CLASSIFICATION - Knowledge Organiser Year 6 Spring 1			
Vocabulary		Classification of Living Things	
classification	Sorting things into sets or classes which have features in common.	Animal Fungus	Plant
subdivide	To classify into smaller and smaller groups.	Invertebrate Vertebrate Seeds No Seeds Amphibian Fish Moss	
organism	An individual living thing.	Mollusc Conifer	Fern Algae wering Plant
cells	Tiny living 'building blocks' that make up all living things.	Arthropod Mammal Spider Crustacean Insect Centipede Millipede	
Kingdom	The largest groups into which living things can be classified.		
Fungus/fungi	A living thing which gets its nutrients from other organisms. Fungi are not plants or animals but belong to their own kingdom.		
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.	An Example of a Classification Key	The 7 life processes of living thing
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.	Do the leaf edges have Does the leaf	To classify something as living it must display seven life processes. This can
spider (arachnid)	Arthropod with 8 legs and 2 parts to the body (head and abdomen). E.g. tarantula, scorpion, tick, mite.	Does the leaf have edges with prickles 2 Yes prickles or teeth? No have one main vein (running from stalk to the	be remembered using the following acronym:
crustacean	Arthropod with 10 or more legs and gills to breathe in water. E.g. crab, prawn, lobster, woodlouse.	with prickles? Yes Does the leaf edges with teeth? Holly Does the leaf have side veins that mostly come off in pairs?	MRS NERG
centipede	Arthropod with a segmented body and one pair of legs per segment. All are carnivores.		Movement – ability to move Reproduction – make a copy of itself Sensitivity – sense their surroundings Nutrition – get or make food
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.	Yes No Yes	Excretion – get rid of waste materials Respiration – get energy from food
mollusc	Soft-bodied invertebrate which mostly live in water. Sometimes have a shell. Include snails, slugs, octopuses, squid and clams.	Sycamore Honeysuckle Beech Cherry	G rowth – grow and develop

