

My Knowledge Journal

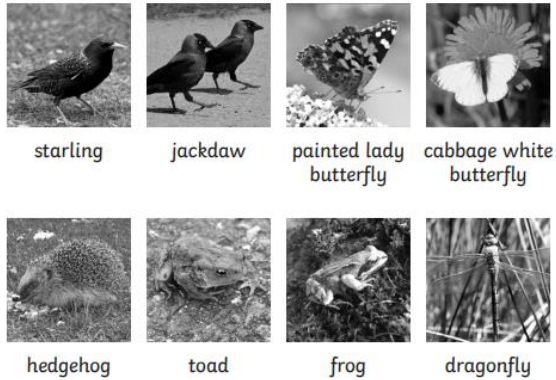


Living Things and Their Habitats

Name: _____

Pre Knowledge Quiz

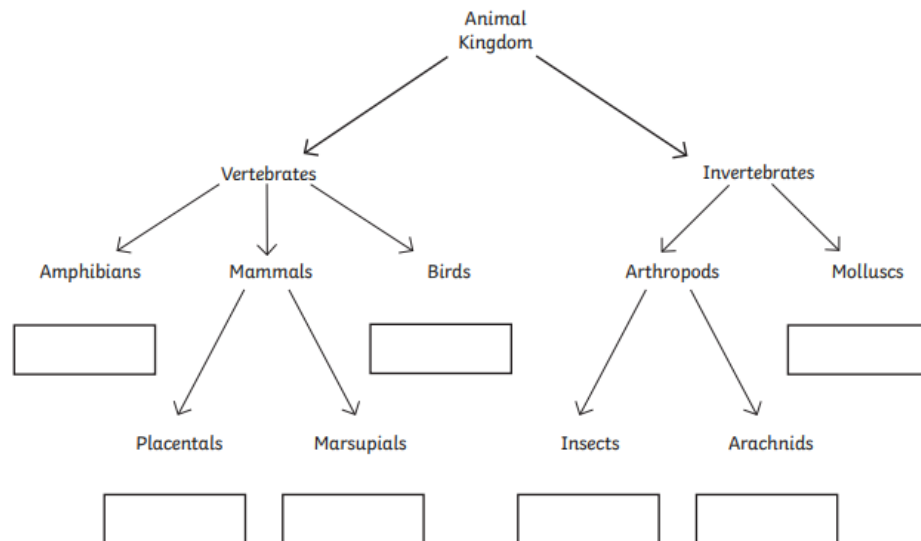
Q1. Give two different ways that these animals could be sorted into two groups



	Group A	Group B
Option 1		
Option 2		

Q2. Use the key below to sort the following animals. Write the name of each animal and the correct end box.

Kangaroo	Spider	Human	Ant	Fox	Snail	Seagull	Frog
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Q3. Name three types of microorganism.

Q4. Name a way that food is preserved to prevent it from going mouldy quickly.

Q5. Name one of the conditions that will help mould grow well.

Living things and their habitats

Knowledge Organiser

What should I already know?

- Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways
- Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment

Who Was Carl Linnaeus?

Carl Linnaeus was a Swedish scientist who believed it was very important to have a standard system of classification. At the time he was alive, in the 1700s, there was no agreed standard method.

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.

