

Vocabulary	Definition
Microorganism	Very tiny living things that you need a microscope to see
Vertebrate	An animal with a backbone
Invertebrate	An animal with no backbone
Bird	A warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate that has feathers, wings, a beak and is typically able to fly
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
Fish	A cold-blooded vertebrate that has scales, lays eggs and breathes through gills.
Reptile	A vertebrate animal that has dry scaly skin and typically lay soft-shelled eggs on land
Amphibian	A cold-blooded vertebrate animal that lives on both land and in water, they have moist skin, webbed feet and lay eggs.
Classification	How living things are sorted and grouped according to their characteristics
Taxonomist	A scientist who classifies living things
Species	A class of animal or plant whose members have the same characteristics and are able to breed with each other

### Key Questions

1. Who is Carl Linnaeus and what is the Linnaean system for classification?
2. What are the kingdoms of microorganisms, animals and plants?
3. What is a vertebrate and an invertebrate?
4. How is the phylum of vertebrates (chordata) subdivided?
5. What characteristics of plants are used for classification?

### Sycamore Class (Year 6)

#### Summer Term Science Knowledge Organiser

#### Classification of Living Things

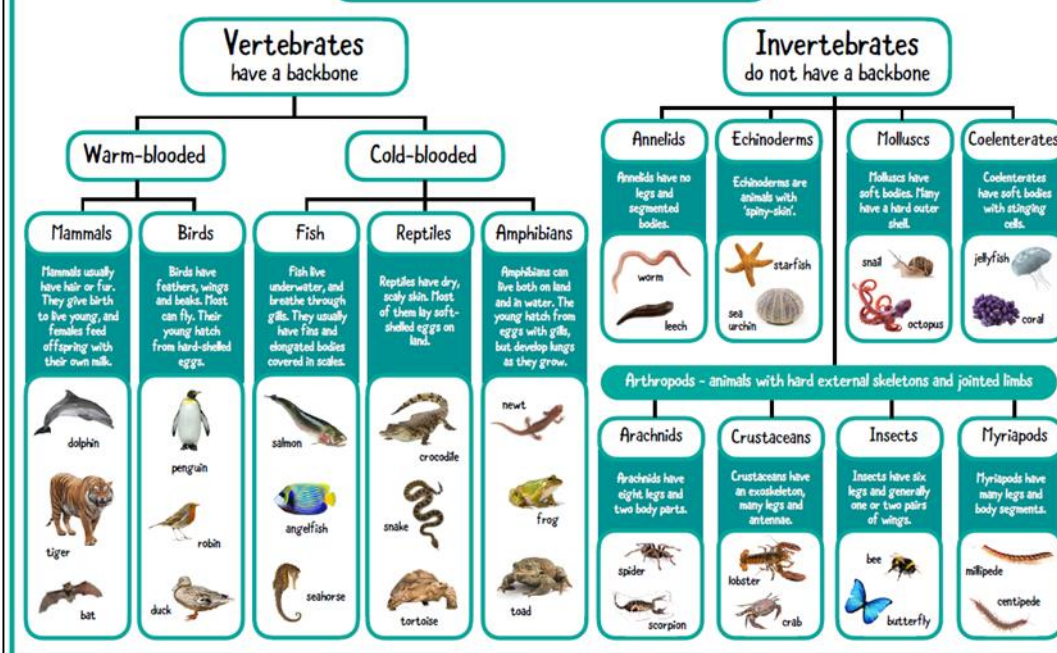


Classification of a Grey Wolves



kingdom. . . . . Animalia  
 phylum. . . . . Chordata  
 class . . . . . Mammalia  
 order . . . . . Carnivora  
 family. . . . . Canidae  
 genus. . . . . Canis  
 species . . . . . lupus

### ANIMAL CLASSIFICATION CHART



### Key Facts

- Carl Linnaeus was a Swedish scientist, botanist and zoologist who lived from 1707 to 1778. He is known as the 'father of taxonomy' because he created a way of classifying plants and animals. (taxonomy).
- The Linnaeus system has 7 different levels for classifying a species. The first level is kingdom and the final level is species.
- All living things can be classified into one of the 5 kingdoms. Kingdoms include micro-organisms, plants and animals.
- Microorganisms are tiny living things that cannot be seen by the human eye. There are three main types: bacteria, virus and fungi.
- Animals can be split into vertebrates and invertebrates.
- Vertebrates can be split into 5 classes: birds, amphibians, reptiles, fish and mammals.
- Plants are split into two main classes flowering and non-flowering.