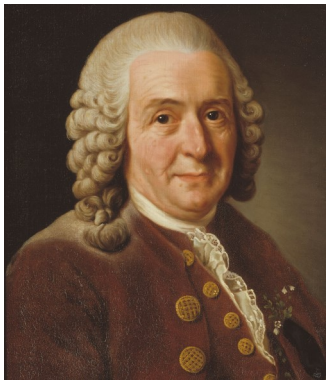
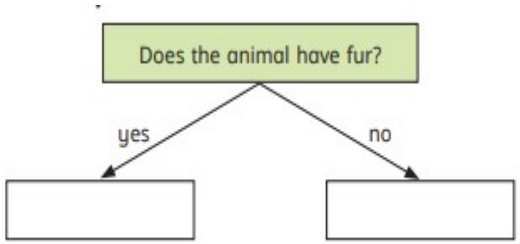
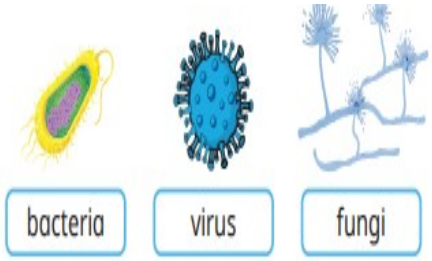
Mossfield Primary School Knowledge Organiser

Year 6 — Living Things and Their Habitats (Variation and Adaptions) —Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including microorganisms, plants and animals. Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics. **Fossils** - Recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago.

To understand how living things are classified into broad groups according to their characteristics. 	To know who Carl Linnaeus was and learn about his classification system. 	To use classification keys to sort organisms according to observable characteristics 	To use classification keys to sort plants according to observable characteristics 
To understand what microorganisms are and explore their potential dangers and benefits 	To use classification keys to sort microorganisms according to observable characteristics 	Fossil formation and explore fossils 	Mary Anning  - plesiosaur skeleton

Key Vocabulary

Adaptations	Adaptation is how plants and animals have evolved special features to survive and thrive in their specific habitats. [1, 2]
Arachnid	An arachnid is an eight-legged, land-living animal without a backbone (invertebrate).
Bacteria	Bacteria are small organisms, or living things, that can be found in all natural environments. They are made of a single cell.
Characteristics	A characteristic is a special feature, quality, or trait that makes a person, animal, plant, or object unique and helps identify it.
Charles Darwin	Charles Darwin (1809–1882) was a famous English scientist and naturalist.
Classification	The arrangement of organisms into orderly groups based on their similarities and presumed evolutionary relationships.
Common ancestor	A common ancestor is an older, ancient type of living thing that two or more different species are descended from in the past
Coniferous tree	A coniferous tree is a cone-bearing tree that usually has thin, needle-like leaves and stays green all year round.
Decompose	o decompose means to break down or separate a whole thing into smaller, simpler parts.
Desert habitat	A desert habitat is a dry, harsh natural environment that receives very little rainfall.
Desirable characteristics	Desirable characteristics refer to the good, useful, or beneficial features, traits, or qualities that people want to pass on, see, or develop.
Evolution	Is the slow, gradual process by which living things change over millions of years.
Excretion	Excretion is the process by which living organisms get rid of waste products made by their own bodies, such as unneeded water, salts, and toxic substances.
Fungi	Fungi are a group of living organisms which are not animals, plants, or bacteria. They include yeasts, moulds and mushrooms.
Galapagos Islands	The Galápagos Islands are a group of volcanic islands in the Pacific Ocean, roughly 600 miles (1,000 km) west of Ecuador in South America.
Inheritance	The process where living things (plants, animals, and humans) pass on physical and behavioral characteristics to their offspring.
Mary Anning	Mary Anning was a pioneering 19th-century palaeontologist and fossil hunter from Lyme Regis, Dorset.
Microorganism	An organism that is so small that it is microscopic (invisible to the naked eye).
Mollusc	A mollusc is an invertebrate (an animal with no backbone) that has a soft body.

Key Vocabulary

Natural finch	"natural finch" typically refers to the famous Galápagos Finches (or "Darwin's Finches") used to teach Charles Darwin's theory of
Natural selection	Is the process where living things that are best suited to their environment are more likely to survive, reproduce, and pass on their
Organisms	An organism is any living thing.
Palaeontologist	A palaeontologist is a scientist who studies fossils to learn about the history of life on Earth.
Polar habitat	A polar habitat is an extremely cold, windy, and icy environment found at the very top and bottom of the Earth.
Reproduction	Reproduction is the biological process by which living things (plants and animals) create offspring or babies.
Species	A group of living organisms consisting of similar individuals capable of exchanging genes or interbreeding.
Variation	variation means the differences between living things of the same kind or species.
Virus	A virus is a tiny, non-living germ that invades living cells to reproduce.