

# Kingsley CP Knowledge Organiser



Science focus

Living Things and Their Habitats

Year 6

Autumn Term

### What? (Key Knowledge)

#### Key scientists

Carl Linnaeus 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 eight levels. The number of living things in each level gets smaller until the one animal is left in its species level.

#### Scientific theories

What is classification?

Scientists, called Taxonomists, sort and group living things according to their similarities and differences. 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.

What are microorgan-isms?

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.

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What are	Bacteria—cheese
helpful mi-	Yeast—wine
crobes?	Bacteria—yoghurt
	Yeast-bread dough
	Penicillium fungi - antibiotics
What are	Bacteria – salmonella is a bacterium that
unhelpful	can lead to food poisoning
microbes?	Virus - chicken pox and flu are exam-
	ples of viral diseases
	Fungi – athlete's foot
	Bacteria – plague

#### Possible experiences

Fungi - mould

- Classifying wildlife found in our very own Nature's Nook
- Investigating how we can grow bacteria

#### What? (Key Vocabulary)

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character-	Special qualities or appearances that
istics	make an individual or group of things
	different to others.
classify	To sort things into different groups.
taxono-	A scientist who classifies different liv-
mist	ing things into categories.
key	A key is a series of questions about
	the characteristics of living things. A
	key is used to identify a living thing
	or decide which group it belongs to
	by answering 'yes' or 'no' questions.
bacteria	A single-celled microorganism.
microor-	An organism that can only be seen
ganism	using a microscope, e.g. bacteria,
	mould and yeast.
micro-	A piece of equipment that is used to
scope	view very tiny (microscopic) things by
	magnifying their appearance
species	A group of animals that can reproduce
	to produce fertile offspring
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## Diagrams and symbols



