their similarities and differences.

### People

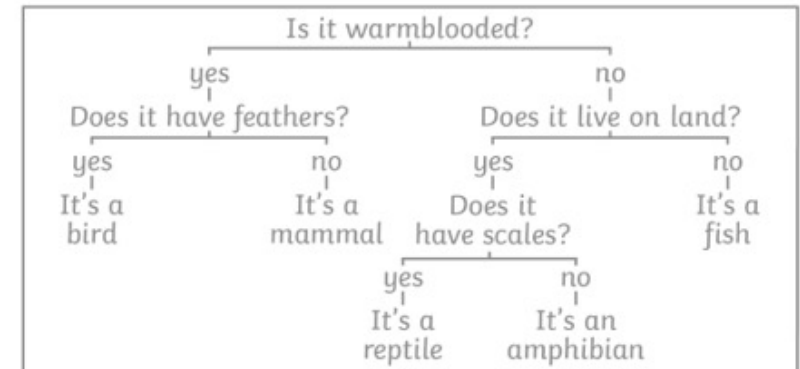
Carl Linnaeus



Born in Sweden on 23<sup>rd</sup> May 1707  
Leading light in the field of Taxonomy  
Famous for developing the first system to classify animals effectively

### Microorganisms

- Are invisible to the naked eye, you need a powerful microscope to see them.
- Are everywhere around us, inside us, on us, in our food, in our homes, in the air we breathe and the water we wash in.
- Are mostly useful, but some are harmful.
- Have been around for 3.8 billion years.
- The study of microorganisms is called microbiology.
- Are vital for life on Earth. They generate oxygen, are part of the carbon and nitrogen cycles, and can survive the harshest conditions.



# Year Six Knowledge Organiser – Living Things and their habitats

## Vocabulary

1	Classification	Grouping something using its features
2	Taxonomy	The part of science focused on classification
3	Distinguish	Recognise a difference
4	Amphibian	A cold-blooded vertebrate animals
5	Crustaceans	Mostly live in the water with a hard shell and several pairs of legs
6	Habitat	The natural home or environment of an animal, plant or other organism
7	Invertebrate	An animal without a backbone
8	Mammal	A warm-blooded vertebrate animal, distinguishable by hair or fur
9	Vertebrate	An animal with a backbone
10	Micro organism	A microscopic organism, especially a bacterium, virus, or fungus
11	Arachnid	A group of small animals, similar to insects but with four pairs of legs, that include spiders, scorpions, ticks and mites
12	Molluscs	An animal that has a soft body, no spine, and is often covered with a shell

## 5 Kingdoms of life

