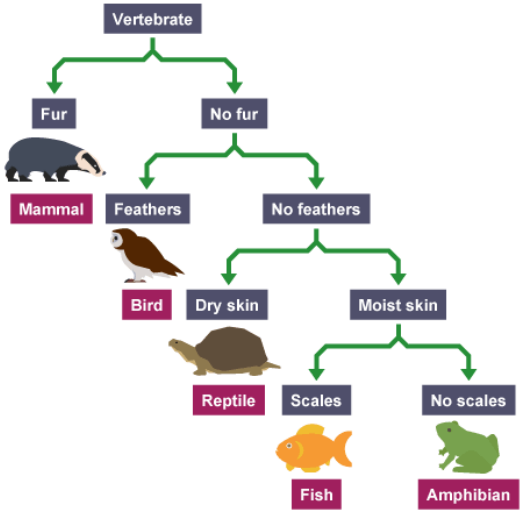
Science – Classification – Year 6 – Spring 1

Vocabulary Top Ten:

animal	a living thing that can feel and usually move about
classification	the method used by scientists to order living organisms
classification key	a set of questions about the characteristics of living things
invertebrate	an animal without a back bone
kingdom	a division of the natural world
microorganism	a microscopic living thing
organism	a living thing
plant	a living thing that cannot move and makes its own food from chemical substances
species	a group of animals or plants that are very similar
vertebrate	an animal with a back bone

Classification Key



Vertebrates

	Mammals	Birds	Reptiles	Amphibian	Fish
Body covering	hairy or furry skin	feathers	tough skin with scales	soft, moist skin	scales
How it breathes?	lungs	lungs	lungs	lungs	gills
Where it lives?	mostly on land	on land	mostly on land	on land and in water	in water
Offspring	most young born live	lay eggs	lay eggs	lay eggs (in water)	lay eggs

Carl Linnaeus



Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778) devoted his life to the classification of living things. He divided animals into seven classes:
1. Mammals 2. Birds, 3.Amphibians 4. Fish 5. Insects 6. Worms

He gave each organism a two-part Latin scientific name and used hierarchy, which showed how important each animal was.

Invertebrates

Arthropods	Molluscs	Sponges	Worms	Cnidarians	Echinoderms
					

Plants

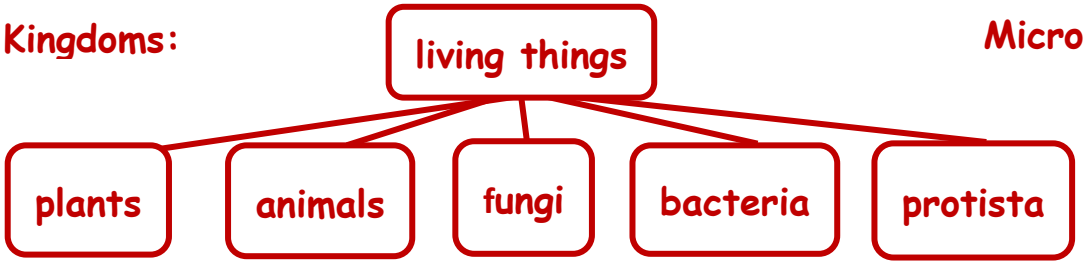
Flowering Plants 

Conifers 

Mosses 

Ferns 

Kingdoms:

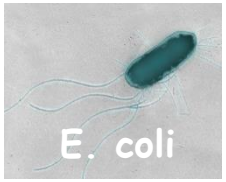


Micro-organisms:

Fungi



Bacteria



Protista

