

CLASSIFICATION – Knowledge Organiser Year 6 Spring 1		
Vocabulary		Classification of Living Things
classification	Sorting things into sets or classes which have features in common.	
subdivide	To classify into smaller and smaller groups.	
organism	An individual living thing.	
cells	Tiny living 'building blocks' that make up all living things.	
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.	
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.	
spider (arachnid)	Arthropod with 8 legs and 2 parts to the body (head and abdomen). E.g. tarantula, scorpion, tick, mite.	<p>An Example of a Classification Key</p>
crustacean	Arthropod with 10 or more legs and gills to breathe in water. E.g. crab, prawn, lobster, woodlouse.	
centipede	Arthropod with a segmented body and one pair of legs per segment. All are carnivores.	
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.	
mollusc	Soft-bodied invertebrate which mostly live in water. Sometimes have a shell. Include snails, slugs, octopuses, squid and clams.	
		<p>The 7 life processes of living thing</p> <p>To classify something as living it must display seven life processes. This can be remembered using the following acronym:</p> <p>MRS NERG</p> <p>Movement – ability to move Reproduction – make a copy of itself Sensitivity – sense their surroundings Nutrition – get or make food Excretion – get rid of waste materials Respiration – get energy from food Growth – grow and develop</p>