

Science—Year 6—Living Things and their Habitats

Key Knowledge

- All living things can be put into three broad groups: micro-organisms, plants and animals.
- Microorganisms are **very tiny organisms that can only be seen in detail using a microscope**. Many microorganisms exist as a single cell. Examples of microorganisms include: bacteria, yeast
- Plants can be subdivided into flowering and non flowering plants.
- Animals can be subdivided into: vertebrates and invertebrates,
- Vertebrates can be subdivided into: fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.
- Invertebrates can be subdivided into insects, spiders, snails, worms.
- A whale is a mammal not a fish. It shares characteristics with a fish , for example it has a fins and lives in water however it is a mammal because it gives birth to live young and needs to surface to breathe.
- A crocodile is a reptile and not an amphibian. It shares characteristics with amphibians and fish in that they lay eggs and are cold blooded but they have dry scaly skin.



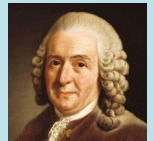
Vocabulary



organism	fish	invertebrates
micro-organisms	amphibians	arachnid
fungus	reptiles	mollusc
mushrooms	birds	insect
classification keys	mammals	crustacean
environment	vertebrates	

Key People

Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778) famous for his work in Taxonomy, the science of identifying, naming and classifying organisms (plants, animals, bacteria, fungi, etc.).



Alexander Fleming (1881—1955) was a Scottish biologist, physician, microbiologist, and pharmacologist. He discovered penicillin, the first antibiotic.

