



Living Things and Their Habitats

Key Vocabulary			

Classifying Organisms

Science

Year 6

Pre existing knowledge

- Animals Can be grouped into Carnivores, herbivores and omnivores. They Can also be • grouped into vertebrates and invertebrates.
- Organisms can be Classified and we can use a Classification key to identify them. •
- Examples of habitats (including microhabitats) and the organisms that Can be found • there.
- Living things depend on each other to survive. •
- How environments are Changing.
- The relationships between predators and prey.

Key Vocabulary		
Characteristics	Special features or qualities, that make individual groups of things different to others.	
Classify	To sort things into groups.	
Taxonomist	A scientist who classifies different living things into Categories.	
Кел	A series of questions about the CharaCteristics of living things— used to identify things or which group it belongs to by using yes and no questions.	
Bacteria	Single celled micro-organism.	
Micro-organism	Can only be seen using a microscope.	
Microscope	Piece of equipment used to view very tiny (microscopic) things by magnifying their appearance.	
Species	A group of animals that Can reproduce fertile offspring.	

Micro-organisms

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.



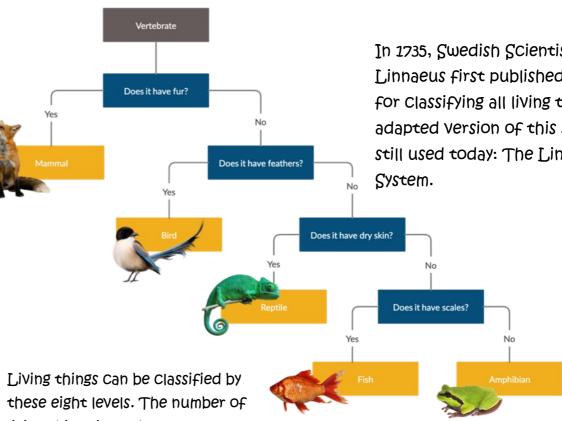
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Classification Key



living things in each level gets smaller until the one animal is left in its species level. This is how a dog would be classified.

omain: Eukarya	jackal, clownfish, cat,
ingdom: Animals	jackal, clownfish, cat,
hylum: Chorodata	jackal, clownfish, ca
lass: Mammals	jackal, cat, dog,
order: Carnivore	jackal, cat, dog,
amily: Canidae	jackal, dog, fox
enus: Canis	jackal, dog
pecies: Lupus	dog



In 1735, Swedish Scientist Carl Linnaeus first published a system for Classifying all living things. An adapted version of this system is still used today: The Linnaeus

