







# Y6 – Knowledge Organiser - Living things and their habitats

Domain	Bacteria	Archaea	Eukarya			
Kingdom	Bacteria	Archaea	Protista	Fungi	Plantae	Animalia
Example						
Characteristics	Bacteria are simple unicellular organisms.	Archaea are simple unicellular organisms that often live in extreme environments.	Protists are unicellular and are more complex than bacteria or archaea.	Fungi are unicellular or multicellular and absorb food.	Plants are multicellular and make their own food.	Animals are multicellular and take in their food.

## Key Vocabulary

**Amphibian** – A cold-blooded vertebrate animal that comprises of frogs, toads, newts, salamanders and caecilians.

**Annelid** – A segmented worm.

**Arachnid** – An animal that has eight legs and a body formed of two parts.

**Bird** – A warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate animal distinguished by the possession of feathers, wings, a beak and typically able to fly.

**Crustaceans** – Mostly live in water with a hard shell and segmented body.

**Habitat** – The natural home or environment of an animal, plant or other organism.

**Insect** – A small animal that has six legs and generally one or two pairs of wings.

**Invertebrate** – An animal lacking a backbone.

**Mammal** – A warm-blooded vertebrate animal, distinguishable by the possession of hair or fur, females secreting milk for young and typically giving birth to live young.

**Microorganism** – A microscopic organism, especially a bacteria, virus or fungus.

**Reptile** – A vertebrate animal that has dry scaly skin and typically lay soft-shelled eggs on land.

**Vertebrate** – An animal with possession of a backbone/ spinal column.

## Classification

