Year 6 Science - Living things and their habitats (Classification)

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Interesting Books	Key Knowledge
classification	Arranging living things into classes or groups based on their similarities.		
vertebrates	A vertebrate animal is one that has a backbone.	Image: system of classification	Living things can be formally grouped according to characteristics.
invertebrates	An Invertebrate animal does not have a backbone and 97% of creatures belong to this group. This is the grouping together of		Plants and animals are two main groups but there are other livings things that do not fit into these groups e.g. micro-organisms such as bacteria and yeast, and toadstools and mushrooms.
species	similar species of plant, animal and other organisms.		Vertebrates can be divided into five small groups: fish; amphibians; reptiles; birds; and mammals. Each group has common characteristics. Invertebrates can be divided into a number of groups, including insects, spiders, snails and worms.
micro- organism	Micro-organisms are tiny. They are so small they can only be seen with a microscope.		
algae	A single or multi-cellular organism that has no roots, stems or leaves and is often found in water.	Carl Linnaeus is famous for his work in Taxonomy, the science of identifying, naming and classifying organisms.	 Animals can be divided into two main groups: those that have backbones (vertebrates); and
bacteria	Bacteria are tiny little organisms that are everywhere around us.	Kingdom General	those that do not (invertebrates).
fungi	Fungi are a group of living organisms which are classified in their own kingdom. This means they	Class Order	There are three main types of micro-organisms: bacteria, viruses and fungi.
taxonomist	Scientists who classify living things.	Family Genus Species Specific	Viruses are the smallest of the microbes and are generally harmful to humans. Viruses cannot survive by themselves. They need a 'host' cell in order to survive and reproduce.