

## Key facts:

Carl Linnaeus was a botanist who designed the classification system that we still use today.

There are 5 Kingdoms : Animal, Plant, Moderna (Bacteria) Protist, Fungi.

The classes of vertebrates are: mammals, reptiles, amphibians, birds and fish.

The classes of invertebrates are arthropods, molluscs, echinoderms, cnidarian, worms (flat, segmented, round)

Microbes feed on other organisms – decay.

## Important questions:

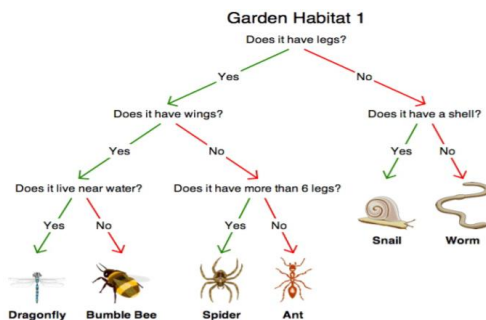
What does the Linnaean system allow us to do? Why is it important?

What Kingdom/Class/Family/Species is this organism?

What are the common features of mammals/fish/birds/reptiles/amphibians/molluscs/cnidaria/arthropods etc.?

## Key skills for you to practise:

Create a branching/sorting diagram to help classify different organisms.



# Hopton Primary School

## Knowledge Organiser for KS2 Year 6

### Topic: Science - Living Things

#### What do we need to learn?

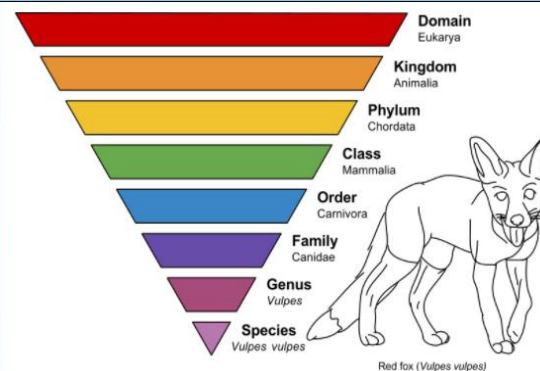
We need to understand the classification system of Carl Linnaeus.

We need to learn how to conduct a simple environmental study.

We need to be able to name the classes of vertebrates and invertebrates and sort animals accordingly.

We need to be able to identify some micro-organisms such as viruses and bacteria. Taxonomists can't always agree on groupings – new discoveries are being made all the time. Linnaeus' system was based upon observable features. Today we can compare organisms with the fossil record and using DNA.

#### The Classification System of Carl Linnaeus



#### What I should already know:

Year 4	Animal habitats, eco-systems,
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#### Links to Future Learning:

Year 6	Science – evolution and selective breeding People can select desirable features of different species to breed new and improved living organisms.
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#### Key Vocabulary:

Word	What does it mean?
Organism	An organism is any living thing - plant, animal, fungi and bacteria.
Classification/ Taxonomy	A system where scientists place living things in groups based on the features that the living things share.
Vertebrates	A vertebrate is an animal with a backbone. Fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals, are all vertebrates.
Micro-organism	Micro-organisms are living things that are too small to be seen with the eye. They are normally viewed using a microscope. Bacteria, viruses, and some molds are examples of microorganisms.
Bio-diversity	Biodiversity is the variety of life - animals, plants, fungi, and even microorganisms that make up our natural world.