KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER YEAR 6—Living Things and their Habitats

The 7 Levels of Classification



Kingdom	5 widely accepted kingdoms for classification: mon- era, protists, fungi, plants and animals.		algae	A single or multi-cellular organism that has no roots, stems or leaves and is of- ten found in water.
Phylum	Divisions based on shared physical characteristics	Carolus Linnaeus (1707-1778) Father of Classification	bacteria	Tiny little organisms that are every- where around us.
	among organisms.			The arrangement of organisms into or-
Class	Classes are based on very important, and more detailed, similarities.	Micro-organisms	classification	derly groups based on their similarities and presumed evolutionary relation- ships.
Order	Orders are based on characteristics listed on a tax- onomy key.	Microorganisms are very tiny living things. They are so small that they are not visible to the naked eye, so a microscope is needed to see them. Microorganisms can be found all	fungi	A classification or group of living organ- isms. This means they are not animals, plants, or bacteria.
Family	Groups of organisms that share certain adaptive traits. They have a common ancestory.	around us. They can live on and in our bodies, in the air, in water and on the objects around us. They can be found in almost every habitat	invertebrate	An invertebrate animal does not have a backbone and 97% of creatures belong to this group.
Genus	A way to describe the generic name for an organ- ism.		micro-organism	An organism which is microscopic, making it too small to be seen by the human eye.
Species	Species is the specific name given to a living organ- ism.		organism	An individual animal, plant or single- celled life form.
VENTER	CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR	Classification of Plants	species	A group of closely related organisms that are very similar to each other and are usually capable of producing off- spring.
These are asimple that have a backbore. These are asimple that do not have a backbore.		Non-vascular Hax no true roots Has roots	taxonomy	The science of naming, identifying and classifying organisms.
Reptiles Rose thy loady sets for early to deplete Are and the set. Notes, Cocceller	Problem Partnernt Partnernt Annelid Worm Echnodems Annelid Worm Bert of organization Bert of organi	Examples: moses, horrworts and invervorts Reproduces with aseds No seeds Reproduces with spores	vertebrate	A vertebrate animal is one that has a backbone.
Erefe Bern beste norder spesi- ber seeken of der spesi- ber seeken bestel Berns bestel	Construction Construction Mail Mail According According<	Flowering Non-flowering Has seeds protected by a flower or fruit Flower or fruit Examples: grasses, bult plant, deciduous from fuits. seeds protected by a flower or fruit.	virus	A small infectious agent that replicates only inside the living cells of an organ- ism.