



Famous scientists relating to Classification:



Aristotle (384-322 BCE) Philosopher and Scientist - developed the first system of classification of animals. He used his observations to do this.

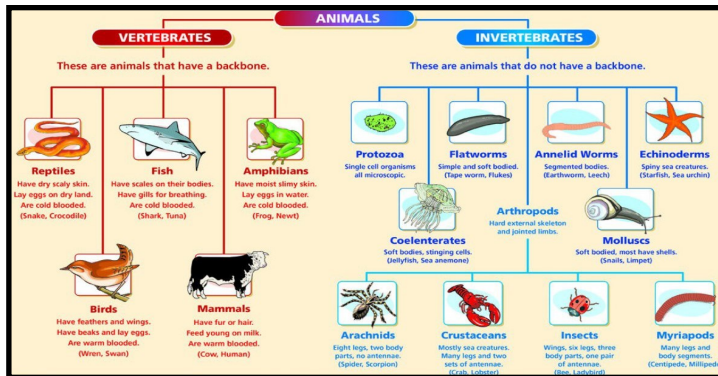


Carolus Linnaeus (1707–1778) Father of Classification -during his lifetime, Linnaeus collected around 40,000 specimens of plants, animals, and shells. He created the classification system that we use today.

National Curriculum expectations:

Science—Living things and their habitats:

- describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including micro-organisms, plants and animals
- give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics

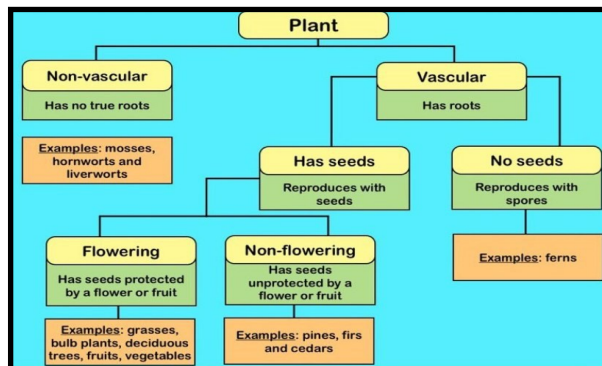


Useful websites:

- <https://www.famousscientists.org/carolus-linnaeus/>
- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z6wwxnb>
- <https://kids.britannica.com/students/article/Carolus-Linnaeus/275489>

The 7 Levels of Classification

Kingdom	5 widely accepted kingdoms for classification: monera, protists, fungi, plants and animals.
Phylum	Divisions based on shared physical characteristics among organisms.
Class	Classes are based on very important, and more detailed, similarities.
Order	Orders are based on characteristics listed on a taxonomy key.
Family	Groups of organisms that share certain adaptive traits. They have a common ancestry.
Genus	A way to describe the generic name for an organism.
Species	Species is the specific name given to a living organism.



Key Vocabulary

Algae - a single or multi-cellular organism that has no roots, stems or leaves and is often found in water.

Bacteria - tiny little organisms that are everywhere around us.

Classification - groups based on their similarities and presumed evolutionary relationships.

Fungi - a classification or group of living organisms. This means they are not animals, plants or bacteria.

Invertebrate - an invertebrate animal does not have a backbone and 97% of creatures belong to this group.

Micro-organism - an organism which is microscopic, making it too small to be seen by the human eye.

Organism - an individual animal, plant or single-celled life form.

Species - a group of closely related organisms that are very similar to each other and are usually capable of producing offspring.

Taxonomy - the science of naming, identifying and classifying organisms.

Vertebrate - a vertebrate animal is one that has a backbone.

Virus - a small infectious agent that replicates only inside living cells of an organism.

Microorganisms are very tiny living things. They are so small that they are not visible to the naked eye, so a microscope is needed to see them. Microorganisms can be found all around us. They can live on and in our bodies, in the air, in water and on the objects around us. They can be found in almost every habitat on Earth.

