

Year 6 Science Knowledge Organiser

Term: Autumn 2

Living things and their habitats: Classifying living things

Key vocabulary

plants	Can make their own food. They can be divided broadly into two main groups: flowering plants and non-flowering plants.
invertebrate	Animals that do not have a backbone. They can be divided into several groups including insects, spiders, snails and worms.
vertebrate	Animals that have a backbone. They can be divided into 5 groups: fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.
amphibian	- cold-blooded - start as eggs in water and breathe through gills - develop lungs and live on land and in water - lays eggs in water - damp skin/body
bird	- warm-blooded - breathes with lungs - lays eggs with hard shells - covered with feathers - have wings but not all can fly
fish	- cold-blooded - scales covering its body - has fins - lives in water, lays eggs in water - breathes through gills
mammal	- warm-blooded - have fur or hairy skin - give birth to live young - feed their young milk
reptile	- cold-blooded - breathes with lungs - dry, scaly skin - lay soft-shelled eggs on land

Significant scientist

Carl Linnaeus
(1707-1778)



Carl Linnaeus was a Swedish scientist who developed the modern system of classifying and naming organisms. Before this the names of living things were often very long. He gave them a two-part name.

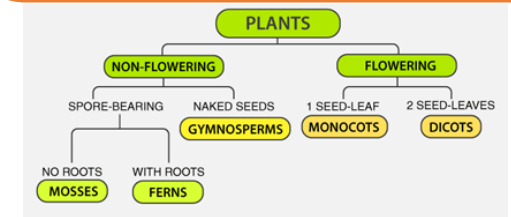
Chris Nelson



Chris Nelson is a horticulturist and a director of Growing Underground which uses hydroponic techniques to grow pesticide-free crops in a former London underground air-raid shelter.

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

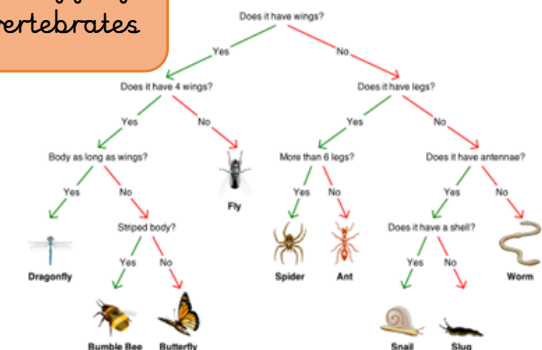
Non-flowering plants - smaller group. They have a simple structure and do not have flowers or seeds. They reproduce through spores. E.g. algae, mosses



Classifying vertebrates



Classifying invertebrates



Classification

Living things can be classified into broad groups according to observable characteristics that are similar or different.

Micro-organisms

These are tiny living creatures. Most can only be seen through a microscope. They can be sub-divided into smaller groups including bacteria, fungi and viruses.