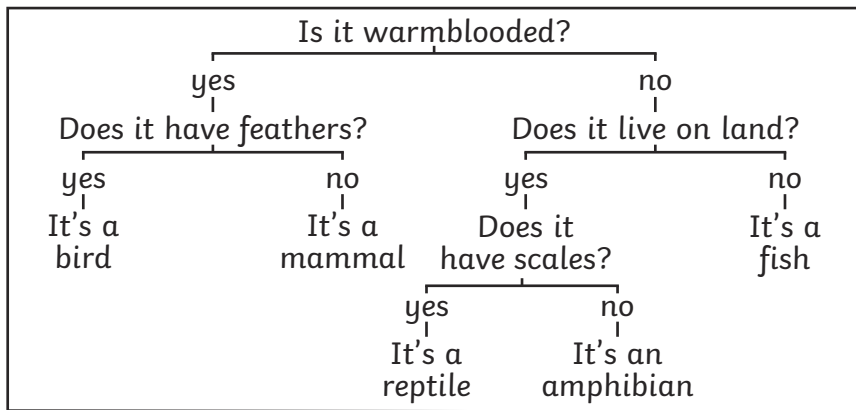


Key Vocabulary	
characteristics	Special qualities or appearances that make an individual or group of things different to others.
classify	To sort things into different groups.
taxonomist	A scientist who classifies different living things into categories.
key	A key is a series of questions about the characteristics of living things. A key is used to identify a living thing or decide which group it belongs to by answering 'yes' or 'no' questions.


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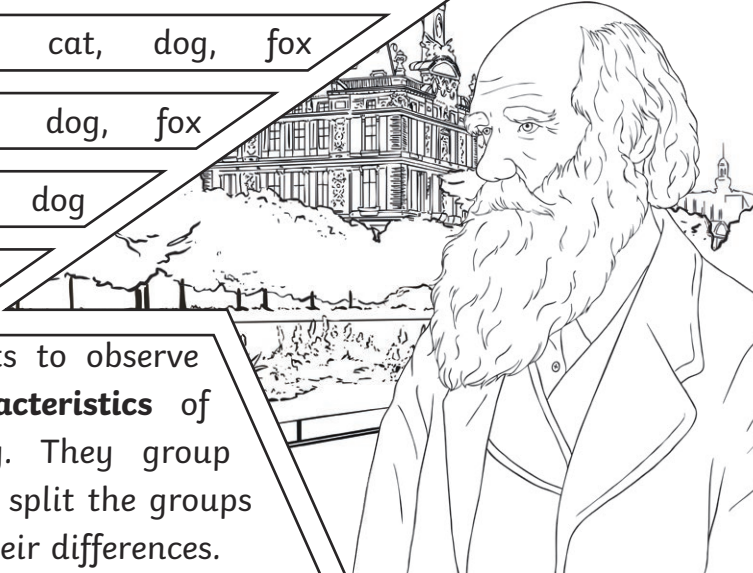


Classification

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Living things can be **classified** by these eight levels. The number of living things in each level gets smaller until the one animal is left in its species level. This is how a dog would be classified.



- Domain:** Eukarya jackal, clownfish, cat, dog, ladybird, daisy, rabbit, fox
 - Kingdom:** Animalia jackal, clownfish, cat, dog, ladybird, rabbit, fox
 - Phylum:** Chordata jackal, clownfish, cat, dog, rabbit, fox
 - Class:** Mammalia jackal, cat, dog, rabbit, fox
 - Order:** Carnivora jackal, cat, dog, fox
 - Family:** Canidae jackal, dog, fox
 - Genus:** Canis jackal, dog
 - Species:** Lupus dog
- 

