

# Year 6: Living Things: Knowledge Organiser

## What are the different groups of living things?

### Glossary

**Amphibians** - A cold-blooded vertebrate animal that comprises frogs, toads, newts, salamanders and caecilians

**Annelid** - A segmented worm

**Arachnid** - An animal that has eight legs and a body formed of two parts

**Bird** - A warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate animal distinguished by the possession of feathers, wings, a beak and typically able to fly

**Crustaceans** - Mostly live in water with a hard shell and segmented body

**Insect** - A small animal that has six legs and generally one or two pairs of wings

**Invertebrate** - An animal lacking a backbone

**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

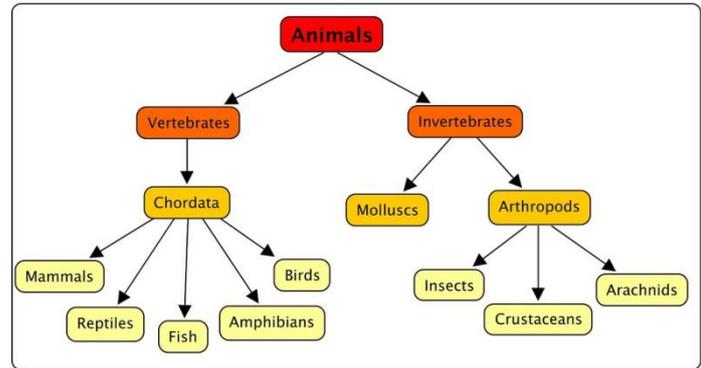
**Microorganism** - A microscopic organism, especially a bacteria, virus or fungus

**Reptile** - A vertebrate animal that has dry scaly skin and typically lay soft-shelled eggs on land

**Vertebrate** - An animal with possession of a backbone/ spinal column

## What are the characteristics of living things and how are they classified?

Domain	Bacteria	Archaea	Eukarya			
Kingdom	Bacteria	Archaea	Protista	Fungi	Plantae	Animalia
Example						
Characteristics	Bacteria are simple unicellular organisms.	Archaea are simple unicellular organisms that often live in extreme environments.	Protists are unicellular and are more complex than bacteria or archaea.	Fungi are unicellular or multicellular and absorb food.	Plants are multicellular and make their own food.	Animals are multicellular and take in their food.



## Why are living things classified in this way?

A Swedish Scientist born in 1707, Carl Linnaeus, published his most famous work: *The System of Nature* in 1735. Here he outlined a system for the naming of all living things, which is still used today.

### The Classification System

The Classification System was created by Carl Linnaeus in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century and is still used today.

Classification is not the same as identification.

During classification the emphasis is on the similarities of objects in order to demonstrate that they belong to the same group.

Identification focusses on the differences between objects in order to be able to give a specific name to that particular thing. The two processes are linked but not interchangeable.

Carl Linnaeus

