



Be the best that we can be.

# EBJ Knowledge Organiser Science Year 6

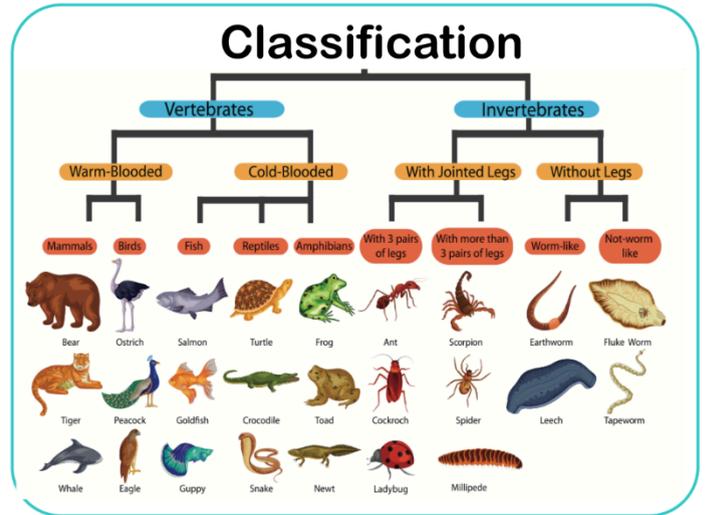
## Autumn 2 Classifying Living Things



### Why are our bodies important?

Living things can be grouped according to different criteria (where they live, what type of organism they are, what features they have). For example, a camel can belong in a group of vertebrates, a group of animals that live in the desert, and a group of animals that have four legs. A classification key is a tool that is used to group living things to help us identify them using recognisable characteristics.

The Linnaean system, named after Carl Linnaeus, has different levels where the number of living things in each group gets smaller and smaller, until there will just be one type of animal in the species group. There are six living kingdoms: animals, plants, fungi, bacteria, protists and archaea.



### Key vocabulary

Amphibian, bacteria, classification, fungi, invertebrate, kingdoms, mammal, microbe, mould, photosynthesis, species, vertebrate.

Read all about it. Can you find these books in the local library?



### What is a micro-organism?

Micro-organisms are very tiny living things. They are not visible to the naked eye so a microscope is needed to see them. Microorganisms are found all around us. They can live in our bodies, in the air and on objects around us. Microbiology is the study of microorganisms that are usually too small to be visible with the human eye without a microscope. Microorganisms (also known as microbes) are essential to life on Earth; complex organisms (including human beings) would find it nearly impossible to survive without them.

