



Runnymede St. Edwards School – Knowledge Organiser

Topic: Science

Living Things

Year: 6

Term: Autumn

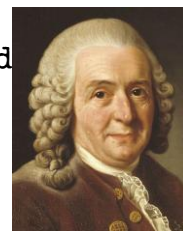
Key Knowledge and Vocabulary

Key Knowledge and Vocabulary

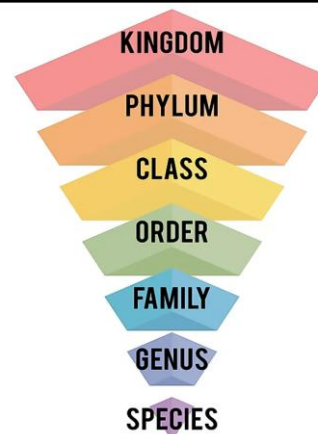
Amphibian	A cold blooded vertebrate animal including frogs, toads, newts and salamanders.
Bird	A warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate animal distinguished by the possession of feathers, wing, a beak and typically able to fly.
Mammal	A warm - blooded vertebrate animal distinguishable by the possession of hair or fur, females secreting milk for young and typically giving birth to live young.
Reptile	A cold-blooded vertebrate animal that has dry scaly skin and typically lay soft-shelled eggs on land.
Fish	A cold-blooded vertebrate that lays eggs without shells in water. They breathe using gills, have fins and are covered with scales or smooth skin.

Carl Linnaeus

Carl Linnaeus was a Swedish scientist who believed it was very important to have a standard system of classification. Linnaeus collected and examined over 40,000 specimens of plants, animals and shells. In 1735, he published his first edition of '**Systema Naturae**', which described his system for classifying living things.



Hierarchy of Biological Classification



Three domains of life

Domain	Bacteria	Archaea	Eukarya			
Kingdom	Bacteria	Archaea	Protista	Fungi	Plantae	Animalia
Example						
Characteristics	Bacteria are simple unicellular organisms.	Archaea are simple unicellular organisms that often live in extreme environments.	Protists are unicellular and are more complex than bacteria or archaea.	Fungi are unicellular or multicellular and absorb food.	Plants are multicellular and make their own food.	Animals are multicellular and take in their food.

Taxonomy is the science of naming, defining and classifying groups of organisms on the basis of shared characteristics.

Animals can be classified into two main groups: **vertebrates** (with a backbone) and **invertebrates** (without a backbone)

All living things are named using **Latin**.

Micro-organisms can be helpful (e.g. penicillin & yeast) or harmful (e.g. chicken pox & influenza) to humans.