

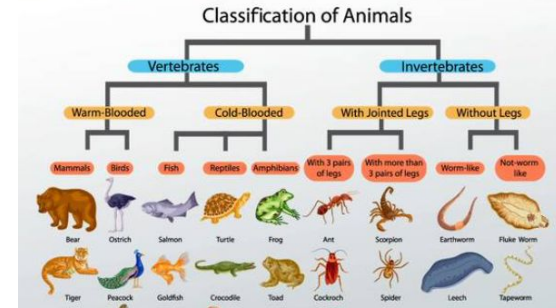


Year 6 Living things and their Habitats Knowledge Organiser



Important vocabulary

classification key = questions used to characterise living things	amphibian = cold blooded vertebrate that spends time on land and in the water
classify = placing living things into groups	insect = invertebrates, body with 3 segments protected by a hard shell
group = things classed together	flowering = bear flowers and fruits
similarity/similar = things with the same properties	non-flowering = do not produce seeds, fruits or flowers
difference/different = things with different properties	microorganism = diverse group of minute forms of life
characteristic = qualities or features describing a living thing	fish = vertebrates that live in water
vertebrate = organisms with an internal backbone	bird = vertebrates, warm blooded and lay eggs.
invertebrate = organisms without a backbone	mammal = vertebrates with hair/fur, give birth to live young and feed their young with milk.
reptile = cold blooded, lay eggs and body covered with scales	



Key knowledge we will be learning during this topic:

- Living things (including plants, animals and microorganisms) can be classified.
- Animals are divided into two main groups, vertebrates and invertebrates.
- Vertebrates and invertebrates are divided into smaller groups. Vertebrates, for example, are divided into fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. Some of the invertebrate groups include insects, arachnids (spiders), crustaceans and molluscs.
- Plants can be grouped into mosses, ferns, conifers (all non-flowering) and flowering plants.
- Microorganisms can be divided into groups including bacteria and fungi (note, viruses are not generally considered by scientists to be living things, so are not included in this category).
- Carl Linnaeus is famous for his work in taxonomy, the science of identifying, naming and classifying organisms.