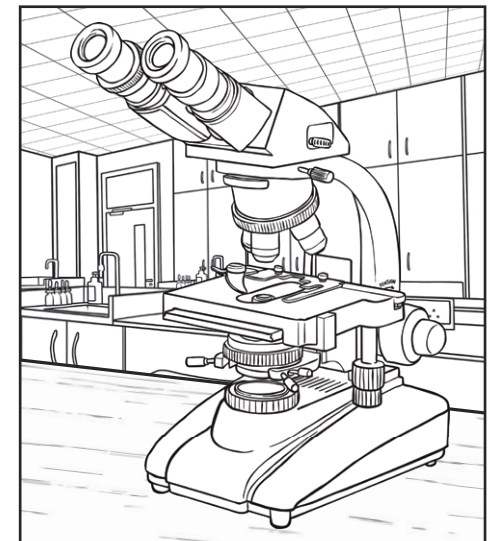
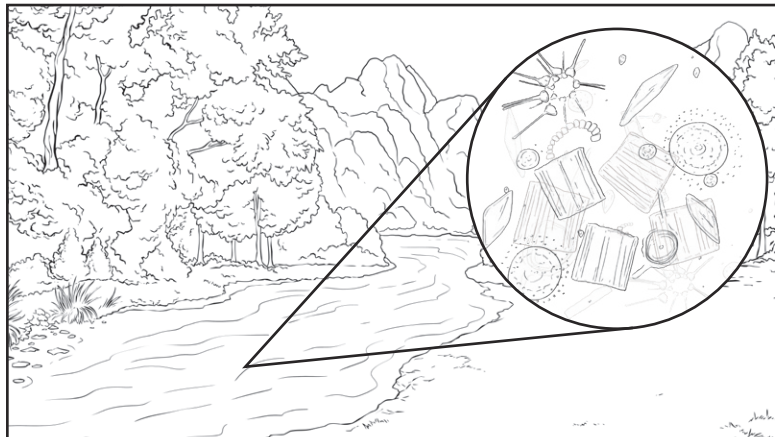
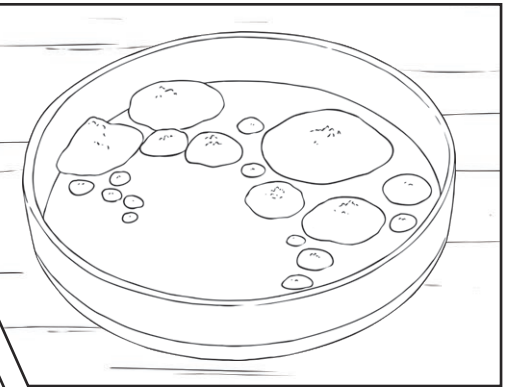
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Key Vocabulary	
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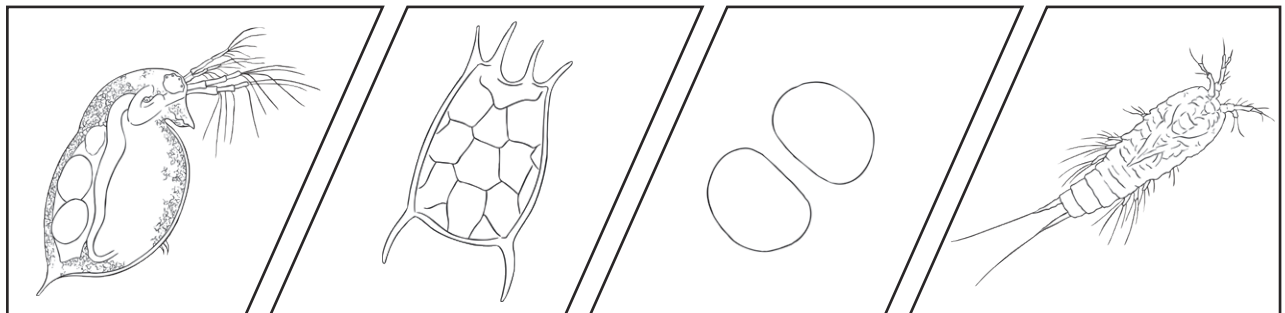
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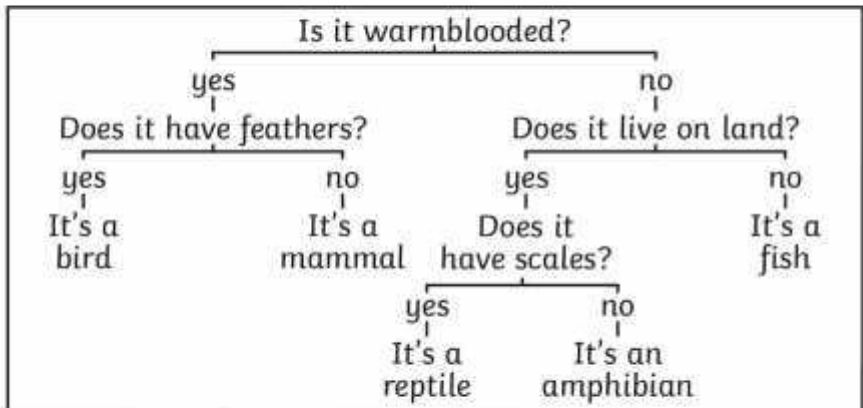
Helpful Microbes	Harmful Microbes
Bacteria – cheese	Bacteria – salmonella is a bacterium that can lead to food poisoning
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Bacteria – yoghurt	Fungi – athlete’s foot
Yeast – bread dough	Bacteria – plaque
Penicillium fungi - antibiotics	Fungi - mould



