

**Key Knowledge**

- In 1735, Swedish Scientist Carl Linnaeus first published a system for classifying all living things. An adapted version of this system is still used today: The Linnaeus System.
- Living things can be classified by these eight levels. The number of living things in each level gets smaller until the one animal is left in its species level. This is how a dog would be classified.



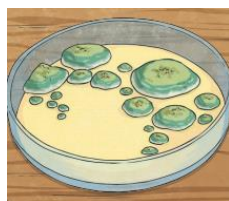
Domain: Eukarya	Jackal, downfish, cat, dog, ladybird, daisy, rabbit, fox
Kingdom: Animalia	Jackal, downfish, cat, dog, ladybird, rabbit, fox
Phylum: Chordata	Jackal, downfish, cat, dog, rabbit, fox
Class: Mammalia	Jackal, cat, dog, rabbit, fox
Order: Carnivora	Jackal, cat, dog, fox
Family: Canidae	Jackal, dog, fox
Genus: Canis	Jackal, dog
Species: Lupus	Dog

Scientists, called Taxonomists, sort and group living things according to their similarities and differences.


Each group allows scientists to observe and understand the characteristics of living things more clearly. They group similar things together then split the groups again and again based on their differences.


- Microorganisms are viruses, bacteria, moulds and yeast. Some animals (dust mites) and plants (phytoplankton) are also microorganisms.
- Microorganisms are very tiny living things that can only be seen using microscope. They can be found in and on our bodies, in the air, in water and on objects around us.


Helpful Microbes	Harmful Microbes
Bacteria - Cheese	Bacteria – salmonella is a bacterium that can lead to food poisoning.
Yeast – wine	Virus – chicken pox and flu are examples of viral diseases.
Bacteria – yoghurt	Fungi – athlete’s foot
Yeast – bread dough	Bacteria – plaque
Penicillium fungi - antibiotics	Fungi - mould





**Key Vocabulary**


**Characteristics**  – Special qualities or appearances that make an individual or group of things different to others.


**Classify**  – To sort things into different groups.


**Bacteria**  – A single-celled microorganism.


**Microorganism**  – An organism that can only be seen using a microscope, e.g.


**Classification**  – The action or process of classifying something.


**Invertebrates**  – An animal that does not have a backbone.


**Vertebrates**  – An animal of a large group that has a backbone or spinal column.


**Amphibians**  – A class of animals like reptiles, mammals, and birds.


**Reptiles**  – A class of animals like amphibians, mammals, and birds.


**Endangered**  – A type of plant or animal that is in danger of disappearing forever.


**Plants**  – A living organism


**Animals**  – Something that lives and moves


**Insects**  – A type of very small animal

**Birds**  – A creature with feathers and wings, usually able to fly:

**Mammals**  – Any animal of which the female feeds her young on milk from her own body.

**Crustacean**  – Any of various types of animal that live in water and have a hard outer shell

**Arachnid**  – any of a group of small animals, similar to insects but with four pairs of legs, that include spiders, scorpions, ticks, and mites

**Climates**  – The weather conditions usually found in a particular place.

**Useful Websites**  
[https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/science-ks2-the-work-of-carl-linnaeus/zhn\\_jft+j](https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/science-ks2-the-work-of-carl-linnaeus/zhn_jft+j)

