







Knowledge Organiser – Science: Living things and their habitats

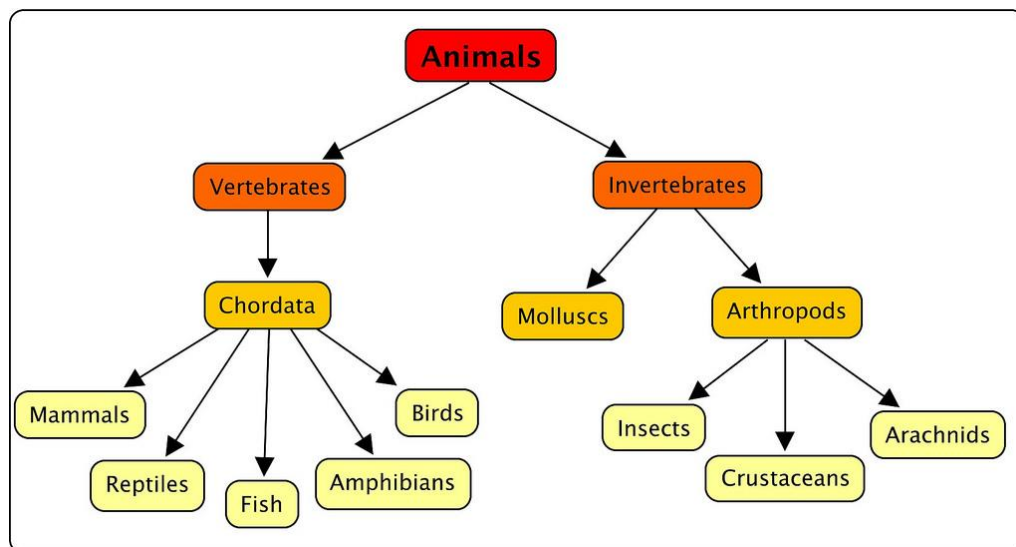
Tier 3 vocabulary	
Amphibian	A cold-blooded vertebrate animal that comprises frogs, toads, newts, salamanders and caecilians.
Annelid	A segmented worm.
Arachnid	An animal that has eight legs and a body formed of two parts.
Bird	A warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate animal distinguished by the possession of feathers, wings, a beak and typically able to fly.
Crustaceans	Mostly live in water with a hard shell and segmented body.
Habitat	The natural home or environment of an animal, plant or other organism
Insect	A small animal that has six legs and generally one or two pairs of wings.
Invertebrate	An animal lacking a backbone.
Mammal	A warm-blooded vertebrate animal, distinguishable by the possession of hair or fur, females secreting milk for young and typically giving birth to live young.
Microorganism	A microscopic organism, especially a bacteria, virus or fungus.
Reptile	A vertebrate animal that has dry scaly skin and typically lay soft-shelled eggs on land
Vertebrate	An animal with possession of a backbone/ spinal column

**Classification**

Living things can be classified into broad groups according to observable characteristics that are similar or different.

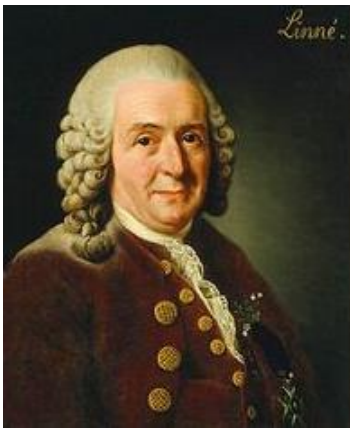
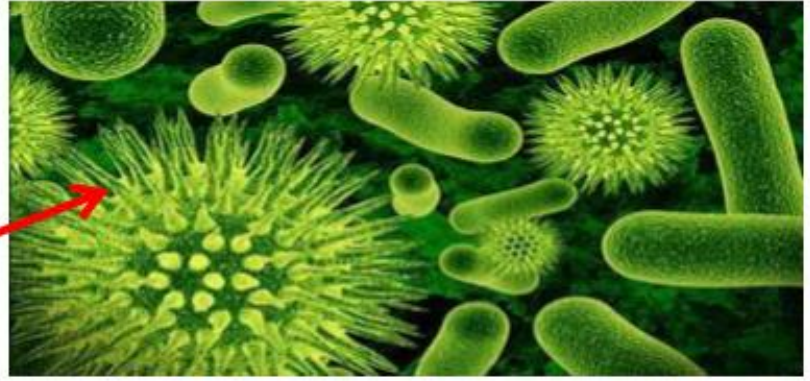
Domain	Bacteria	Archaea	Eukarya			
Kingdom	Bacteria	Archaea	Protista	Fungi	Plantae	Animalia
Example						
Characteristics	Bacteria are simple unicellular organisms.	Archaea are simple unicellular organisms that often live in extreme environments.	Protists are unicellular and are more complex than bacteria or archaea.	Fungi are unicellular or multicellular and absorb food.	Plants are multicellular and make their own food.	Animals are multicellular and take in their food.

Microorganisms, plants and animals can be subdivided.



## Microorganism

An organism that is microscopic, for example, a bacterium, fungus or virus.



Carl Linnaeus (23 May 1707 – 10 January 1778) invented the system for classifying plants and animals. In this system, every kind of animal and plant is given a name consisting of two Latin words, for its genus and species. This became used by biologists all over the world, and he is known as the "father of modern taxonomy"

Identifying and Classifying

Researching

Domain

Kingdom

Phylum

Class

Order

Family

Genus

Species

Domain: Eukarya	jackal, clownfish, cat, dog, ladybird, daisy, rabbit, fox, human
Kingdom: Animals	jackal, clownfish, cat, dog, ladybird, rabbit, fox, human
Phylum: Chordata	jackal, clownfish, cat, dog, rabbit, fox, human
Class: Mammals	jackal, cat, dog, rabbit, fox, human
Order: <u>Carnivora</u>	jackal, cat, dog, fox
Family: <u>Canidae</u>	jackal, dog, fox
Genus: <u>Canis</u>	jackal, dog
Species: <u>Lupus</u>	dog

A dog classified according to Linnaeus' system