Key Vocabulary

Classify

Compare

Carl Linnaeus

Domain

Kingdom

Key Model

Species

Characteristics

Vertebrates

Invertebrates

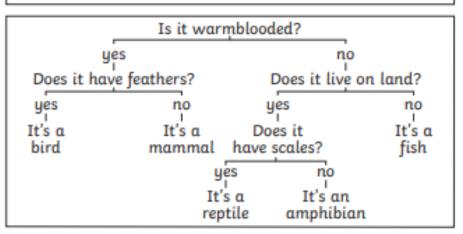
Microorganisms

Organism

Flowering

Non-flowering

Scientists, called Taxonomists, sort and group living things according to their similarities and differences.



Classification

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. This is how a dog would be classified.

Domain: Eukarya jackal, clownfish, cat, dog, ladybird, daisy, rabbit, fox

fox

Kingdom: Animals jackal, clownfish, cat, dog, ladybird, rabbit, fox

Phylum: Chorodata jackal, clownfish, cat, dog, rabbit, fox

dog

Class: Mammals jackal, cat, dog, rabbit, fox

Order: Carnivore jackal, cat, dog,

jackal,

Family: Canidae jackal, dog, fox

Species: Lupus dog

Genus: Canis

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.

Key Questions:

How can living things be classified?
What similarities and differences can
we observe between living things?
What reasons can we give for how
living things are classified?
How can microorganisms be
helpful/harmful?

Helpful Microbes	Harmful Microbes
Bacteria - cheese	Bacteria – salmonella is a bacterium that can lead to food poisoning
Yeast – wine	Virus – chicken pox and flu are examples of viral diseases
Bacteria – yoghurt	Fungi – athlete's foot
Yeast - bread dough	Bacteria – plaque
Penicillium fungi - antibiotics	Fungi - mould

Microorganisms

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.

