



“Whatever you do, work at it with all your heart”

Colossians 3:23

Year 6  
Spring Term  
2

## Classification

### Key Knowledge:

**Living things can be grouped by identifying specific characteristics.**

**Some living things cannot be classified as plants or animals**

**Invertebrates have different sub-groups including insects, arachnids, molluscs and annelids:**

Molluscs: have antennae, a radula (tongue-like structure) and a mantle (overhang of the top body wall)

Arachnids (spiders): Most have 8 jointed legs and 2 part body.  
No antennae or wings

Insects: 3 part body, may have wings, antennae and compound eyes

⇒ Annelids: worm like body, bilateral symmetry, segmented bodies with no hard skeleton

Micro-organisms and fungi are examples of living things which are neither plants or animals.

Key Vocabulary:

- **Classification**—the process of sorting items into groups
- **Classification key**—a series of questions used to classify a living organism
- **Micro-organism**—a microscopic organism.  
E.g. bacteria and viruses
- **Characteristic**— a special quality or trait that makes a person or animal different or the same as others
- **Vertebrates**—animals with backbones
- **Invertebrates**—animals without backbones

	<b>Can fly</b>	<b>Cannot fly</b>
<b>Has two legs or less</b>		
<b>Has more than 2 legs</b>		

Key People / Dates/ Phrases:

Carl Linnaeus—founded formal classification of living animals called taxonomy in 1735.

