



GILES BROOK SCHOOL



Carl Linnaeus

Useful websites:

[BBC Bitesize](#)

[School Learning Zone](#)

Knowledge Organiser

Science: Living Things and their Habitats

I already know:

- Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways
- Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things
- Know that changes over time can sometimes pose dangers to living things.

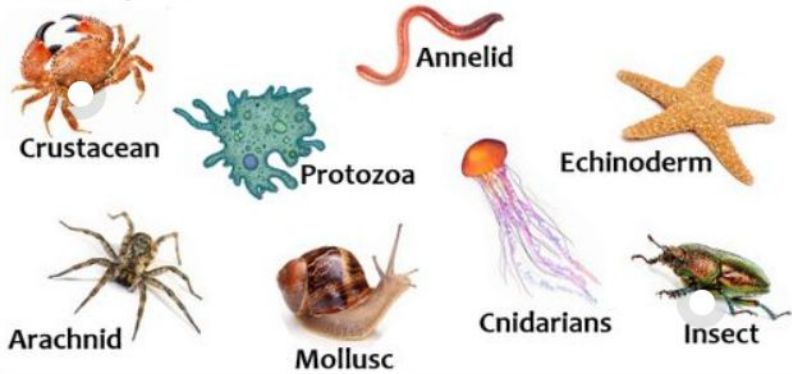
Key Vocabulary

Characteristics	Special qualities or appearances that make an individual or group of things different to others
Classify	To sort things into different groups.
Taxonomist	A scientist who classifies different living things into categories.
Key	A key is a series of questions about the characteristics of living things. A key is used to identify a living thing or decide which group it belongs to by answering 'yes' or 'no' questions.
Organism	Any living thing
Microscope	A piece of equipment that is used to view very tiny (microscopic) things by magnifying their appearance.
Virus	Viruses are tiny particles that cause disease in people, other animals, and plants
Bacteria	A single-celled microorganism.
Microorganism	An organism that can only be seen using a microscope, e.g. bacteria, mould and yeast.
Cell	The basic building blocks of all living things.

Vertebrates have a backbone, are usually larger and faster than invertebrates, have a developed brain (in a skull), and have a complex nervous system.



Invertebrates do not have a backbone, are usually small and slow-moving, do not have a well developed brain, and have a simple nervous system.



Helpful Microbes

Harmful Microbes

Bacteria - Used to make antibiotics

Bacteria - salmonella is a bacterium that can lead to food poisoning

Fungi - Yeast

Fungi - Athlete's foot Mould

Algae - Makes most of the world's oxygen

Virus - infectious diseases e.g. chicken pox

Microorganisms

- Bacteria
- Virus
- Fungi
- Algae
- Protozoa

Classification Key

