



# Knowledge Organiser

Science—All  
living things  
Year 6

## 5 Vertebrate Groups and Microorganisms

Vertebrate	Characteristics
<b>Fish</b>	Scales, live in water, cold blooded, lay eggs, gills.
<b>Amphibians</b>	Smooth skin, live in water and land, cold blooded, lungs
<b>Reptiles</b>	Scales, lay eggs, cold blood, lungs
<b>Mammals</b>	Hair and fur, warm blooded, live births, lungs
<b>Birds</b>	Feathers, warm blooded, lay eggs, lungs



### Microorganisms

Are very tiny living things. They are not visible to the naked eye so a microscope is needed to see them. Microorganisms are found all around us, they can live in our bodies, in water, in the air and on the objects around us.



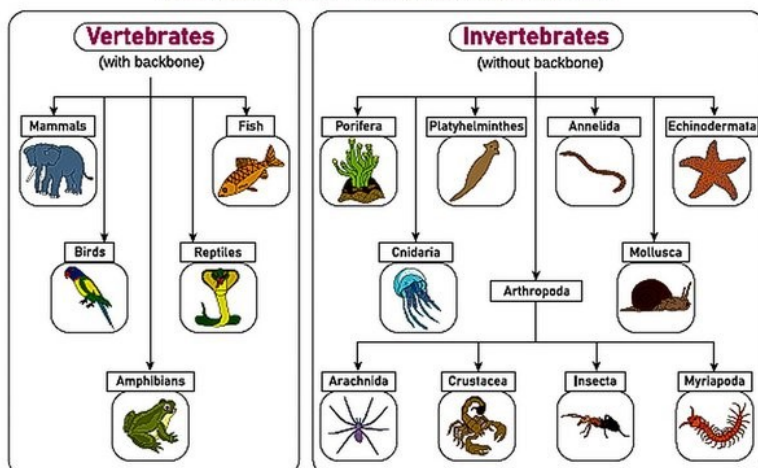
### Key Vocabulary

<b>Vertebrate</b>	Animals which have a backbone/spine .
<b>Invertebrate</b>	Animals which do not have a backbone/spine
<b>Classification</b>	Grouping living things by looking at similarities and differences .
<b>Habitat</b>	Where a plant or animal lives.
<b>Environment</b>	The surroundings or conditions in which an animal or plant lives.
<b>Deforestation</b>	The action of clearing a wide area of trees.
<b>Microorganism</b>	A microscopic organism, especially bacteria, virus or fungus.
<b>Taxonomy</b>	The part of science focused on classification.
<b>Virus</b>	A small infectious agent that multiplies within the living cells of a host.
<b>Bacteria</b>	Tiny organisms that are everywhere around us.
<b>Fungi</b>	Classification or group of living things. They are not plants, animals or bacteria.

### Classification Keys

Classification Keys are a set of yes or no questions about the characteristics of living things. They are used to group and sort animals and plants. Answer the questions and follow the Lines depending on whether the answer is yes or no.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF ANIMALS



### What I can do at home

Learn

Look at the classification of animals example. Create a classification key for plants.

### Communicate

Talk to an adult at home about the things below. You don't need to record this.

Deserts make up a third of the Earth's land surface area and are characterised by very low rainfall, or none at all - more water evaporates from the ground than is replaced by rainfall making them arid. However when it does rain, in some regions, it pours and the landscape has to absorb huge amounts of rain in a short time leading to flash flooding. Most hot deserts are found between 15-30° north and south of the equator.

Discuss the question:  
What if there were no deserts?