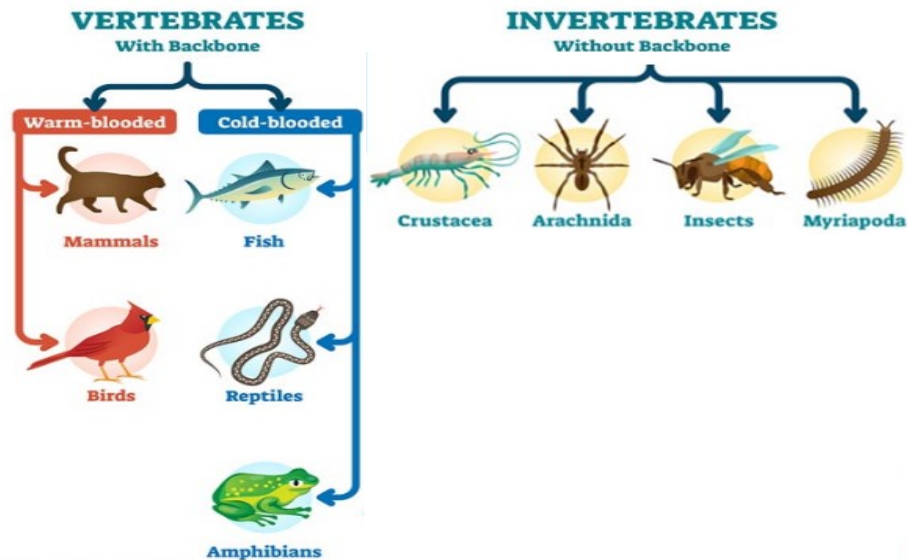


Year 6: living things and their habitats

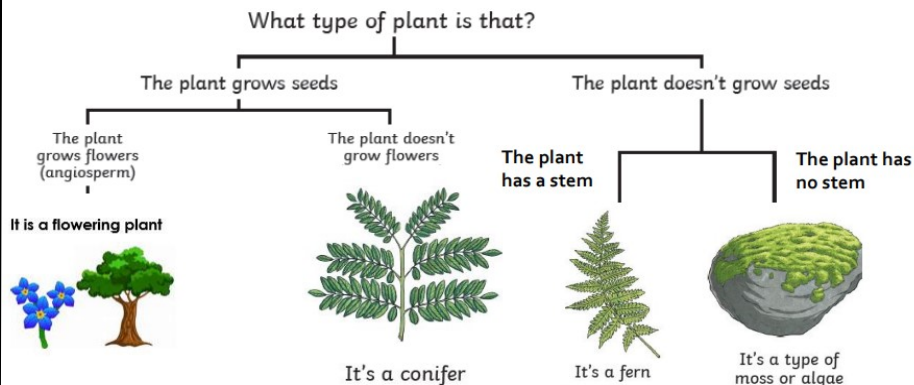
KEY VOCABULARY

Classification Systems:

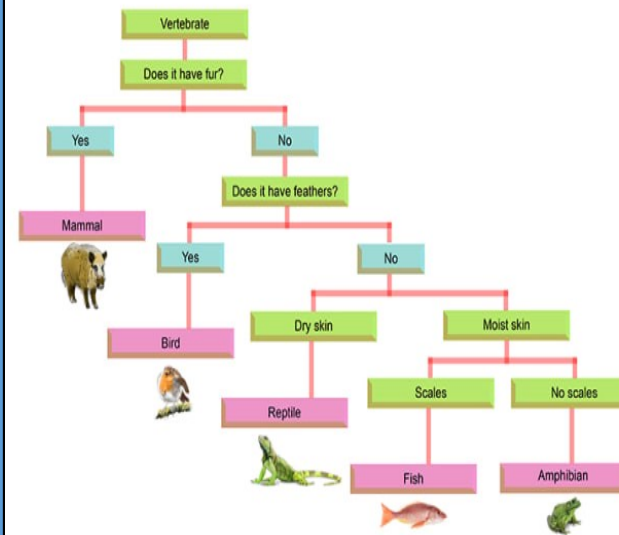
Classification of animals:



Classifications of plants:



Classification Key:



Linnaean System:

Living organisms are classified into groups depending on their structure and characteristics. The classification of species allows the subdivision of living organisms into smaller and more specialised groups:

1. **animals** (all multicellular animals)
2. **plants** (all green plants)
3. **fungi** (moulds, mushrooms, yeast)
4. **protists** (amoeba, chlorella and plasmodium)
5. **prokaryotes** (bacteria, blue-green algae)

Carl Linnaeus:



Carl Linnaeus was a Swedish scientist who believed it was very important to have a standard system of classification. He collected and examined over 40,000 specimens of plants, animals and shells. In 1735, he published his first edition of 'Systema Naturae', which described his system for classifying living things.

He proposed that there were three large groups, called kingdoms, into which the whole of nature could fit. These kingdoms were plants, animals and minerals. He then split each kingdom into smaller and smaller groups, or levels known as the Linnaean System.



Micro-organisms: An organism that can be seen only through a microscope.



Organism: an individual animal, plant, or single-celled life form.



Species: a group of organisms that can reproduce with one another in nature



Taxonomy: the classification of living and extinct organisms.



Classification: The method of arranging the organisms into groups.



Classification system: grouping organisms into rankings of similar characteristics and evolutionary basis.



Vertebrates: organisms with a backbone.



Invertebrates: organisms without a backbone.



Kingdom: The most general group of classification.



Algae: diverse group of aquatic organisms that have the ability to conduct photosynthesis.