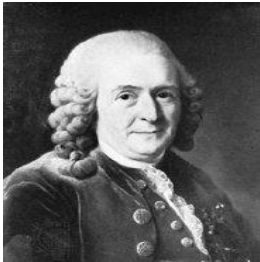
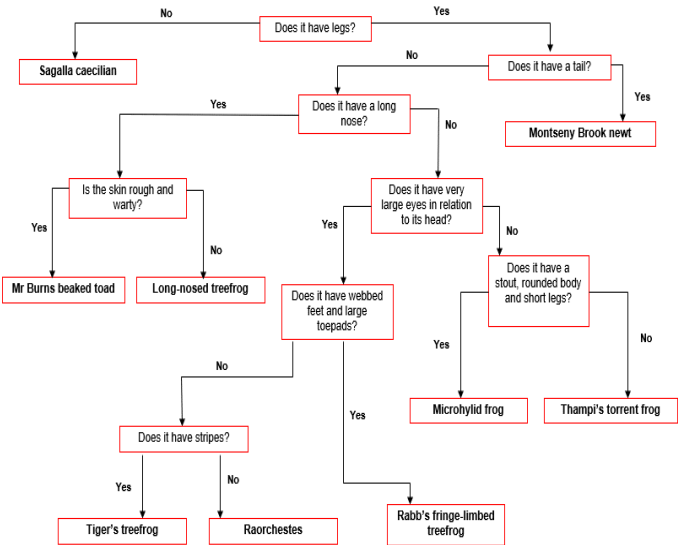


Knowledge Organiser			
Year: 6	Term: Summer 2	Topic: Living things and their habitats	Biology

Vocabulary	Meaning
Biodiversity	the total of all the different living things in an ecosystem.
Species	a population of organisms that share similar characteristics and can breed with each other to produce fertile offspring.
Classify	to sort living things into groups as this identifies and names organisms
Invertebrates	an animal without a backbone
vertebrates	an animal which has a backbone/spine
habitat	a place where an organism can survive

Carolus Linnaeus (1707-1778) was a Swedish botanist (someone who studies plants) who devised a new classification system, and this system is still used today.

Each organism has a two-part scientific name binomial nomenclature.



GENUS = group of closely related species

The **Genus** name "Ursus" includes all BEARS





Ursus arctos *Ursus maritimus* *Ursus americanus*

The **SPECIES** name is unique to each kind of bear

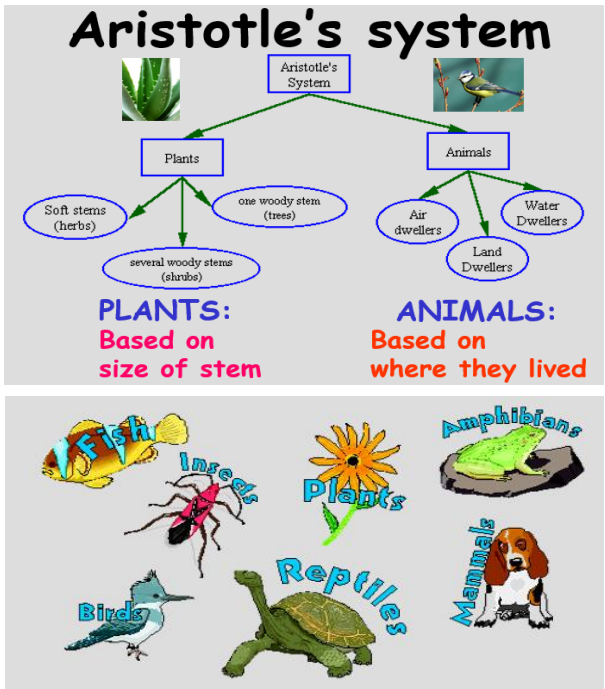
All living species do these things: Feed, Respire, Reproduce, Move, Grow, Excrete Waste, React to the environment.

Naming and organising animals into groups with biological significance helps make sense of relationships eg a bird is an animal that has feathers. A good classification system: places organisms in a group with other organisms that are similar.



The first person to group or classify organisms was a Greek teacher & philosopher called Aristotle 300 BC.

In his system, all organisms were assigned a common name. This created a problem as there were multiple animals using the same name, e.g. cat.



Learning Objectives	
Lesson 1	I know how animals are classified and named
Lesson 2	I understand how classification keys are used and can sort amphibians.
Lesson 3	I can classify invertebrates
Lesson 4	I can identify trees and measure heights.
Lesson 5	I can conduct a woodland Study
Lesson 6	I can show what I have learnt.