



Living Things and Habitats KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

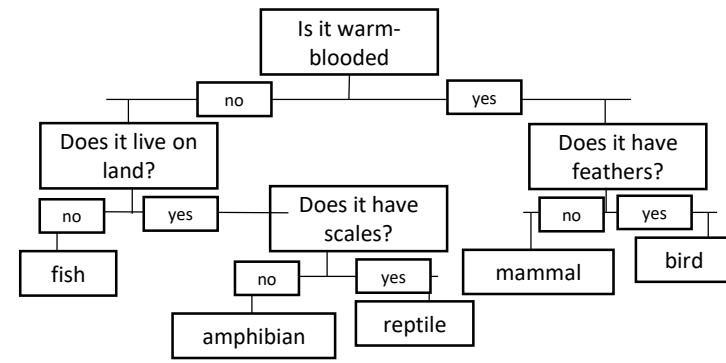


ESSENTIAL LIVING THINGS AND HABITATS VOCABULARY

fungus	A group of organisms (such as moulds, yeast and mushrooms) that feed on organic matter.
reptile	A vertebrate animal including snakes, lizards, crocodiles, turtles and tortoises.
mollusc	An invertebrate which includes snails and slugs that have a soft, unsegmented body.
molecule	A group of atoms bonded together.
crustacean	An arthropod that is mainly found in water, often with a body covered in a hard shell.
arachnid	An arthropod with 8 segmented legs and no wings or antennae.
organism	An individual animal, plant or single-celled life form.
phylum	A taxonomy class above class and below kingdom.
dichotomous	An axis divided into two branches.
mammals	A warm-blooded vertebrate that typically gives birth to live young.
species	A group of living organisms consisting of similar individuals.
arthropod	An animal with an exoskeleton, segmented body and jointed legs.
classify	To arrange a group into categories based on qualities.
absorb	Take in or soak up substances
amphibian	A cold-blooded vertebrate animal that lives on the ground and in water.

Taxonomy

Taxonomists group living things according to their similarities and differences using dichotomous trees.



Classification

Domain: Eukarya	cat, dog, leopard, sandcat, bear, peacock, crab, apple tree
Kingdom: Animalia	cat, dog, leopard, sandcat, bear, peacock, crab
Phylum: Chordata	cat, dog, leopard, sandcat, bear, peacock
Class: Mammalia	cat, dog, leopard, sandcat, bear
Order: Carnivora	cat, dog, leopard, sandcat
Family: Felidae	cat, sandcat leopard
Genus: Felis	cat, sandcat
Species: Felis catus	cat



MAKING LINKS TO PREVIOUS LEARNING GOLDEN VOCABULARY

Mini-beasts	There are many different arthropods that live in different habitats.
Mini-beasts	Mini-beasts is a broad term. They can be classified into groups.
Digestive System	The body breaks food down into substances that are absorbed .
Life Cycles	Amphibians have very diverse habitats.

Classification

A Swedish scientist called Carl Linnaeus published a system for classifying living things which (after being adapted) is still used today. The number of living things on each level lessens, until it is the only species remaining.



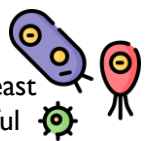
Plants

There are many different types of plants.

- Flowering plants (plants that produce seed within a fruit to reproduce)
- Non-flowering plants (plants that use spores to reproduce and plants that use seeds to reproduce)

Microorganisms

Microorganisms are mainly bacteria, moulds, yeast and viruses. They are miniscule living things that can only be seen using a microscope. Microorganisms are found in and on our bodies, water and on many other objects. Some are helpful (bacteria in yoghurt and cheese and yeast in bread dough) and others are harmful (viruses like flu fungi such as mould).



Invertebrates

The majority of living things on the planet are invertebrates (meaning they don't have a backbone). They can be classified based on different characteristics such as the amount and shape of legs they have, whether they have a segmented body or a shell, the shape of their body and whether they have wing cases.

