

# Carr Head Primary School - Knowledge Organiser

Science

Living things & their habitats

Year 6

Autumn 1 & 2

## Key Knowledge

<b>Aristotle</b>	Aristotle was one of the most respected Greek thinkers. He was the star pupil of Plato, a famous Greek philosopher. He wrote works on science, poetry and the
<b>Carl Linnaeus</b>	Carl Linnaeus was an 18th-century Swedish botanist, zoologist, and physician. He
<b>5 Animal Kingdoms</b>	Living things can be classified into five major kingdoms: Kingdom Animalia, Kingdom Plantae, Kingdom Fungi, Kingdom Protista
<b>Sub-division of 5 Animal Kingdoms</b>	Kingdom Animalia is the largest of the five existing kingdoms on Earth.
<b>Observable characteristics (plants)</b>	Features of the plant: – size; shape; leaf shape, size, smell and texture; roots; flowers; fruit, etc.
<b>Observable characteristics (animals)</b>	Features of the animal—size, body covering, beak, wings, teeth, ears, etc.
<b>Habitats</b>	In ecology, a habitat is the type of natural environment in which a particular species of organism lives. A specie’s habitat is those places where the species can find food, shelter, protection and mates for reproduction. It is characterized by both
<b>Habitat destruction</b>	The elimination or alteration of the conditions necessary for animals and plants to survive .
<b>Microorganism</b>	Microorganisms is a broad term used to encompass bacteria, yeast, fungi, and in some definition viruses.
<b>Edward Jenner</b>	Edward Jenner was an English physician who was a contributor to the development of the smallpox vaccine.
<b>Louis Pasteur</b>	Louis Pasteur was a French microbiologist and chemist.

## Key Vocabulary

<b>R: Classification</b>	Act of dividing things into groups according to their type.
<b>R: Organism</b>	An individual animal, plant, or single-celled life form.
<b>Ladder of Nature</b>	Aristotle’s concept to organize all things in the natural world, living and non-living.
<b>Genus</b>	A taxonomic rank.
<b>Species</b>	A set of animals or plants in which the members have similar characteristics to each other and can breed with each other.
<b>Plantae</b>	All plants: mosses, ferns, conifers, flowering plants and so on.
<b>Animalia</b>	Animalia, or Metazoa, includes all animals.
<b>Identification key (plants)</b>	Also known as a taxonomic key, is a useful tool for identifying unknown plants.
<b>Identification key (animals)</b>	As above, but to identify animals.
<b>Food chain</b>	Shows how plants/ animals get energy.
<b>Re-wilding</b>	Large-scale restoration of ecosystems. Seeks to reinstate natural processes and, where appropriate, missing species – allowing them to shape the landscape and the habitats within.
<b>Virus</b>	Viruses are parasites, which means they can only survive inside the cells of other living things. They can cause infectious diseases, such as chicken pox or measles.
<b>Vaccination</b>	A vaccine is a fluid that helps your body to become immune to a disease caused by certain germs.
<b>Pasturisation</b>	Pasteurization (or pasteurisation) is a process of making foods stay fresh. It involves heating the food to kill most harmful microorganisms. Producers pasteurize dairy and other foods to make them safe to eat.

## Know how to...

<b>Working Scientifically</b>	Explore the work of scientists and scientific research.
	Using classification keys to identify plants and animals in the immediate environment.
	Researching unfamiliar animals and plants from a broad range of other habitats and decide where they belong in the classification system.

