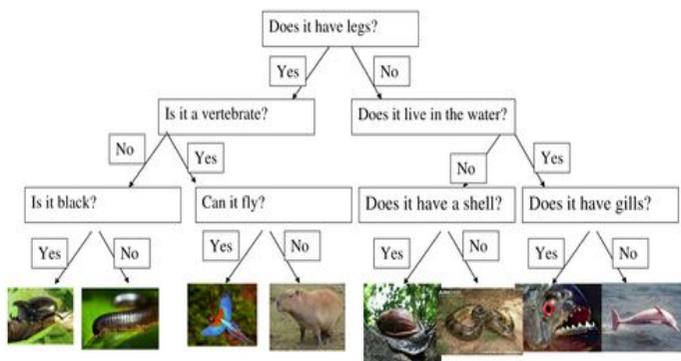## Classification

Significant Scientist

Carl Linnaeus

Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778) was a botanist, zoologist and physician. He's most famous for simplifying the naming system scientists use to describe the millions of species on Earth.

Enquiry Skills

Observing over time

Grouping and classifying

Fair testing

Pattern seeking

Key Knowledge

Classification means to group living things based on similar characteristics. A classification key can be used.

We classify something as living or non-living according to the following characteristics: Movement, Respiration, Sensitivity, Growth, Reproduction, Excretion and Nutrition.

Scientists have organised living things into five broad groups called kingdoms: plants, animals, fungi, protest and prokaryote.

Kingdoms are then organised into a further six levels of classification: Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus and Species.

Micro-organisms are microscopic organisms grouped into three distinct categories: bacteria, virus and fungi.

Some bacteria can be helpful/beneficial for our health and some can be harmful to our health.

Harmful bacteria can be stopped from spreading.

A SIMPLIFIED TRADITIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LIVING ORGANISMS

Key Vocabulary

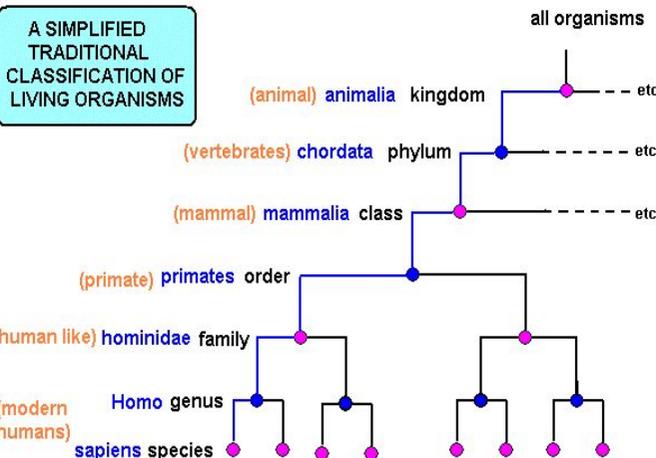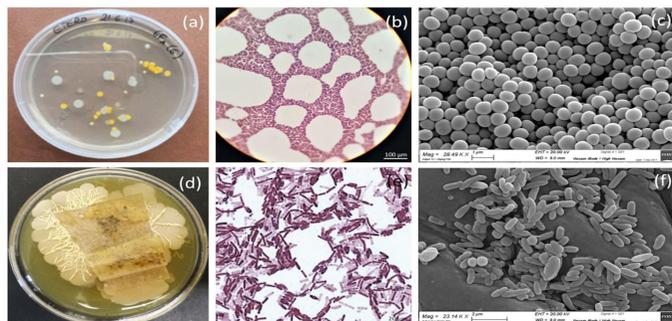| characteristic	Any feature that helps to identify an organism.
classification	A way of grouping things based on similar characteristics.
classification key	A series of questions with yes/no responses about an organism's physical characteristics.
organism	A living thing made up of one or more cells and able to carry on the activities of life (e.g. using energy, growing, or reproducing).
micro-organism	A microscopic organism.

Working Scientifically Skills

Plan

Measure

Fair test

Report data – scientific diagrams, labels, bar graphs and line graphs.

Present – conclusions, casual relationships, explanations.

ANIMAL CLASSIFICATION

INVERTEBRATES   VERTEBRATES

FISH   REPTILES   MAMMALS

AMPHIBIANS   BIRDS

Grange Park Primary School