Key Vocabulary

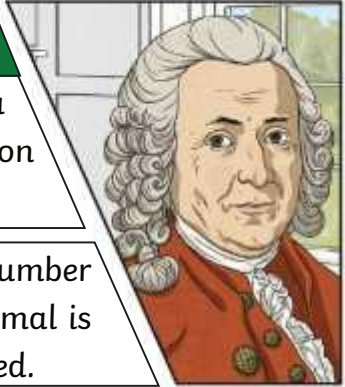
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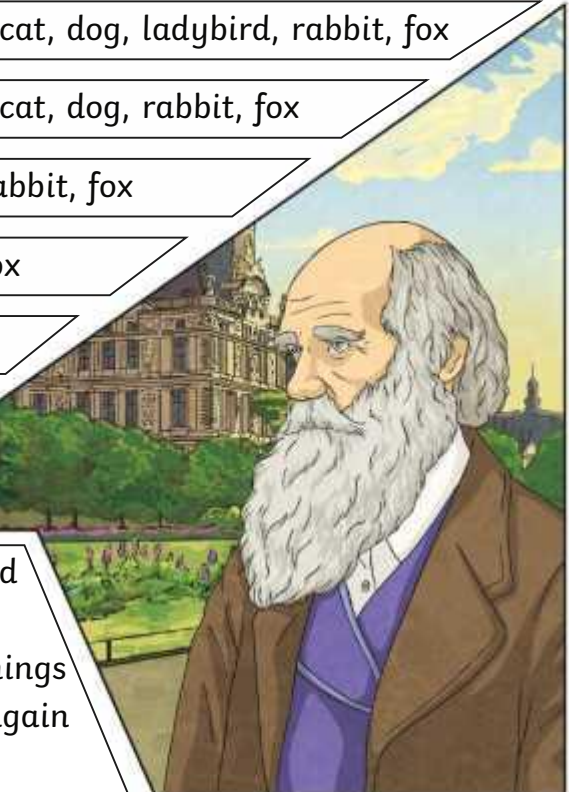
Class: Mammalia jackal, cat, dog, rabbit, fox

Order: Carnivora jackal, cat, dog, fox

Family: Canidae jackal, dog, fox

Genus: Canis jackal, dog

Species: Lupus dog



Each group allows scientists to observe and understand the **characteristics** of living things more clearly. They group similar things together then split the groups again and again based on their differences.

