










# Knowledge Organiser

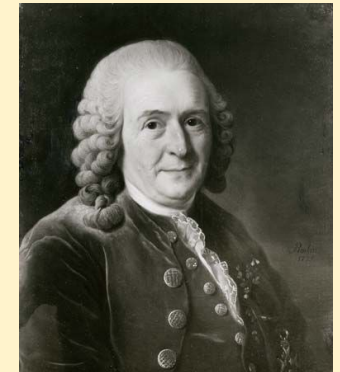
## Year 6- Living things and their habitats

### Vocabulary

picture	key word	definition
	<b>kingdom</b>	5 widely accepted kingdoms for classification: monera, protists, fungi, plants and animals.
	<b>phylum</b>	Divisions based on shared physical characteristics among organisms.
	<b>class</b>	Classes are based on very important, and more detailed, similarities.
	<b>order</b>	Orders are based on characteristics listed on a taxonomy key.
	<b>family</b>	Groups of organisms that share certain adaptive traits. They have a common ancestry.
	<b>genus</b>	A way to describe the generic name for an organism.
	<b>species</b>	Species is the specific name given to a living organism.
	<b>micro-organisms</b>	Very tiny living things that are not visible to the eye but are found all around us.
	<b>classification</b>	The arrangement of organisms into orderly groups based on their similarities and presumed evolutionary relationships.

### Carolus Linnaeus (1707-1778)

- A Swedish naturalist
- He created two scientific systems: the system for classifying plants and animals and the system for naming all living things
- Created the Systema Naturae which classified all living things in the world
- Also created the binomial (two-name) classification system, which is still in use today.
- The legacy of his work is still found today across the natural world and new species of animals use Linnaeus's method of classification



### Classification in action

Taxon	Human	Chimpanzee	Blue whale	Snake
<b>Species</b>	<i>sapiens</i>	<i>trogodytes</i>	<i>musculus</i>	<i>naja</i>
<b>Genus</b>	<i>Homo</i>	<i>Pan</i>	<i>Balaenoptera</i>	<i>Naja</i>
<b>Family</b>	Hominidae	Hominidae	Balaenopteridae	Elapidae
<b>Order</b>	Primates	Primates	Artiodactyla	Squamata
<b>Class</b>	Mammalia	Mammalia	Mammalia	Reptilia
<b>Phylum</b>	Chordata	Chordata	Chordata	Chordata
<b>Kingdom</b>	Animalia	Animalia	Animalia	Animalia

### Further Reading

Karl, get out of the garden by Anita Sanchez

<https://kids.britannica.com/kids/article/Carolus-Linnaeus/625446#:~:text=Carolus%20Linnaeus%20was%20a%20Swedish,the%20Father%20of%20Systematic%20Botany>

GLUE ME

**What I am expected to know from the National curriculum**

- describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including micro-organisms, plants and animals
- give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics
- QR code for end of unit assessment:



**QUESTIONS TO DEEPEN YOUR LEARNING**

<b>Character</b>	<b>Critical Thinking</b>	<b>Creativity</b>	<b>Communication</b>	<b>Citizenship</b>	<b>Collaboration</b>
Can I follow a classification diagram to classify a living thing?	Why is classifying living things important?	Can I create my own classification diagram?	How can I present how living things are classified?	What are the effects that Linnaeus's work has on our lives today?	Explain to another child about the work that Linnaeus undertook.