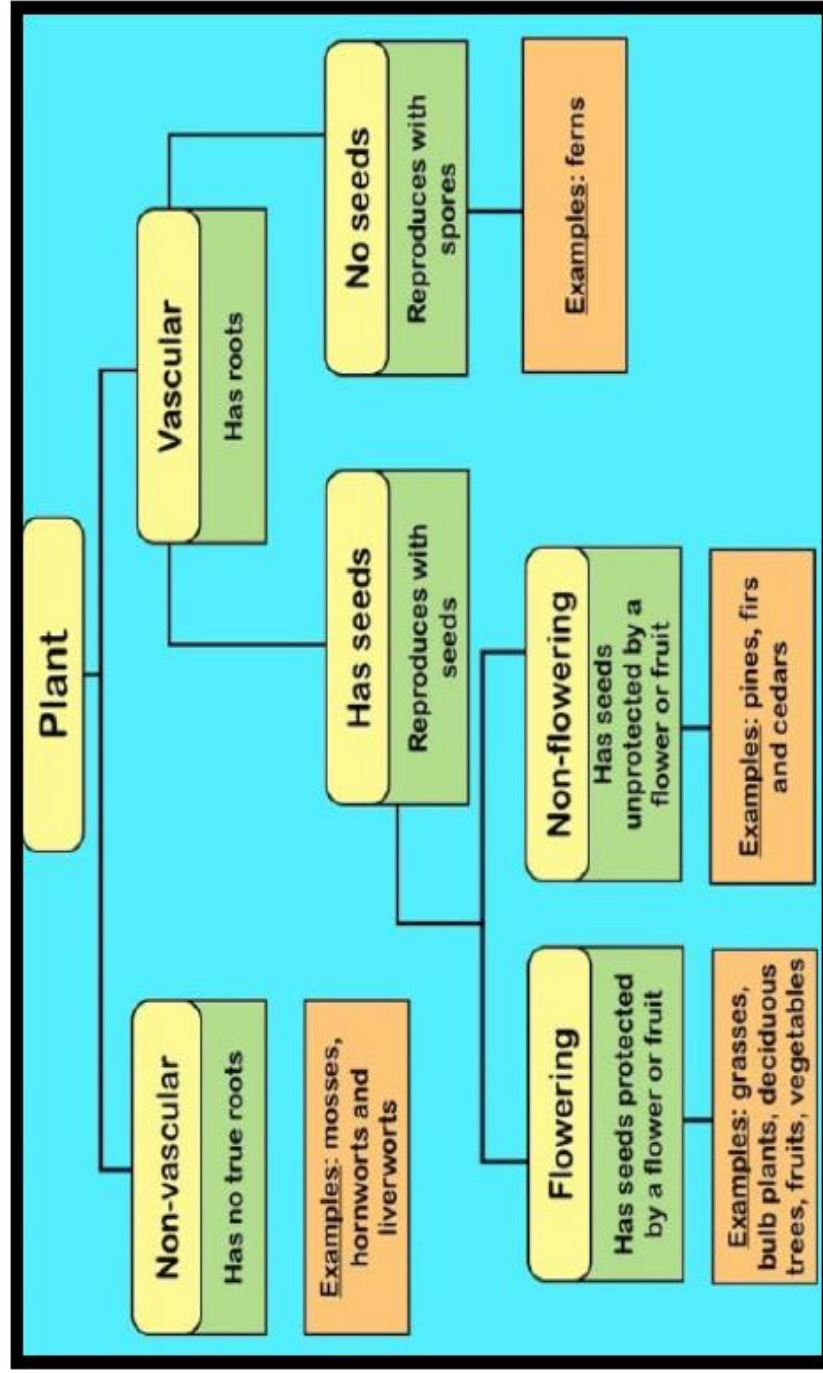
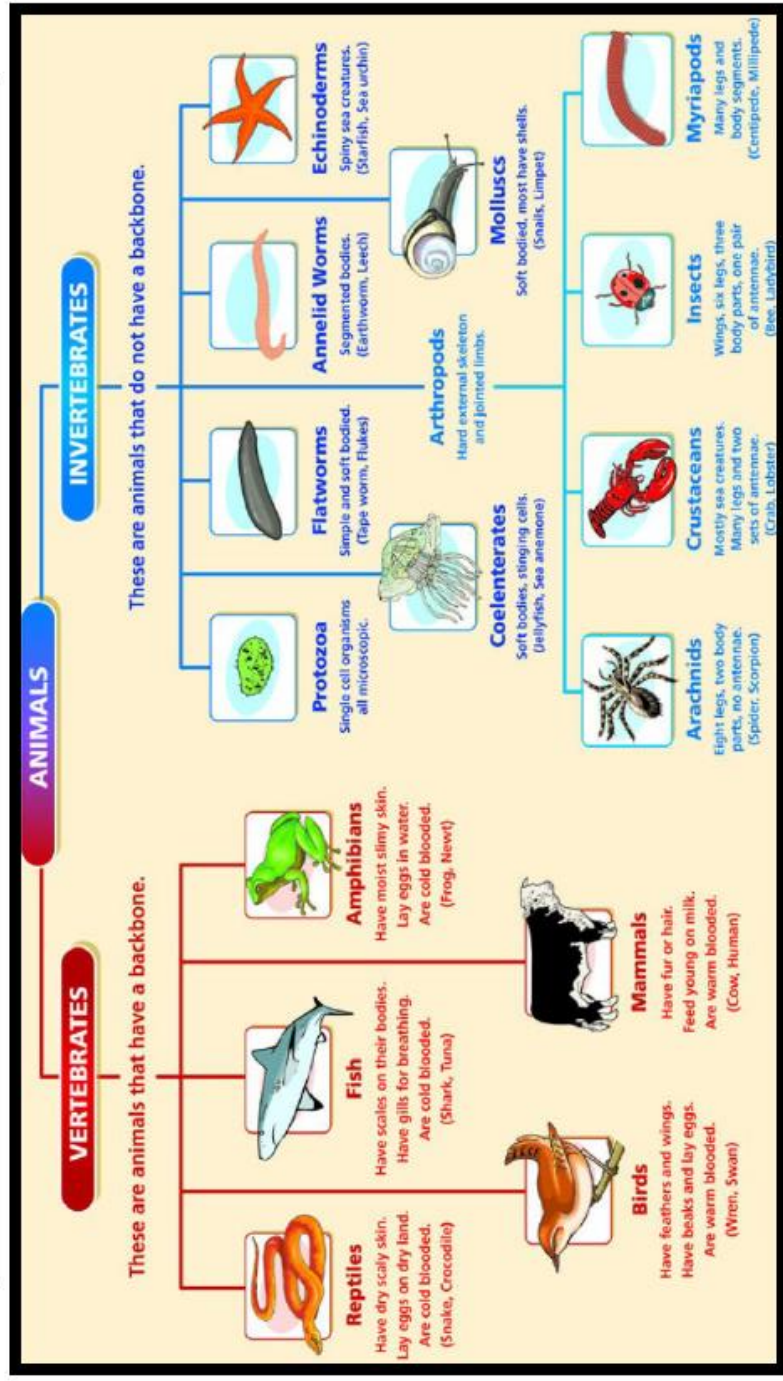
Over the next several years, Linnaeus continued to publish new editions of 'Systema Naturae' that included more species of living things. His tenth edition was published in 1758 and is considered to be the most important edition.



