

Organism - A living thing such as an animal or a plant.



Excretion - The removal of waste products.



Reproduction - The production of offspring, either sexually or asexually.



Living - An organism that moves, reproduces and grows.



Non-living - Things that do not breathe, move, eat, grow, excrete or reproduce.



Vertebrate - An animal with a spine.



Invertebrate - An animal without a spine.



Flowering plant - A plant that can produce flowers and fruit.



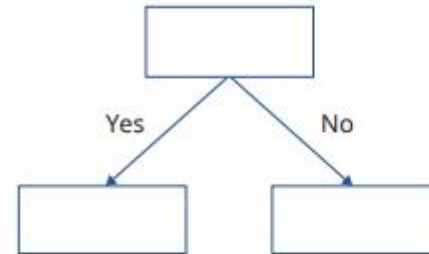
Non-flowering plant - A plant that does not produce flowers and fruit.



Living things and their habitats - Y6

Classification - Method of arranging organisms into groups.

Classification key - A way of separating organisms into groups or types.



Molluscs - A soft bodied invertebrate, including slugs and snails.



Arachnids - An invertebrate with two body parts and eight legs, including spiders and scorpions.



Coniferous trees - Trees that produce cones instead of flowers.



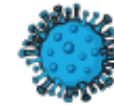
Microorganisms - Tiny organisms such as bacteria, viruses and fungi.



Bacteria - Simple, tiny, invisible (to the eye) microorganisms.



Viruses - Tiny microorganisms that need a host.



Fungi - A group of organisms including mushrooms, mould and yeast.



Deciduous trees - Trees that lose their leaves during winter.



Evergreen trees - Trees that do not lose their leaves during winter.



Key Knowledge

Conditions for life	A living organism moves, reproduces, grows and excretes. The stem of a plant moves towards the strongest light source and the roots move away from light. Plants can reproduce sexually and asexually.
Group organisms	Vertebrates can be grouped as mammals, birds, fish, amphibians and reptiles. Plants can be grouped as flowering and non-flowering. Flowering plants produce flowers and fruits. Non-flowering plants do not. Scientists group organisms to organise animals and plants based on their features. Grouping organisms can help us understand how organisms are related to each other.
Classify animals	Classification keys are used to classify animals. Classification keys can be used to identify different unknown animals based on their features, such as number of legs, having fur or scales. A classification key is made up of several questions with yes or no answers. These questions can then lead to further questions and answers until the identity of the animal is determined.
Classify plants	Classification keys can be used to classify plants. They can be used to identify different unknown plants based on their features. Plants can be classified in several ways. Trees can be classified as deciduous, evergreen and coniferous.
Microorganisms	A microorganism is tiny and can be seen using a powerful microscope. Bacteria are simple, invisible (to the eye) microorganisms. Some bacteria can cause diseases and infections. Humans have good bacteria in their bodies which help to digest food. Viruses are invisible (to the eye) microorganisms and need a host. They can cause diseases such as flu or a common cold. Some fungi are microorganisms which may cause infections. Some can be involved in bread making.
Classify organisms	Microorganisms such as bacteria, viruses and fungi can be classified. The classification of microorganisms is based on their features or characteristics such as shape. Bacteria, viruses and fungi have different shapes.
Carl Linnaeus	Carl Linnaeus was a Swedish botanist who wrote a book called Systema Naturae or System of Nature. Linnaeus was famous for developing the first system to classify animals. The classification was based on physical characteristics. Carl Linnaeus divided animals into six classes. These were mammals, birds, amphibians, fish, insects and worms.