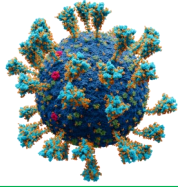


Year 6: Living Things and Their Habitats

WHAT?

MICRO-ORGANISMS:

VIRUSES



A sub microscopic infectious agent that replicates online inside the living cells of an organism.

Often not considered to be alive by scientists because they don't have the 'machinery' to reproduce inside of them.

Viruses infect all life forms, from animals and plants to micro-organisms including bacteria

FUNGI

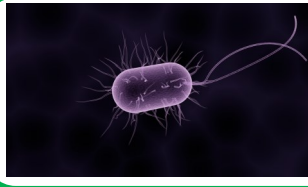


Any member of the group of eukaryotic micro-organisms that includes yeast, moulds and mushrooms.

Fungi are classified as a kingdom separately from other eukaryotic kingdoms.

Fungi can be found in any habitat but most live on the land, mainly in soil or on plant material rather than in sea or fresh water.

BACTERIA



Bacteria are small sing-celled organisms, with a single cell structure simpler than most other organisms.

Bacteria were among the first life forms to appear on Earth and are present in most habitats. They inhabit things such as soil, water and radioactive waste.

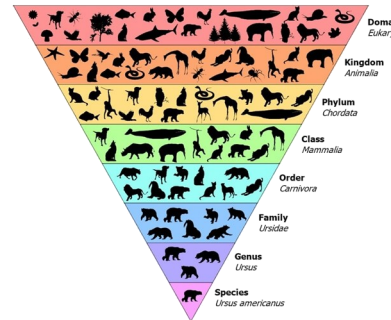
Germes are disease-causing bacteria.

CARL LINNAEUS:

Lived between 1707 - 1778 in Sweden.



Also known as the father of modern taxonomy, Carl Linnaeus was the first to create a classification system to classify organisms and to create a uniform system for naming them.



KEY VOCABULARY:



ABDOMEN: the part of the body of a vertebrate that contains the digestive and reproductive organs



ANTENNA: either of a pair of long, thin sensory appendages on the head of an arthropod.



ARACHNID: an arthropod such as a spider or scorpion



ARTHROPOD: an invertebrate animal such as a spider, insect or crustacean



CLASSIFICATION KEY: a system which divides things into groups or types.



CRITERIA: a factor in which something is judged



JOINTED LIMBS: a leg or arm with one or more points along its length where it is designed to flex.



MICRO-ORGANISM: a microscopic organism, especially a bacterium, virus or fungi



SUB-DIVIDED: divide something that has already been divided or grouped separately



THORAX: the part of the body of a mammal between the neck and the abdomen.



VIRUS: a small infectious group of cells that replicate inside something

ARTHROPODS:

An arthropod is an invertebrate with a hard, external skeleton (called an exoskeleton) and jointed limbs. The outer layer of an exoskeleton is known as the cuticle and is made out of proteins. Arthropods are part of the largest phylum in the animal kingdom. Most arthropods are small.

INSECTS



A type of arthropod; their bodies consist of six legs, a head, a thorax and an abdomen. Most insects have a pair of antennae and wings.

ARACHNID



A type of arthropod with eight legs and no antennae or wings e.g. a spider.

CRUSTACEAN



A type of arthropod with two pairs of antennae e.g. woodlouse

MYRIAPOD



A type of arthropod with a flat and long or cylindrical body and many legs e.g. a centipede.