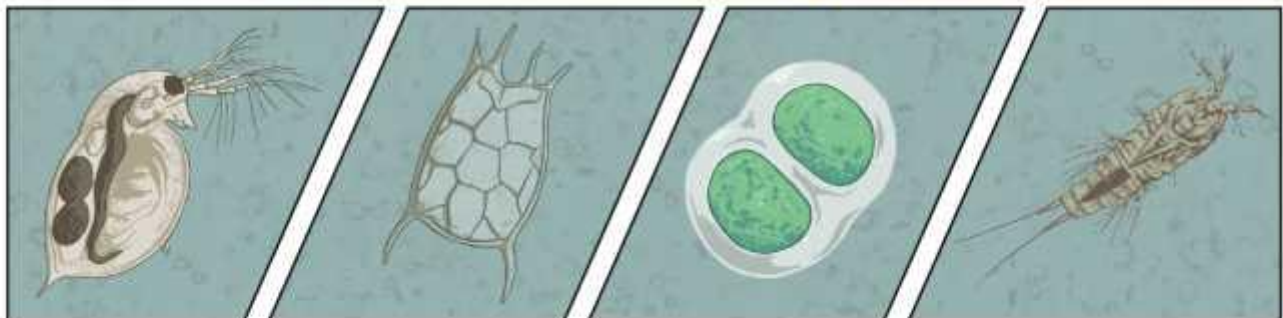
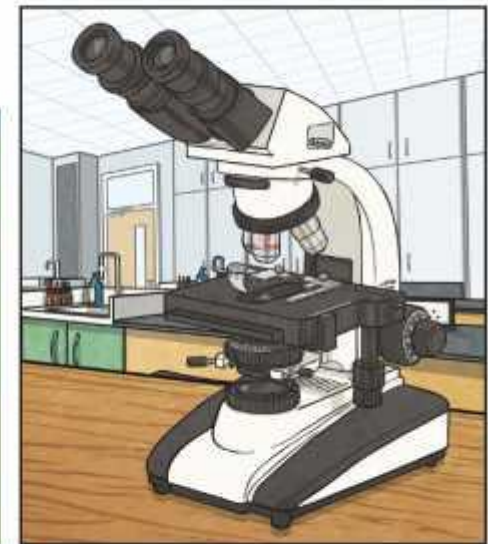
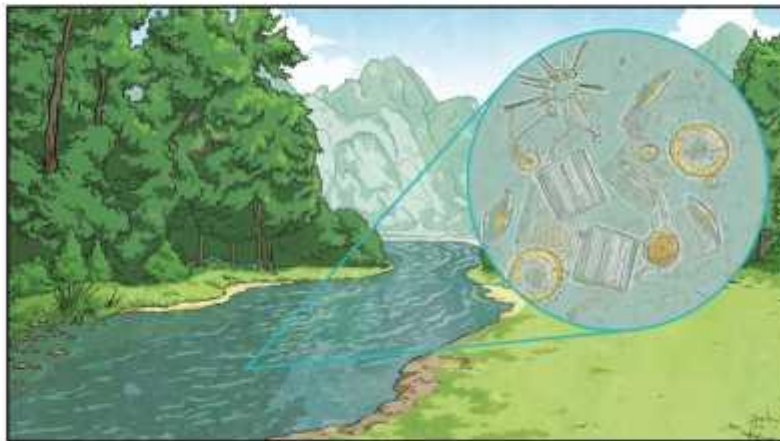
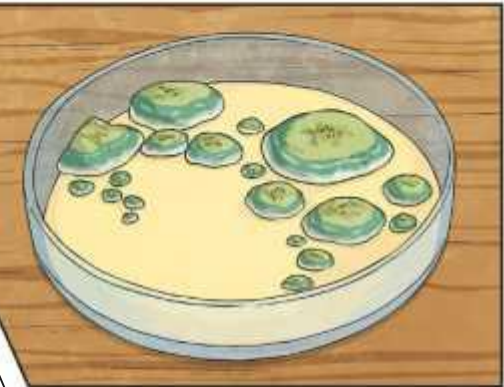
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Microorganisms

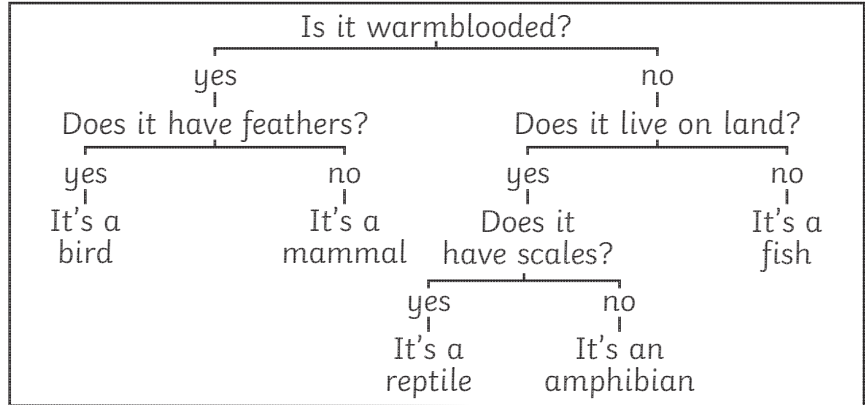
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Classification

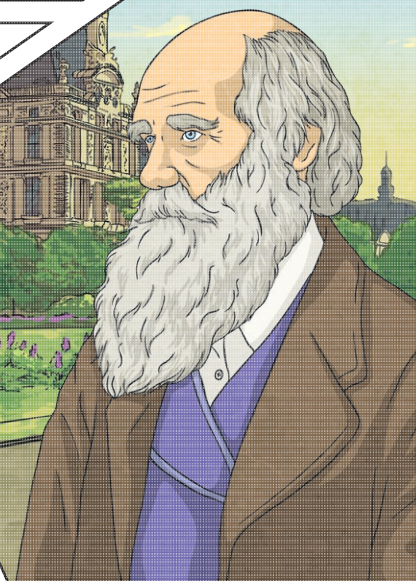
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- Order: Carnivora** jackal, cat, dog, fox
- Family: Canidae** jackal, dog, fox
- Genus: Canis** jackal, dog
- Species: Lupus** dog

