

## CLASSIFICATION – Knowledge Organiser Year 6 Spring 1

Vocabulary		Classification of Living Things	
classification	Sorting things into sets or classes which have features in common.	<pre> graph TD     Animal --&gt; Invertebrate     Animal --&gt; Vertebrate     Invertebrate --&gt; Mollusc     Invertebrate --&gt; Worm     Invertebrate --&gt; Arthropod     Arthropod --&gt; Spider     Arthropod --&gt; Centipede     Arthropod --&gt; Millipede     Arthropod --&gt; Insect     Arthropod --&gt; Crustacean     Vertebrate --&gt; Amphibian     Vertebrate --&gt; Bird     Vertebrate --&gt; Mammal     Vertebrate --&gt; Fish     Vertebrate --&gt; Reptile     Fungus     Plant --&gt; Seeds     Plant --&gt; NoSeeds[No Seeds]     Seeds --&gt; Conifer     Seeds --&gt; FloweringPlant[Flowering Plant]     NoSeeds --&gt; Fern     NoSeeds --&gt; Moss     NoSeeds --&gt; Algae     Microorganisms[Micro-organisms/microbes] --&gt; Virus     Microorganisms --&gt; Microfungus[Micro-fungus]     Microorganisms --&gt; Bacteria     Microorganisms --&gt; Microalgae[Micro-algae] </pre>	
subdivide	To classify into smaller and smaller groups.		
organism	An individual living thing.		
cell	The smallest part of a living thing which can function independently.		
taxonomy	The process of naming and classifying living things into groups according to their similarities and differences.		
Kingdom	The largest groups into which living things can be classified.		
Fungus	A living thing which is not a plant or animal and gets its nutrients from other organisms.		
micro-organism /microbe	A very small living thing which can only be seen using a microscope. Examples include: bacteria, viruses and many fungi.		
arthropod	An invertebrate with a jointed exoskeleton. Can be subdivided into: insects, spiders (arachnids), crustaceans, centipedes and millipedes.		
insect	Arthropod with 6 legs, 3 parts to the body (head, thorax and abdomen), antennae and often has wings. E.g. bee, butterfly, beetle, ant.		
spider (arachnid)	Arthropod with 8 legs and 2 parts to the body (head and abdomen). E.g. tarantula, scorpion, tick, mite.		
crustacean	Arthropod with 10 or more legs and gills to breathe in water. E.g. crab, prawn, lobster, woodlouse.		
centipede	Arthropod with a segmented body and one pair of legs per segment. All are carnivores.		
millipede	Arthropod with a segmented body and two pairs of legs per segment. All are herbivores.		
worm	Soft-bodied invertebrate with a long, slender, limbless body. Moves by crawling or burrowing.		
mollusc	Soft-bodied invertebrate which mostly live in water. Sometimes have a shell. Include snails, slugs, octopuses, squid and clams.		
		An Example of a Classification Key	The 7 life processes of living thing
		<pre> graph TD     Q1[Do the leaf edges have prickles or teeth?] -- Yes --&gt; Q2[Does the leaf have edges with prickles?]     Q1 -- No --&gt; Q3[Does the leaf have one main vein (running from stalk to the leaf tip)?]     Q2 -- Yes --&gt; Holly[Holly]     Q2 -- No --&gt; Q4[Does the leaf edges have teeth?]     Q4 -- Yes --&gt; Q5[Is the leaf lobed?]     Q4 -- No --&gt; Q6[Does the leaf have side veins that mostly come off in pairs?]     Q5 -- Yes --&gt; Sycamore[Sycamore]     Q5 -- No --&gt; Cherry[Cherry]     Q3 -- Yes --&gt; Maple[Maple]     Q3 -- No --&gt; Q6     Q6 -- Yes --&gt; Honeysuckle[Honeysuckle]     Q6 -- No --&gt; Beech[Beech] </pre>	<p>To classify something as living it must display seven life processes. This can be remembered using the following acronym:</p> <p><b>MRS NERG</b></p> <p><b>M</b>ovement – ability to move  <b>R</b>eproduction – make a copy of itself  <b>S</b>ensitivity – sense their surroundings</p> <p><b>N</b>utrition – get or make food  <b>E</b>xcretion – get rid of waste materials  <b>R</b>espiration – get energy from food  <b>G</b>rowth – grow and develop</p>

