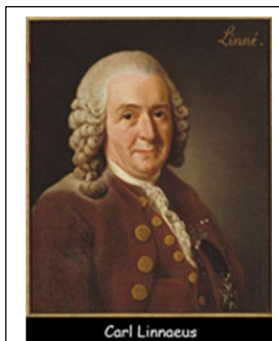


# Classifying Creatures Knowledge Organiser - Year 6, Autumn Term 1

Vocabulary	Definition	Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Bacteria</b>	Microorganisms that come in three types - spirals, rods and balls. They can cause disease, but some are helpful eg. in making cheese and yoghurt.	<b>Kingdom</b>	The highest 'rank' when grouping living things. It is split into 5, with plants and animals being two of the kingdoms.
<b>Characteristics</b>	Features that help to an individual person, animal, plant or thing to be identified.	<b>Microorganism or microbe</b>	Small, living things - a single one of which can only be seen under a microscope. These include bacteria, fungi and viruses.
<b>Classification</b>	Grouping different living things together based on their features.	<b>Species</b>	The most basic 'rank' in classification. A group of plants, animals or other living things that share many common characteristics. Eg. human beings.
<b>Dichotomous Key</b>	Means 'divided into two parts'. Each part of the key has two choices.	<b>Taxonomy</b>	The branch of science concerned with classification.
<b>Fungi</b>	The largest of the microorganisms. Mould is a type of fungus, but some antibiotics are made by fungi eg. penicillin.	<b>Virus</b>	Microorganisms that are smaller than bacteria. They often cause diseases eg. Chicken Pox and Flu, but they can be used in vaccinations.

## Carl Linnaeus - (1707 - 1778)

Linnaeus was a botanist (plant scientist) from Sweden. He came up with a way to group all living things with only two categories - Genus and Species. This has aided classification. Linnaeus went on many expeditions and had over 40,000 specimens in his collection.



## Characteristics of all living things.

**Movement**

**Growth**

**Respiration**

**Reproduction**

**Sensitivity**

**Excretion**

**Nutrition**