

# Year 6: Living things and their habitats

## The 7 Levels of Classification

Today we use 7 different levels of classification. These are as follows:

- KINGDOM (KEEPING)**
- PHYLUM (PRECIOUS)**
- CLASS (CREATURES)**
- ORDER (ORGANISED)**
- FAMILY (FOR)**
- GENUS (GRUMPY)**
- SPECIES (SCIENTISTS)**

Here is an example of how humans are classified. You will see that our species is homo sapiens.

Kingdom: Animalia  
Phylum: Chordata  
Class: Mammalia  
Order: Primates  
Family: Hominidae  
Genus: Homo  
Species: Homo sapiens

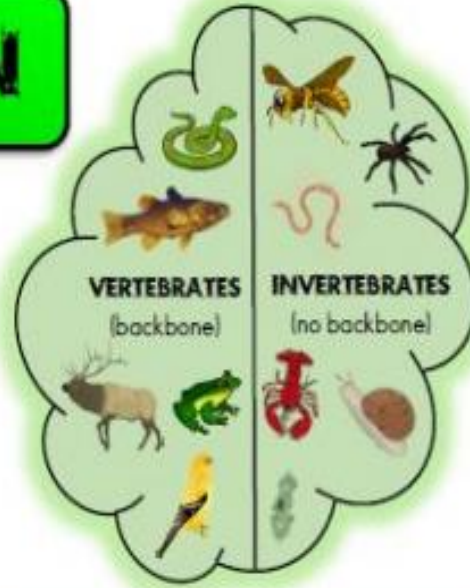
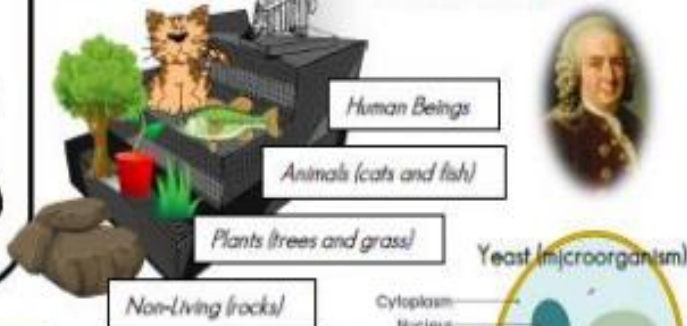


# CLASSIFICATION

In about 350 B.C. Aristotle (a Greek philosopher) classified all things into 4 main groups.



Carl Linnaeus then simplified the naming of living things in 1735. Names of living things were often very long so he gave them a two-part (binomial) name. It was a mixture of genus and species (and in Latin) e.g. Human was Homo Sapien, Wolf was Canus Lupus and Lion was Felis Leo.

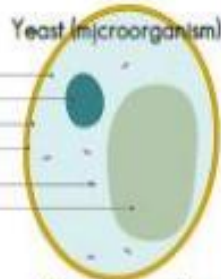


## KINGDOMS

Scientists have now divided living things into five larger groups called Kingdoms.



- 1.) **PLANTS**
- 2.) **ANIMALS**
- 3.) **FUNGUS** (mushrooms, yeast, mould, mildew)
- 4.) **PROTIST** (protozoans, amoeba, euglena)
- 5.) **PROKARYOTE** (blue-green algae, bacteria)



### 3 Types

- Viruses
- Bacteria
- Fungus

### Microorganisms

If you can only see a living thing with a microscope, it means it is a microorganism. These are found everywhere. Some of them, like yeast are helpful whilst some of them are harmful and disease causing, like bacteria. It is important to know how to avoid spreading the bad ones. (Wash your hands!)



## Scientific Vocabulary

Crustaceans	Mostly live in water with a hard shell and a segmented body
Micro-organisms	A microscopic organism, especially a bacteria, virus or fungus
Arachnids	An animal with eight legs and a body formed of two parts.
Annelid	A segmented worm
Molluscs	An animal without a backbone that has a soft, unsegmented body. Usually covered by a shell.
Echinoderm	Animals that only live in the ocean and have spiny or bumpy skin

### Let's investigate.

What conditions are needed to grow mould on bread?  
 Can you make your own classification key for a selection of sweets?

1/ In complex organisms, groups of cells form tissues (for example: in animals, skin tissue or muscle tissue; in plants, the skin of an onion or the bark of a tree).

2/ Tissues with similar functions form organs (for example: in some animals, the heart, stomach, or brain; in some plants, the root or flower).

3/ In complex organisms, organs work together in a system (the digestive, circulatory, and respiratory systems).