



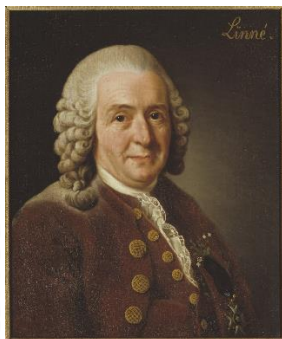
Science Knowledge Organiser

Living Things and Their Habitats

This is biology.
Biology is the
study of living
things.

Key Vocabulary

- mammals
- amphibians
- birds
- fish
- vertebrate
- invertebrate
- reptiles
- flowering plants
- non-flowering plants



Scientist

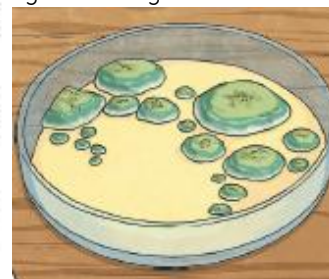
Carl Linnaeus

Prior Knowledge

I know that living things can be grouped in variety of ways.
I can use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things.
I can describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird.
I can describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.

Key Knowledge

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. Each group allows scientists to observe and understand the characteristics of living things more clearly. They group similar things together then split the groups again and again based on their differences.



- 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.

Helpful Microbes	Harmful Microbes
Bacteria – cheese	Bacteria – salmonella is a bacterium that can lead to food poisoning
Yeast – wine	Virus – chicken pox and flu are examples of viral diseases
Bacteria – yoghurt	Fungi – athlete's foot
Yeast – bread dough	Bacteria – plaque
Penicillium fungi - antibiotics	Fungi - mould