

# Year 6 - Living things and their habitats

*Is all mould bad for you?*

## Prior learning

In Year 4, you recognised that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways. You learnt how to use a classification key and identified living things in your local environment.

## Future learning

In secondary school, you will learn about the binomial names of certain living things and identify and classify living things in more detail (including micro-organisms).

## In this unit you will:

- Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including micro-organisms, plants and animals
- Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics

## Key Scientist: Carl Linnaeus



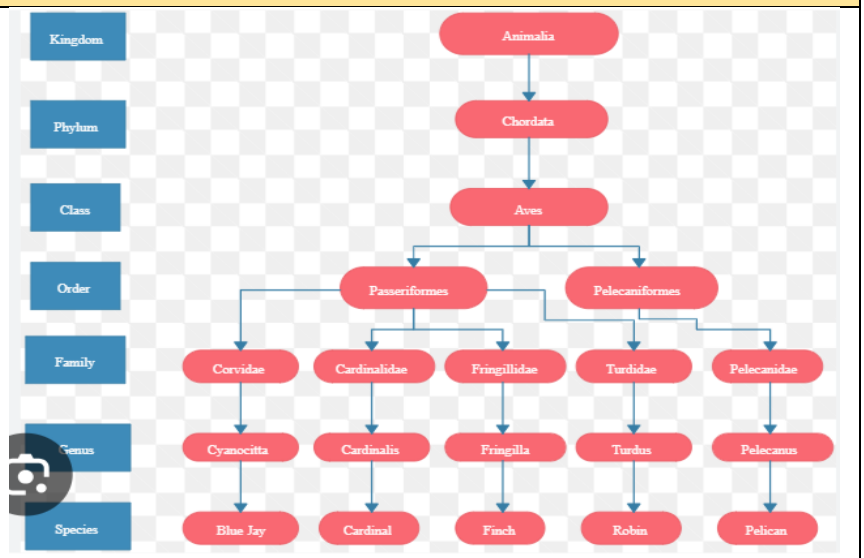
Carl Linnaeus was a Swedish botanist. A botanist is a scientist who studied plants. He developed a modern way of classifying living things by grouping similar species together.

## Science discipline: Biology

Biology is the study of living things. A biologist is a scientist who studies biology. Biologists try to understand the natural world and the things that live in it.



## Scientific diagram



## Vocabulary:

- **Micro-organisms:** Living things that are too small to be seen with the naked eye.
- **Hierarchy:** A system that organizes or ranks things, often according to power or importance.
- **Phyla:** Ranks below the kingdom and above the class in taxonomy.
- **Genus:** A category of classification in biology that ranks between the family and the species, contains related species.
- **Bacteria:** Small organisms, or living things that can be found in all natural environments.
- **Cell:** The smallest unit with the basic properties of life.
- **Microscopic:** Invisible or indistinguishable without the use of a microscope.