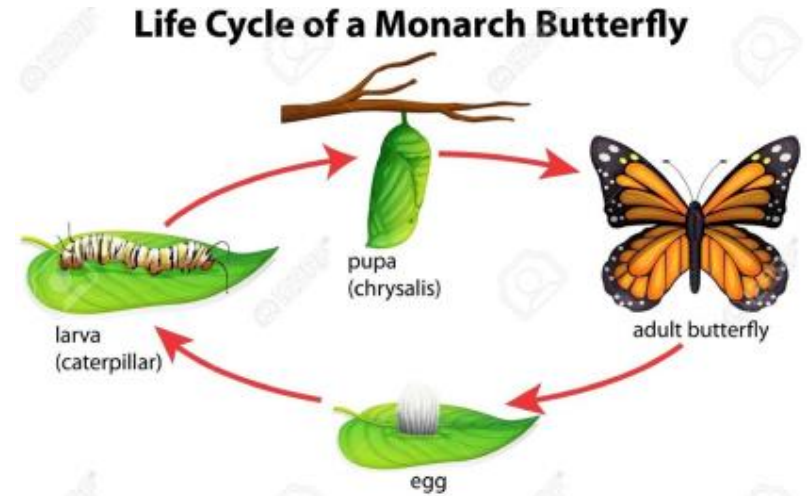


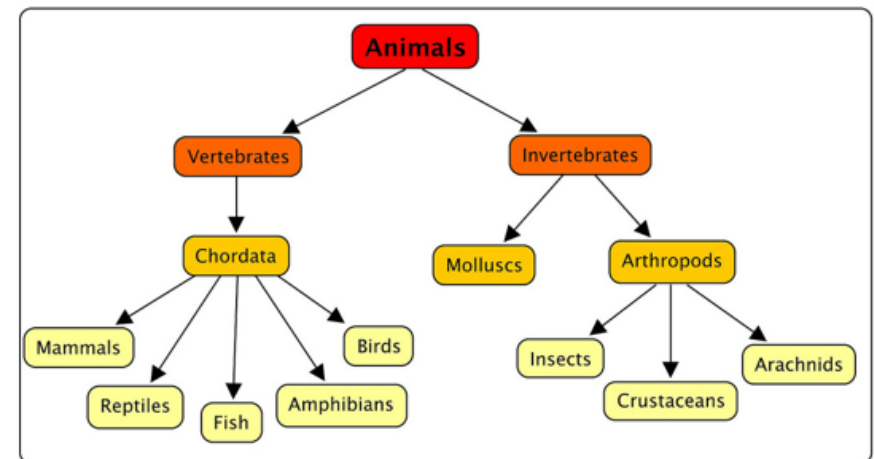
Science Knowledge Organiser Y5/6 – Living Things and their Habitats



Key Vocabulary	
Amphibian	A cold-blooded invertebrate animal that comprises frogs, toads, newts, salamanders and caecilians
Asexual reproduction	Offspring get genes from one parent so are clones of their parent
Bacteria	Single-celled organisms, most of which can only be seen with a microscope
Bird	A warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate animal distinguished by the possession of feathers, wings, a beak and typically able to fly
Characteristics	Special qualities or appearances that make an individual or group of things different to others
Classification key	Dividing something into smaller and smaller groups
Fungi	Taxonomic kingdom comprising all the fungus groups and sometimes also the slime moulds
Genus	The group that an organism belongs to
Habitat	The natural home or environment of an animal, plant or other organism
Insect	A small animal that has six legs and generally one or two pairs of wings
Invertebrate	All species of animals without a backbone or internal skeleton
Life cycle	The series of changes in the life of an organism including reproduction
Mammal	A warm-blooded vertebrate animal, distinguishable by the possession of hair or fur, females secreting milk for young and typically giving birth to live young
Metamorphosis	The process of transformation from an immature form to an adult form in two or more distinct stages
Microorganism	A microscopic organism, especially a bacteria, virus or fungus
Organisms	Living things
Sexual reproduction	Offspring get genes from both parents, inheriting a mix of features from both
Species	A class of plants or animals whose members have the same main characteristics and are able to breed with each other
Taxonomy	A branch of science concerned with the classification of organisms
Vertebrate	All species of animals with a spinal cord (backbone)



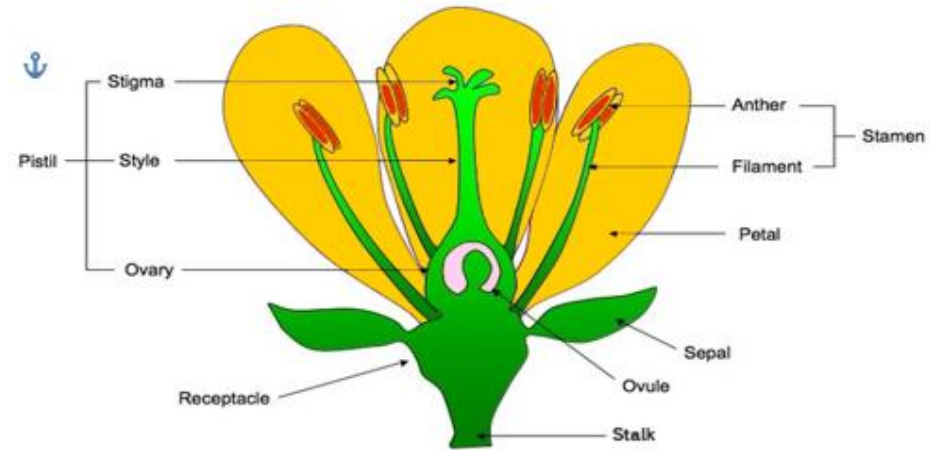
Classification



Science Knowledge Organiser Y5/6 – Living Things and their Habitats



Domain	Bacteria	Archaea	Eukarya			
Kingdom	Bacteria	Archaea	Protista	Fungi	Plantae	Animalia
Example						
Characteristics	Bacteria are simple unicellular organisms.	Archaea are simple unicellular organisms that often live in extreme environments.	Protists are unicellular and are more complex than bacteria or archaea.	Fungi are unicellular or multicellular and absorb food.	Plants are multicellular and make their own food.	Animals are multicellular and take in their food.



Parts of a flower



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 System. Living things can be classified by these eight levels: Domain, phylum, kingdom, class, order, family, genus, species. The number of living things in each level gets smaller until the one animal is left in its species level.

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

- ### Key Knowledge
- To explain the function of parts of a flower
 - To describe features of non-flowering plants and explain the non-flowering plant life cycle
 - To describe and compare the life cycle of mammals, birds, amphibians and insects
 - To label the structure of an egg
 - To use classification keys to group living things according to common observable characteristics
 - To explain how living things are classified
 - To research Carl Linnaeus
 - To investigate helpful and harmful microorganisms
 - To classify organisms found in the local habitat