

Key Facts

Living things, plants, animals and micro-organisms, belong to different groups.

MRS GREEN : Processes



Year 6 Science

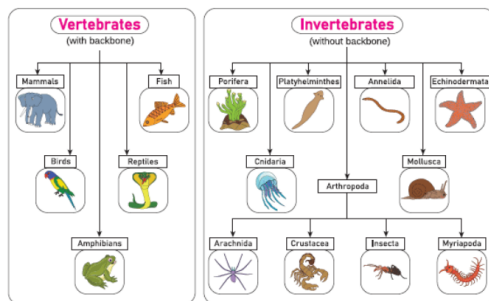
Autumn 1

Living things and their habitats

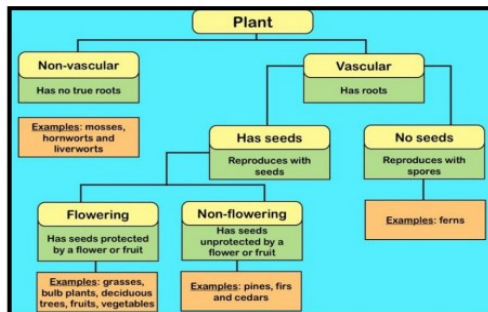
Science strand -

Biology

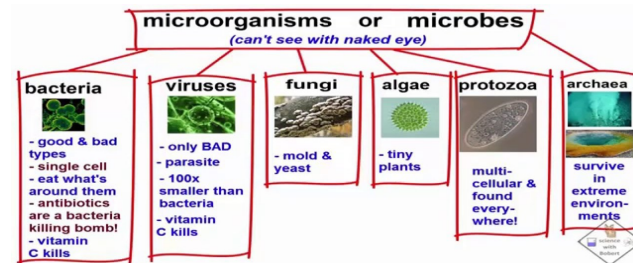
Classification of animals



Classification of plants

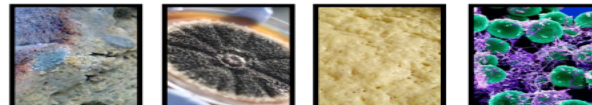


Carl Linnaeus created a system called BINOMIAL naming (bye-no-me-al). Binomial means 'two words' - every plant and animal that he knew about was given a GENUS name and a SPECIES name, in Latin. Linnaeus' system has made it easier for scientists all over the world to communicate about life on Earth.



Micro-organisms

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. Microorganisms can be found all around us. They can 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.



VOCABULARY

Word	Definition
Classification	Method of arranging organisms into groups.
Species	A class of plants or animals whose members have the same main characteristics and are able to breed with each other.
Characteristics	A quality that forms part of a person's or thing's character
Classification key	A way of separating organisms into groups using questions (yes or no)
Identify	To recognise as being a certain person or thing
Invertebrate	An animal without a backbone
Organism	An organism is an animal or plant,
Micro-organisms	Tiny organisms such as bacteria, fungi and virus that only be seen with a microscope.
Vertebrate	An animal with a backbone
Botanist	A scientist who studies plants.
Taxonomist	A biologist who groups organisms into categories.
Excretion	The removal of waste products

