

Croxby Primary Academy

Year 6: Living Things and their Habitats Knowledge Organiser

Key	People/Scientists	
	Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778) He is famous for his work in Taxonomy: the science of identifying, naming and classifying organisms. Libby Hyman (1888-1969) She was a specialist in	What is What are
	invertebrate and vertebrate zoology. She produced a set of reference books titled The Invertebrates.	Is t connectio disease and orga
	nceptions/Key Facts	
same as gern Fact: Germs as bacteria o diseases. No germs. <u>Misconceptia</u> Fact: Bacter bad, but the which help t vitamins in o	are microorganisms such and fungi, which cause t all microorganisms are <u>on:</u> All bacteria are bad. ria that cause diseases are re are many good bacteria, o decompose matter, make ur bodies and recycle utrients in the	Mam

Key QuestionsWhat is bacteria?Bacteria are small organisms, or living things, that can be found in all natural environments. They are made of a single cell. Most bacteria can be seen only with a microscope.What are microbes?Microbes are tiny living things that are found all around us and are too small to be seen by the naked eye. They live in water, soil, and in the air. The human body is home to millions of these microbes too, also called microorganisms.Is there a connection between disease and decay and micro- organisms?Micro-organisms are responsible for infectious diseases and decay.Diagrams/Visual Aids ClassificationClassificationImage: Connection between disease and decay and micro- organisms?Ainthe methy the classification					
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disease and decay and micro- organisms? Diagrams/Visual Aids Classification Diagrams/Visual Aids Output Animals (Invertebrates) (Invertebrates)	Is there a	Micro-organisms are responsible for			
and micro- organisms? Diagrams/Visual Aids Classification Understand Output Animals Vertebrates Invertebrates Vertebrates Arthropods Mammals Birds Crustaceans		infectious diseases and decay.			
Classification	and micro-				
Classification	Diagrams/Visual Aids				
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Key Vocabulary		
amphibian	A cold-blooded vertebrate animal that compromises frogs, toads, newts, salamanders and	
	caecilians.	
arachnid	An animal that has eight legs and a body formed of two parts.	
crustaceans	Mostly live in water with a hard shell and segmented body.	
decompose	Make or become rotten; decay or cause to decay.	
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.	

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