



St Paul's C of E Primary School – Knowledge Organiser

Name of Topic

Classifying Living Things

Year Group

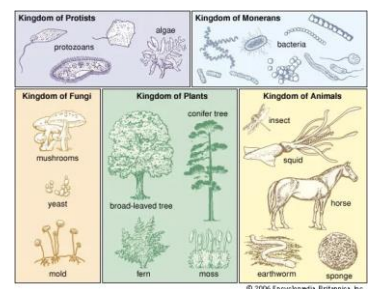
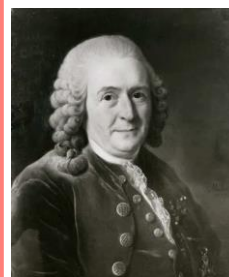
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Key Vocabulary and Spellings

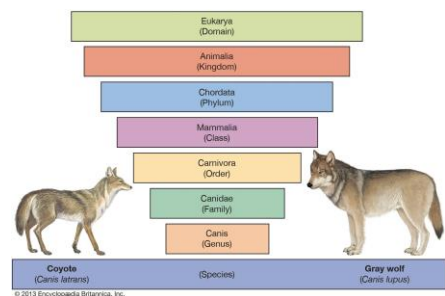
1	classification	Sorting broad groups according to common characteristics
2	characteristics	A feature or quality belonging to a person, place or thing, helping to identify them.
3	Carl Linnaeus	A Swedish naturalist who created a system to classify plants and animals and a system to name all living things.
4	adaptation	How an organism suits its environment.
5	vertebrates	Animals with a backbone (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals)
6	invertebrates	Animals without a backbone (insects, spiders, snails and worms)
7	organism	An individual animal, plant or single-celled life form
8	cell	The smallest unit of an organism, which consists of cytoplasm and a nucleus inside a membrane.
9	genus	Two or more species that share unique body structures or other characteristics are considered to be closely related.
10	species	A group of individuals that breed together to produce fertile offspring.

Top 5 Topic Facts

1	Carl Linnaeus was a scientist born in 1707 in Sweden.
2	Organisms have 5 basic needs: air, water, nutrients, energy and a place to live.
3	Living things are split into 5 Kingdoms: plants, animals, fungi, bacteria and protozoa.
4	Living things are named in Latin using the genus + species e.g. panthera leo means lion.
5	There are 7 levels of classification: kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus and species.



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Key Investigations/Questions

1	How do scientists classify living things?
2	How are organisms adapted to live in their biomes?
3	How are living organisms named?