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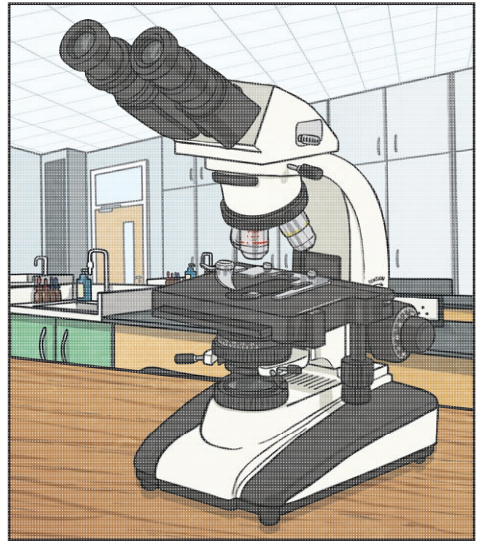
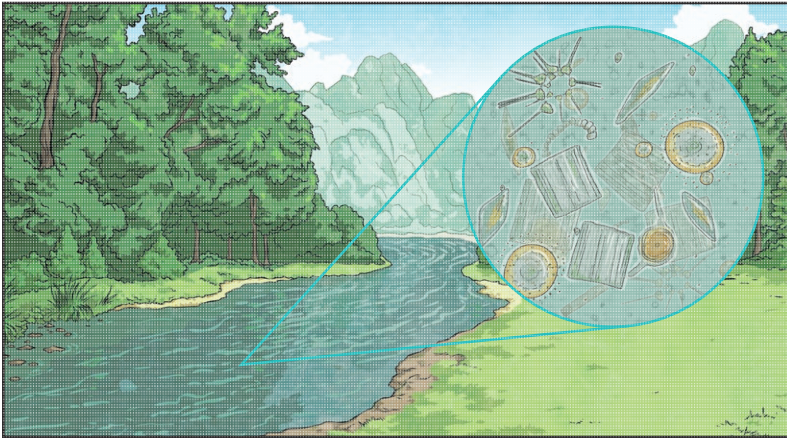
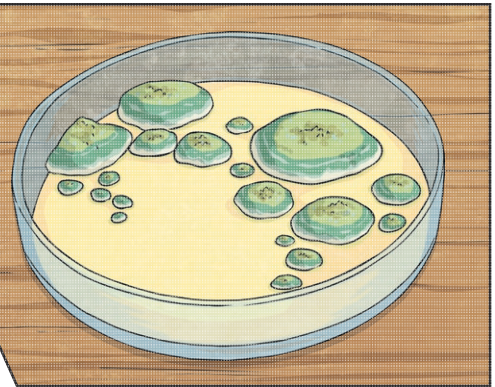


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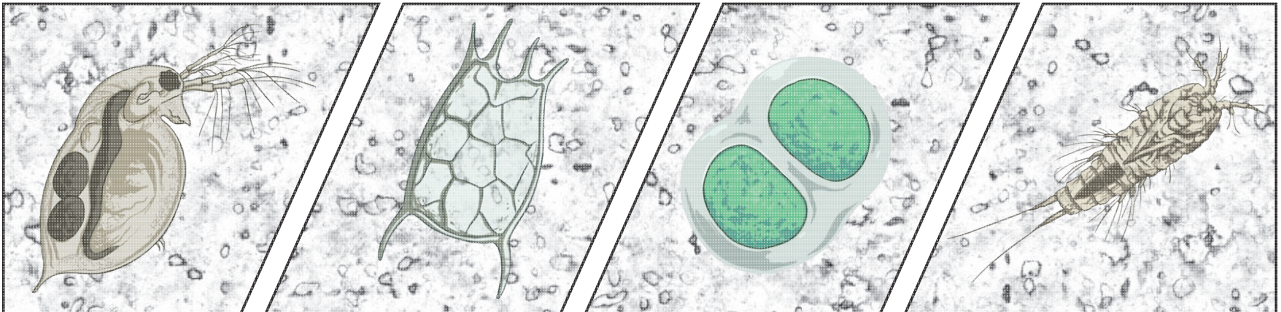
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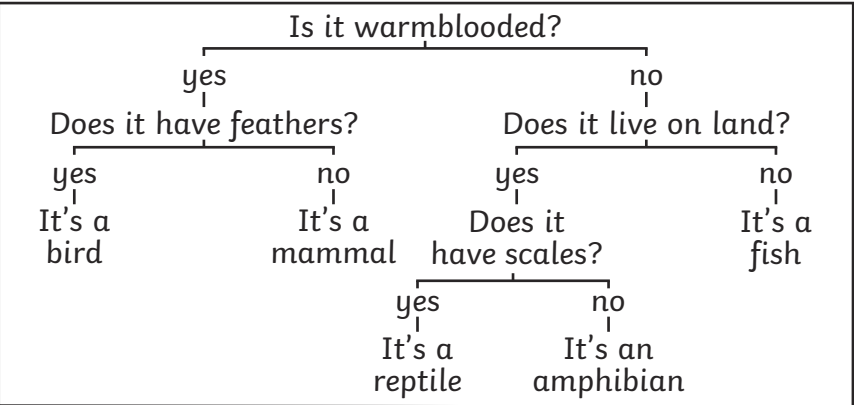


