Living things and their habitats

Key Vocabulary	
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	A plant that can produce flowers and fruit
non-flowering	A plant that does not produce flowers and fruit
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
deciduous	Trees that lose their leaves during winter
evergreen	Trees that do not lose their leaves during winter
coniferous	Trees that produce cones instead of flowers
microorganism	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

Key knowledge

How living things are classified into broad groups: microorganisms, plants and animals.

Key skills

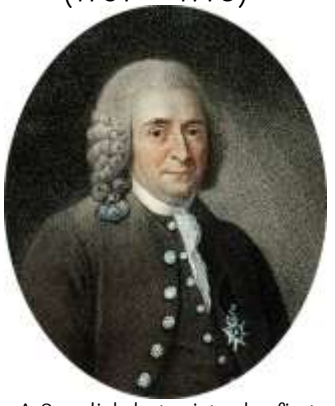
Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary.

Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate.

Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs.

Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests.

Carl Linnaeus
(1707 – 1778)



A Swedish botanist who first developed a system to classify animals based on physical characteristics.