Key vocabulary

Micro-organism	An organism that is microscopic, making it too small to be seen by the human eye, e.g. bacteria, fungi, virus.
Organism	An individual animal, plant or single celled life form.
Bacteria	Microscopic organisms that often play a role in the decay of living things. Some bacteria are helpful, some are harmful.
Vertebrate	An animal that has a spine (backbone).
Invertebrate	An animal that does not have a spine (backbone).
Species	A group of living things that can mate with one another but not with other groups.
Fungus/Fungi	Fungi decompose dead plants and animals.
Virus/Viruses	A tiny organism that can only reproduce in living cells. Viruses cause disease in humans, animals and plants.
Mammals	A warm-blooded animal with fur or hair on its skin and a skeleton inside its body. Mammals give birth to live young.
Birds	An animal with two wings, two feet and a body covered with feathers. They are warm-blooded.
Reptiles	A cold-blooded animal with a skeleton inside its body with dry scales or hard plates on its skin. Most reptiles lay eggs.
Amphibians	A small animal that spends part of its life cycle in water and part of its life cycle on land.
Fish	An animal that lives in water and has fins for swimming and gills for breathing. They are cold-blooded.
Molluscs	Invertebrate animals. They have soft bodies covered by a shell.
Crustaceans	An animal with a hard, jointed shell. Crustaceans live in fresh or salt water.
Arachnids	An arthropod, having four pairs of legs, e.g. spiders, scorpions.
Insects	A very small animal with a hard covering over its body. Most insects have a body that is divided in three parts with three pairs of legs and one or two pairs of wings. Insects are also arthropods.

How we classify plants and animals



What Are Microorganisms?



Microorganisms are very tiny living things. They are so small that they are not visible to the naked eye, so a microscope is needed to see them.

Microorganisms can be found all around us. They can live on and in our bodies, in the air, in water and on the objects around us. They can be found in almost every habitat on Earth.

What Are Microorganisms?

Other microorganisms are fungi, such as mould, yeast and Penicillium.



