

# Living Things and their habitat



## UKS2 Science: Living things and their habitat

### Scientific Concepts

<b>Environment</b>	The circumstances, objects, or conditions by which one is surrounded
<b>Classification</b>	Systematic arrangement in groups or category.

### Core Vocabulary

<b>Organism</b>	any living biological entity, such as an animal, plant, fungus, or bacterium.
<b>Species</b>	a class of things of the same kind and with the same name
<b>Microbe</b>	living things that are too small to be seen with the naked eye. They are normally viewed using a microscope.
<b>Bacteria</b>	tiny, single-celled organisms that get nutrients from their environments. Some bacteria are good for our bodies

### Images/diagrams

#### Classification

In 1735, Swedish Scientist Carl Linnaeus first published a system for **classifying** all living things. An adapted version of this system is still used today: The Linnaeus System.

Living things can be **classified** by these eight levels. The number of living things in each level gets smaller until the one animal is left in its species level. This is how a dog would be classified.



An example mnemonic could be:

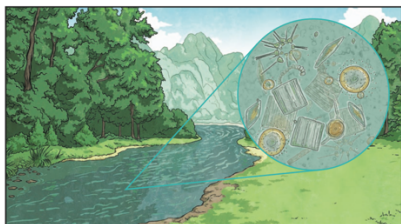
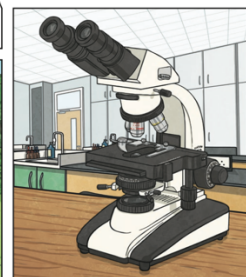
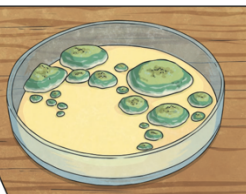
**Does Keep Precious Creatures Organised For Grumpy Scientists**



#### Microorganisms

**Microorganisms** are viruses, **bacteria**, moulds and yeast. Some animals (dust mites) and plants (phytoplankton) are also **microorganisms**.

**Microorganisms** are very tiny living things that can only be seen using a **microscope**. They can be found in and on our bodies, in the air, in water and on objects around us.



#### Plants are also classified based on their features

**Mosses** do not have roots, have very small leaves and grow in moist environments.

**Conifers** have roots and spines (or needles) instead of leaves. They also produce seeds inside cones.



**Ferns** have roots and have leaves which uncurl as they grow (called fronds).

**Flowering plants** have roots and leaves. They also have flowers – these are the most common plants!

### Key Knowledge

1	Carl Linnaeus was a Swedish scientist who developed a system of classifying all living things.
2	All living things have a Latin name consisting of their Genus and Species names.
3	There are 8 levels of classification in the Linnaean system.
4	Bacteria, viruses and fungi are types of microorganism.
5	Living things can be classified into broad groups according to observable characteristics that are similar or different.
6	Carl Linnaeus was a Swedish scientist who developed a system of classifying all living things.