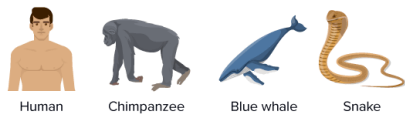
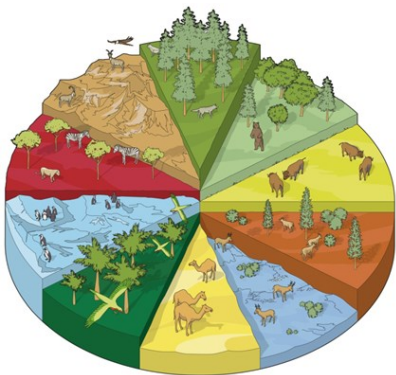


Living things and their habitats
Year 6 Farnborough Primary School

How important is biodiversity to a healthy planet?



Taxon	Human	Chimpanzee	Blue whale	Snake
Species	<i>sapiens</i>	<i>troglydtes</i>	<i>musculus</i>	<i>naja</i>
Genus	<i>Homo</i>	<i>Pan</i>	<i>Balaenoptera</i>	<i>Naja</i>
Family	Hominidae	Hominidae	Balaenopteridae	Elapidae
Order	Primates	Primates	Artiodactyla	Squamata
Class	Mammalia	Mammalia	Mammalia	Reptilia
Phylum	Chordata	Chordata	Chordata	Chordata
Kingdom	Animalia	Animalia	Animalia	Animalia



Key vocabulary		Start	End
Classification	The arrangement of animals and plants in groups according to their observable characteristics.		
Organism	A living thing		
Biodiversity	All the different kinds of life you'll find in one area; the variety of animals, plants, fungi, and even micro-organisms like bacteria that make up our natural world.		
Ecosystem	A community of living organisms in its physical environment, containing producers, consumers and decomposers.		
Producers	Plants and algae that use photosynthesis to make food		
Consumers	An animal that eats something else for food		
Decomposers	An organism that breaks down dead or decaying organisms		

Notable Scientists:



Carl Linnaeus
(1707 -1778)

Living organisms are classified into groups depending on their characteristics. This system was developed by Carl Linnaeus. The classification of species allows the subdivision of living organisms into smaller and more specialised groups.