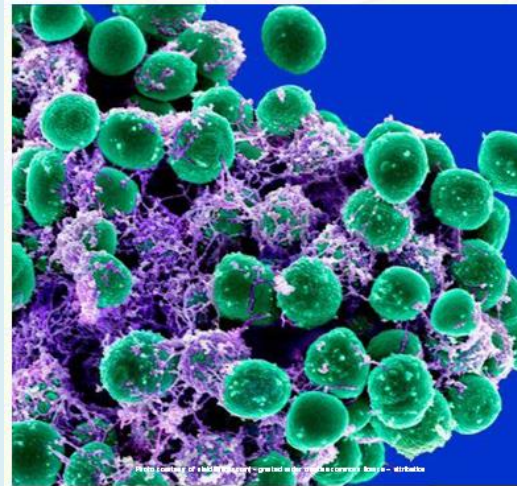
Mould is the common word for any fungus that grows on food or other materials.



Penicillium fungus is used to make the antibiotic penicillin.



Yeast is a microscopic fungus that can be used to raise bread dough.



Bacteria are single-celled microorganisms. Bacteria are found in diverse habitats all over the Earth.

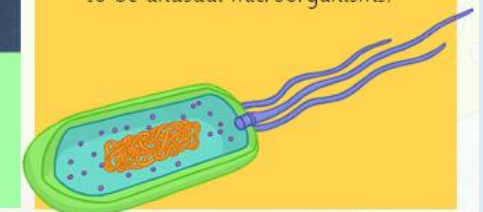
This image was produced by a scanning electron microscope. It shows a clump of staphylococcus epidermidis bacteria that is typically found growing on human skin, usually harmlessly.

Some microorganisms can be helpful in certain situations. Others can be harmful, and their spread needs to be controlled or contained.



This image is a scanning electron micrograph of an influenza virus particle. This microorganism could cause you to have the flu.

Sometimes viruses are called microorganisms, but they are not really alive. They are infectious agents that can replicate only inside the cells of living things. Scientists disagree on whether or not to call viruses microorganisms. In this lesson we will consider them to be unusual microorganisms.



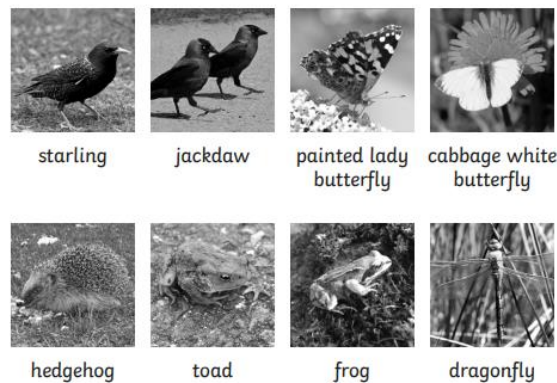
My Knowledge Builder

My Previous Knowledge...	
New knowledge ...	
Week 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•••
Week 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•••
Week 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•••

Week 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•••
Week 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•••
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Week 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•••

Post Knowledge Quiz

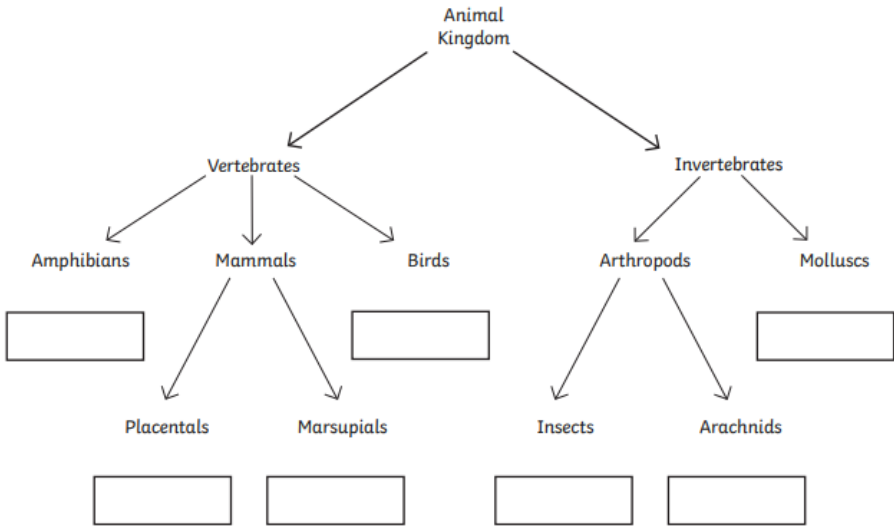
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