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Genus: Canis	jackal, dog
Species: Lupus	dog



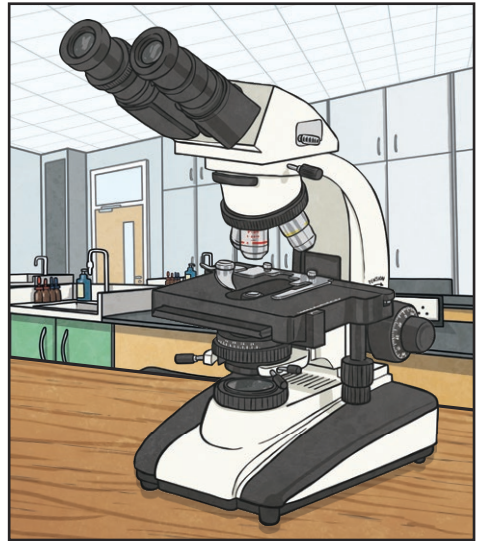
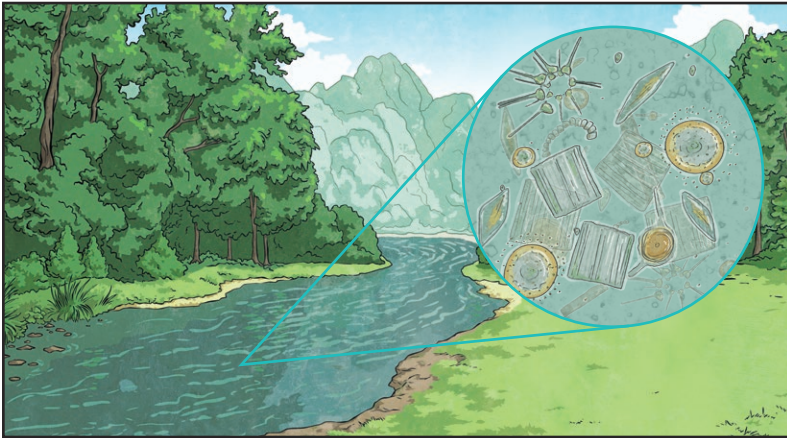
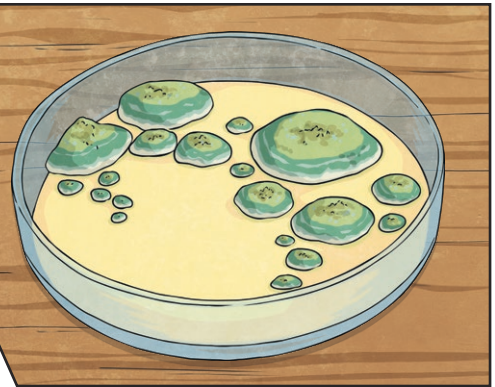
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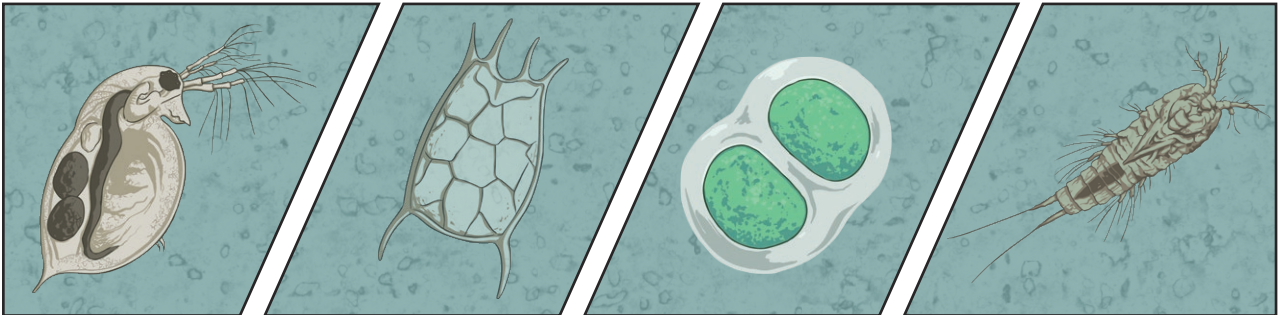
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Living Things and Their Habitats Knowledge Organiser Quiz

