
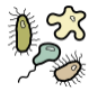

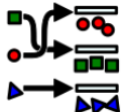


Classifying living things

Year 6 - Spring

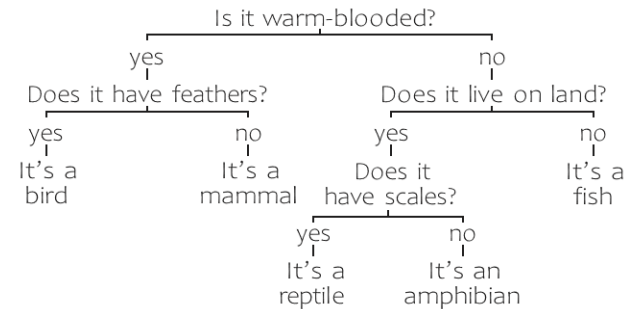
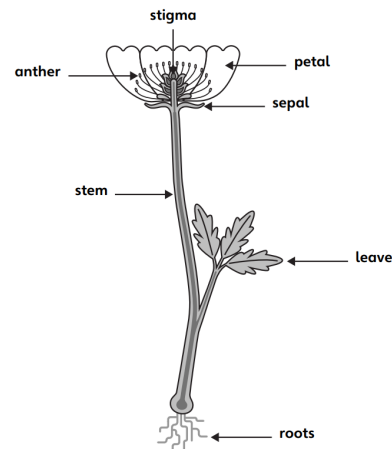
 Bacteria	A single-celled microorganism
 Microorganisms	An organism that can only be seen using a microscope e.g. bacteria, mould, yeast.
 Species	A group of animals that can reproduce to produce fertile offspring.
Characteristics	Special qualities or appearances that make an individual or group of things different to others.
 Classify	Place things into groups according to their similarities.
Taxonomist	A scientist who classifies different living things into categories.
Collate	To collect, compare and analyse data from a source provided.

In 1735, Swedish Scientist Carl Linnaeus first published a system for classifying all living things. An adapted version of this system is still used today: The Linnaeus System.

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. 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.

Microorganisms are viruses, bacteria, moulds and yeast. Some animals (dust mites) and plants (phytoplankton) are also microorganisms.

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



Animals									
Invertebrates					Vertebrates				
Arthropods			Molluscs	Worms	Reptiles	Fish	Amphibians	Birds	Mammals
Insects	Spiders	Myriapods							
Wings, 6 legs, 3 body parts	8 legs, 2 body parts	Body segments with many legs	Soft bodied with a shell	Segmented body	Cold blooded, dry scaly skin	Gills for breathing, cold blooded	Slimy skin, cold blooded	Feathers, beaks, warm blooded	Hairy, warm blooded