Year 6 Science Knowledge Organiser - Classification

Word	<u>Definition</u>			
Amphibian	 Cold-blooded Starts as eggs in water and breathe through gills Later develop lungs and live on land and water Lays eggs in water Damp skin/body 			
Bird	 Warm-blooded Breathes with lungs Lays eggs with hard shells Covered in feathers Have wings (but not all can fly) 			
Fish	 Cold-blooded Scales covering its body Has fins Lives in water, lays eggs in water Breathes through gills 			
Invertebrate	Animals that do not have a backbone. Can be divided into several groups including insects, spiders, snails and worms.			
Mammal	 Warm-blooded Have fur or hairy skin Give birth to live young Feed their young milk 			
Plants	Can make their own food. They can be divided broadly into two main groups: flowering plants and non-flowering plants.			
Reptile	 Cold-blooded Breathes with lungs Dry, scaly skin Lay soft-shelled eggs on land. 			
Vertebrates	Animals that have a backbone. They can be divided into 5 groups: fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.			

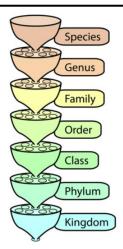
Things we need to know.

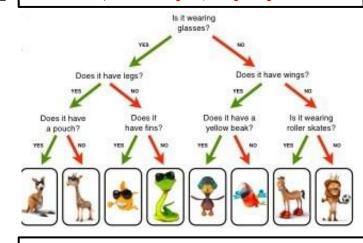
- Classification means to group living things based on similar characteristics.
- Understand that scientists have organised living things into 5 broad groups called kingdoms: plants, animals, fungi and minerals.
- To be able to group things (living and non-living) you need to use a classification key.
- There are three types of micro-organisms which are (bacteria, virus and fungi).
 Some bacteria can be helpful/beneficial for our health and some can be harmful to our health.

The seven levels of classification.

What is a classification key?

A classification key is a tool that uses yes/no questions to group living things.







Significant Scientist

Carl Linnaeus 1707 - 1778

He 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.

Sticky knowledge is in red!