



What should I already know?

Explore and use classification keys.

The differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird

Diagrams Carl Linnaeus designed a classification system.

Bacteria, fungi, viruses are micro-organisms.



Virus

Vocabulary



Arachnid



An arthropod having four pairs of legs e.g. scorpion, spiders.

Crustacean



An animal with a hard, jointed shell e.g. lobsters, crabs.

Worm



An invertebrate with no backbone.

Classification

When you group living things based on their characteristics.

Micro-organism



Any life form so small that it can only be seen with a microscope.

Bacteria



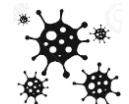
A microscopic living organisms that can be found everywhere and can be dangerous.

Fungi



A microscopic living organisms that have complex cells like animals and plants.

Virus



A microscopic living organisms that can reproduce only in living cells. Viruses cause disease in humans, animals, and plants.

Quick Facts Living things can be classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences.



One of the best ways to classify both animals and plants is to use a key.

Groups for animals are generally

vertebrate animals: amphibians, reptiles, fish, birds and mammals and invertebrate: insects, arachnids, crustacean and worms.

For plants there can be many more classification groups. Carl Linnaeus designed a classification system, known as taxonomy, which helps us determine what an organism is.

Micro-organisms are also living things but they are so small they can only be seen with a microscope.

These are bacteria, fungi, viruses.

Micro-organisms can be helpful (such as yeast which helps bread to rise) or harmful (such as bacteria which can cause food poisoning).

Working Scientifically



Questioning, Planning and Enquiring



Investigating



Observing and Recording



Concluding and Evaluating