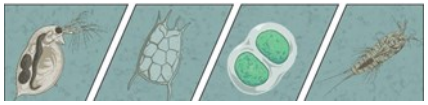
Old Heath Community Primary School: Year 6 Science Knowledge Organiser for 'Living things and their habitats'

Key Vocabulary

Amphibian	Cold blooded animal that starts as eggs in water and breathes through gills. Later develops lungs and lives on land and water.
Bacteria	A single-celled microorganism.
Bird	A warm blooded animal with lungs that lays eggs. It is covered with feathers and has wings but not all can fly.
Characteristic	Special qualities or appearances that make an individual different to others.
Classify	To sort things into different groups.
Fish	A cold-blooded animal that lives in water and lays its eggs in water. Scales covers its body and it has fins. It breathes through gills.
Invertebrate	An animal that does not have a backbone. These can be divided into several groups including exo-skeleton (skeleton/shell on the outside) and hydrostatic (jellyfish).
Key	A key is a series of questions about the characteristics of living things. It is used to identify a living thing or decide which group it belongs to by answering yes or no questions.
Mammal	A warm-blooded animal that has fur or hairy skin. It gives birth to live young and feeds their young milk.
Microorganism	An organism that can only be seen using a microscope, e.g. bacteria, mould and yeast.
Microscope	A piece of equipment that is used to view very tiny things by magnifying their appearance.
Organism	Any living thing.
Reptile	A cold-blooded animal that breathes with lungs. It has dry, scaly skin and lays soft-shelled eggs on land.
Species	A group of animals that can reproduce to produce fertile offspring.
Vertebrate	An animal that has a backbone.
Virus	A microscopic organism that relies on a host to replicate.

Microorganisms

Microoganisms are viruses, bacteria, moulds and yeasts. Some animals such as dust mites and plants such as phytoplankton are also microorganisms. They 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.



Classifying plants

Flowering plants – numerous and diverse group. Reproduce through flowers and seeds. E.g. sunflower.

Non-flowering plants – smaller group. They have a simple structure and do not have flowers or seeds. They reproduce through spores. E.g. algae, mosses.

Microorganisms

Helpful microbes	Harmful microbes
Bacteria—found in cheese and yoghurt	**Bacteria—**salmonella is a bacterium that can lead to food poisoning. Plaque is another harmful form of bacteria found on our teeth.
Yeast—found in wine and bread.	**Virus—**chicken pox, flu and Covid-19 are examples of viral diseases.
Penicillium fungi - Antibiotics	**Fungi—**Athlete's Foot and mould

Significant Scientist

Carl Linnaeus—in 1735 he published a system for classifying all living things. This is called 'The Linnaeus System'. Living things can be classified through eight levels: Domain, Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus and Species.