

**Topic: Living Things and Their Habitats**  
**Year 6**

**What I should already know**

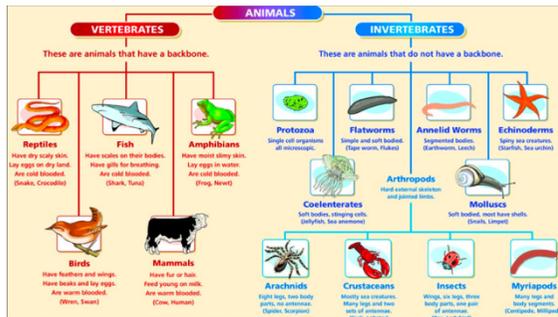
- Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways.
- Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things.
- Describe the differences in the life cycles of mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird.
- Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.

**Organisms and Microorganisms**

- Microorganisms are very tiny living things. They are so small that they are not visible to the naked eye, so a microscope is needed to see them.
- They can be found all around us. They live on and in our bodies, in the air, in water and on the objects around us. They can be found in almost every habitat on Earth.

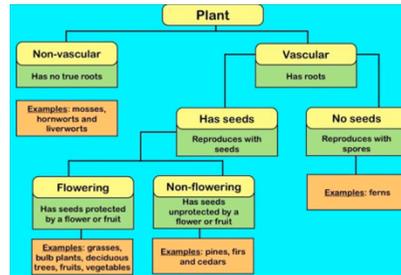


- Organisms are any other living things in the world including animals and plants. These can be classified in many ways depending on their characteristics.



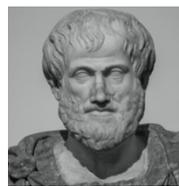
**Plants**

- Plants can also be classified using their physical characteristics.
- Some plants reproduce using seeds and this can be done in a variety of ways.
- Seeds can be spread from a plant using wind, sticking to animals or by animals eating and then growing from the faeces (poo).



**Key Individuals**

**Aristotle (384-322 BC)**



Aristotle was a Greek philosopher during the Classical period in Ancient Greece. He is recognised as the originator of the scientific study of life.

**Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778)**



Swedish naturalist and explorer who was the first to frame principles for defining nature genus and species of organisms and to create a uniform system for naming them.

**Vocabulary**

<b>Organism</b>	An animal or plant.
<b>Micro-organism</b>	A microscopic (tiny) organism. E.g. bacteria, virus and fungus.
<b>Habitat</b>	The natural home or environment of any organism.
<b>Classification</b>	The arrangement of animals or plants, depending on their similarities.
<b>Species</b>	A group of closely related organisms. Both similar and can usually reproduce.
<b>Genus</b>	A group of closely related species.
<b>Vertebrate</b>	An animal that has a backbone.
<b>Taxonomy</b>	The science of naming, identifying and classifying animals.
<b>Invertebrate</b>	An animal that does not have a backbone. 97% of creatures belong to this group.
<b>Vascular</b>	A plant that has roots and transports water and nutrients.
<b>Non-vascular</b>	A plant that has no real roots.
<b>Homo sapiens</b>	The genus and species that humans belong to.
<b>Reproduction</b>	Creation of new individual offspring produced from 'parents'.
<b>Bacteria</b>	Microscopic, single-celled organisms that thrive in diverse environments.
<b>Fungi</b>	A group of micro-organisms. Includes fungus, yeast and moulds.
<b>Virus</b>	Extremely small parasites of plants, animals and bacteria. Reproduce with a 'host'.

