



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.

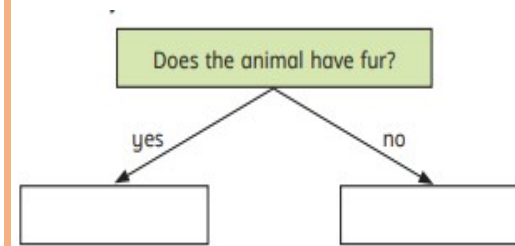
To understand how living things are classified into broad groups according to their characteristics.



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

	organism, excretion, reproduction, mollusc, arachnid, classification, coniferous tree, microorganism, bacteria, virus, fungi, characteristics variation, species, inheritance, desirable characteristics, polar habitat, desert habitat, adaptations, evolution, common ancestor, natural
Amphibian	An animal with an internal skeleton that lives both in and out of water.
Bacteria	Bacteria are small organisms, or living things, that can be found in all natural environments. They are made of a single cell.
Carl Linnaeus	Carl Linnaeus was the pioneer of classification in the 18th century and his system is still used today.
Classification	The arrangement of organisms into orderly groups based on their similarities and presumed evolutionary relationships.
Classify	To sort things into different groups.
Exoskeleton	A hard, outer casing on the outside of a body, which acts as a skeleton.
Fungi	Fungi are a group of living organisms which are not animals, plants, or bacteria. They include yeasts, moulds and mushrooms.
Invertebrates	Animals that do not have a backbone.
Micro-organism	An organism that is so small that it is microscopic (invisible to the naked eye).
Organisms	An organism is any living thing.
Species	A group of living organisms consisting of similar individuals capable of exchanging genes or interbreeding.
Taxonomy	The science of naming, identifying and classifying organisms.