LIVING THINGS AND THEIR HABITATS



• Bacteria • Fungus

Microoraanisms

If you can only see a living thing with a microscope, it means it is a microorganism. These are found everywhere. Some of them, like yeast, are helpful whilst some of them are harmful and cause disease, like bacteria. It is important to know how to avoid spreading the bad ones. (Wash your hands!)



In about 350 B.C. Aristotle (a Greek Philosopher) classified all things into 4 main groups.

Carl Linnaeus then simplified the raming of living things in 1735. Names of living things were often very long so he gave them a two-part (binomial) name. It was a mixture of genus and species (and in Latin) e.g. Human was Homo Sapien, Wolf was Canus Lupus and Lion was Felis Leo.

KINGDOMS Scientists have now divided living things into five larger groups called Kingdoms. 1) PLANTS 2) ANIMALS 3) FUNGUS (mushrooms, yeast, mould)

- PROTIST (protozoans, amoeba, euglena)
- PROKARYOTE (blue-green algae, bacteria)

EVOLUTION

Evolution is a change over time. It occurs when there is competition to survive (natural selection).

Fossils are remains of living things, and provide evidence about living things from the past. Fossils show that giraffe's necks did not used to be as long. They have developed over time to reach high branches.

PREVIOUS LEARNING LINKS

- Animals Y1



Adaptation

Evolution and natural selection have enabled living things to adapt to their environments. - Sometimes, changes that offspring have from their parents are advantageous - they allow the offspring to cope better in their environments. - Natural selection can ensure that, over time, the advantageous characteristics survive in the species. - For example, many polar animals have adapted to possess layers of blubber and/or fur (for warmth) - The dodo, with no predators on its island, had adapted in a number of ways that made it unable to survive when humans arrived