Read each question and tick the correct answer. Use the **Living Things and Their Habitats Knowledge Organiser** for help if you need to.

1 What do you call the special qualities or appearances that make an individual or group of things different to others?

- A species
- B characteristics
- C key

2 What is a taxonomist?

- A a scientist who classifies different living things into categories
- B a scientist who studies bacteria and viruses
- C a scientist who studies different types of fungi

3 What do you call a series of questions about the characteristics of living things?

- A class
- B species
- C key

4 When using a key to classify a living thing, which of these words is NOT an option?

- A yes
- B no
- C sometimes

5 What is the Linnaeus System?

- A a group of scientists who classify different living things
- B a series of questions about the characteristics of living things
- C a system for classifying all living things




6 When was the original system for classifying all living things first published?









- A 1735
- B 1835
- C 1935


- 7** How many levels are there in the Linnaeus System?
- A 7
- B 8
- C 9

- 8** Which of these is an example of the class subdivision?
- A mammalia
- B carnivora
- C canidae

- 9** Which of these living things is the closest species to dog?
- A  fox
- B  cat
- C  jackal


- 10** Which of these living things is NOT in the order *carnivora*?
- A  jackal
- B  rabbit
- C  fox


- 11** Which of these living things is in the *chordata* phylum?
- A  clownfish
- B  ladybird
- C  daisy


- 12** What type of species is a dog?
- 
- A canis
- B canidae
- C lupus

- 13** What is this a definition of?
- Very tiny living things that can only be seen using a microscope. They can be found in and on our bodies, in the air or on objects around us.
- A species
- B microorganisms
- C bacteria

14 Which piece of equipment is used to view microorganisms?

A  telescope

B  microscope

C  microphone

15 Which of these is an example of a microorganism?

A cheese

B yoghurt

C yeast

16 Which of these is a harmful microbe?

A mould

B yeast

C yoghurt

17 Which of these is a helpful microbe?

A penicillium fungi

B salmonella

C plaque

Living Things and Their Habitats Knowledge Organiser Quiz Answers

1 B characteristics

2 A a scientist who classifies different living things into categories

3 C key

4 C sometimes

5 C a system for classifying all living things

6 A 1735

7 B 8

8 A mammalia

9 C jackal

10 B rabbit

11 A clownfish

12 C lupus

13 B microorganisms

14 B microscope

15 C yeast

16 A mould

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11 A clownfish

12 C lupus

13 B microorganisms

14 B microscope

15 C yeast

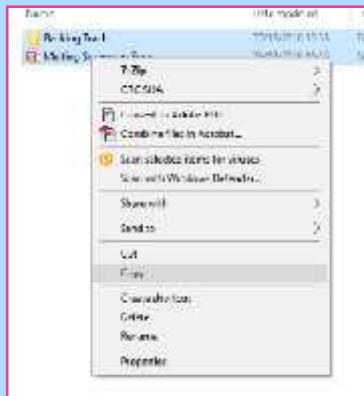
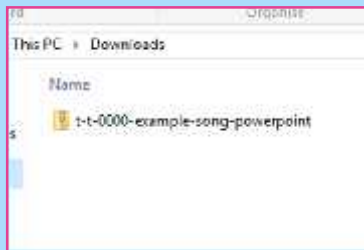
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Guidance for Video/Audio in PowerPoints

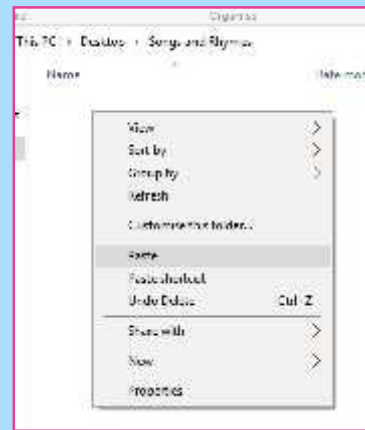
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Open the downloaded folder and copy all the files.



