



Living things and their habitats

Key questions

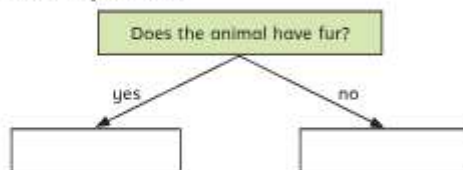
- What is a microorganism?
- Where can bacteria be found and what can they do?
- What diseases can viruses cause?
- What infections can fungi cause?
- How are some bacteria helpful for humans?

Enquiry question

- How can animals, plants and microorganisms be identified, grouped and classified?

Key vocabulary

- **classification key** – a way of separating living things using closed questions



- **mollusc** – a soft bodied invertebrate



- **arachnid** – an invertebrate with two body parts and eight legs



- **invertebrate** – an animal without a spine



- **classification** – the system by which organisms are arranged in groups based on shared features

Key vocabulary

- **organism** – a living thing such as an animal, plant, bacterium or fungus



- **microorganism** – a tiny organism, such as a bacterium, virus or fungus



- **bacteria** – microorganisms that are too small to be seen by the human eye



- **virus** – a microorganism that can multiply only inside the living cells of another organism



- **fungi** – a group of organisms including mushrooms, mould and yeast



Factual knowledge

- A living organism moves, reproduces, grows and excretes.
- The stem of a plant moves towards the strongest light source and the roots move away from light.
- Plants can reproduce sexually and asexually.

Factual knowledge

- Vertebrates can be put into groups of mammals, birds, fish, amphibians and reptiles.
- Plants can be put into groups of flowering and non-flowering.
- Scientists group organisms based on their features.
- Grouping organisms can help scientists to understand how organisms are related to each other.