

Science- Classification- Year 6 Spring Term

Prior Learning:

Year 4 and 5:

- Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways
- Explore and use classification keys
- Describe differences in life cycles of mammal, amphibian, insect and bird
- Describe life process of reproduction in some plants and animals

Key Vocabulary

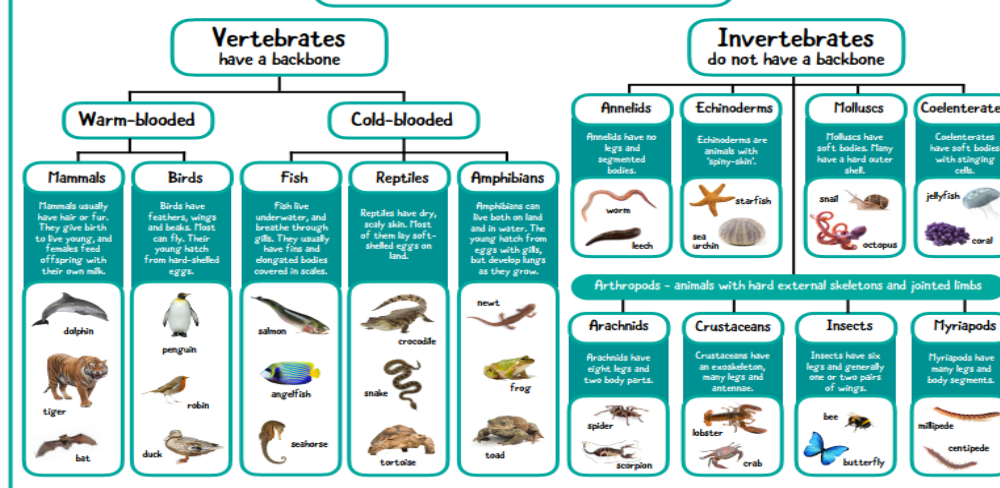
Vertebrates	Animals with a backbone
Invertebrates	Animals without a backbone
Species	Group of closely related organisms that can reproduce
Classify	Act of arranging organisms into groups based on their similarities
Micro-organisms	Living things too small to be seen by the human eye
Bacteria	Tiny organisms that are everywhere around us
Fungi	Similar to plants but cannot make their own food
Virus	Small infectious agent that only replicates inside the living cells of an organism
Characteristic	Typical or distinctive feature

Carolus Linnaeus (1707 - 1778)

Linnaeus was a Swedish botanist, physician/zoologist who created the binomial nomenclature - every animal and plant is given a Latin name of Genus and species.



ANIMAL CLASSIFICATION CHART



Key Facts

- Plants and animals are two main groups
- Other groups include fungi (e.g. toadstools, mushrooms), bacteria and viruses
- Plants can make their own food whereas animals cannot
- Animals can be divided into 2 main groups - those with backbones (vertebrates) and those without (invertebrates)
- Vertebrates can be divided into 5 groups - mammals, reptiles, fish, amphibians and birds
- Each group has common characteristics
- Invertebrates can be divided into spiders, worms, insects and snails
- Plants can be divided into flowering and non-flowering plants

The 7 Levels of Classification

Kingdom	5 widely accepted kingdoms for classification: monera, protista, fungi, plants and animals.
Phylum	Divisions based on shared physical characteristics among organisms.
Class	Classes are based on very important, and more detailed, similarities.
Order	Orders are based on characteristics listed on a taxonomy key.
Family	Groups of organisms that share certain adaptive traits. They have a common ancestry.
Genus	A way to describe the generic name for an organism.
Species	Species is the specific name given to a living organism.

Can I answer:

Why do we classify animals and plants?
 What is classification?
 Name the 5 kingdoms.
 Who was Linnaeus? Describe his system of classification.

KS2

Did you know?

- Microbes are the oldest form of life on Earth. They've been here for 3.8 billion years!
- Microbes produce more than half of all the oxygen we breathe!
- Microbes are the ultimate survivors: they are found just about everywhere on Earth!
- A litre of coastal seawater can contain a billion or more microbes!
- Did you know that a teaspoon of soil contains 1 million bacteria, 120,000 fungi and 25,000 algae.



Can you use the classification key to identify this desert animal?