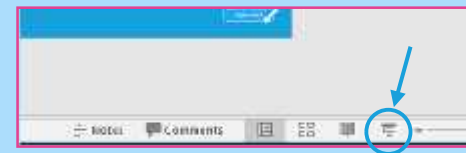
2

Paste the copied files into a new folder.



3

To use the PowerPoint, enable editing and put into slide show mode.



Please note the embedded audio may not be compatible with earlier versions of PowerPoint.



Science

Living Things and Their Habitats



Living Things and Their Habitats

Knowledge Organiser Quiz

How to Play

Read each question and select the correct answer.
Use the [Living Things and Their Habitats Knowledge Organiser](#) for help if you need to.

Living Things and Their Habitats Year 6

Key Vocabulary		Classification	
Characteristics	Special qualities or appearances that make an individual or group of things different from others.	Classified	In 1758, Swedish Scientist Carolus Linnaeus first divided living things into a hierarchy of different levels called the taxonomic system.
Classify	To sort things into different groups.		Living things can be classified in three ways: based on the number of cells in their bodies, how they get their food and how they reproduce their young. This is how a classification system works.
Characteristics	A scientist who classifies different living things into categories.	Domain: Eukarya	plants, animals, fungi, protists, eukaryotes
Key	A key is a series of questions about the characteristics of living things. A key is used to identify a living thing or decide which group it belongs to by answering 'yes' or 'no' questions.	Kingdom: Animalia	plants, animals, fungi, protists, eukaryotes
Scientific names are used to identify and group living things according to their characteristics and differences.		Phylum: Chordata	fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals
		Class: Mammalia	mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians
		Order: Carnivora	cats, dogs, bears, foxes
		Family: Canidae	dogs, foxes, coyotes
		Genus: Canis	dogs, foxes
		Species: Lupus	dogs
			Each group classifies organisms to observe and understand the characteristics of living things and animals. Two groups of similar things compare their own characteristics and are placed in the same group.

1

What do you call the special qualities or appearances that make an individual or group of things different to others?

A species



B characteristics



C key



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Next

2

What is a taxonomist?

A a scientist who classifies different living things into categories



B a scientist who studies bacteria and viruses



C a scientist who studies different types of fungi



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Next

3

What do you call a series of questions about the characteristics of living things?

A class



B species



C key



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Next

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When using a key to classify a living thing, which of these words is NOT an option?

A yes



B no



C sometimes



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Next

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What is the Linnaeus System?

A a group of scientists who classify different living things



B a series of questions about the characteristics of living things



C a system for classifying all living things



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Next

6

When was the original system for classifying all living things first published?

A 1735



B 1835



C 1935



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Next

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How many levels are there in the Linnaeus System?

A 7



B 8



C 9



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Next

8

Which of these is an example of the class subdivision?

A mammalia



B carnivora



C canidae



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Next

9

Which of these living things is the closest species to a dog?

A fox



B cat



C jackal



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Next

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Which of these living things is NOT in the order *carnivora*?

A jackal



B rabbit



C fox



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Next

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Which of these living things is in the *chordata* phylum?

A clownfish



B ladybird



C daisy



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Next

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What type of species is a dog?

A canis



B canidae



C lupus



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What is this a definition of?

Very tiny living things that can only be seen using a microscope. They can be found in and on our bodies, in the air or on objects around us.

A species



B microorganisms



C bacteria



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Next

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Which piece of equipment is used to view microorganisms?

A telescope



B microscope



C microphone



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Next

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Which of these is an example of a microorganism?

A cheese



B yoghurt



C yeast



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Next

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Which of these is a harmful microbe?

A mould



B yeast



C yoghurt



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Next

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Which of these is a helpful microbe?

A penicillium fungi



B salmonella



C plaque



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Finish

A celebratory graphic featuring a white hexagonal banner with the text "Well Done!" in bold black font. The banner is centered over a background of colorful fireworks in green, red, and yellow, with small stars scattered around. The entire scene is framed by a green border. In the background, there are faint illustrations of a person's head, a beaker with green liquid, and a pair of glasses.

Well Done!

