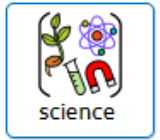


Science – Year 6 – Living things and their habitats



1.To identify and classify organisms that are living and non-living.	2.To group organisms by features and characteristics.	3.To classify animals by features and characteristics.	4.To classify plants based on features and characteristics.	5. To explore microorganisms.	6. To classify microorganisms based on features and characteristics.	7. To learn about Carl Linnaeus and his system of classifying organisms.
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organism	A living thing such as an animal or plant	coniferous tree	An evergreen tree that produces cones instead of flowers
excretion	The removal of waste products	microorganism	A tiny organism, such as bacterium, virus or fungus
reproduction	The production of offspring, either sexually or asexually	Bacteria	Microorganisms that are too small to be seen by the human eye
living	An organism that move, reproduces and grows	virus	A microorganism that can multiply only inside the living cell of another organism
non-living	An object that does not breathe, move, eat, grow, excrete or reproduce	fungi	A group of organisms including mushrooms, mould and yeast
classification key	A way of separating living things using closed questions	characteristics	a feature of an organism used to identify individuals or a group
classification	The system used by which organisms are arranged in groups based on shared features	Carl Linnaeus	A Swedish botanist who first developed s system to classify animals base don physical characteristics
mollusc	A soft bodied invertebrate	arachnid	An invertebrate with two body parts and eight legs

Microorganisms

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.

Classification

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. The number of 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.