

Knowledge Bank: **Year 6 Science** – Clever Classification!

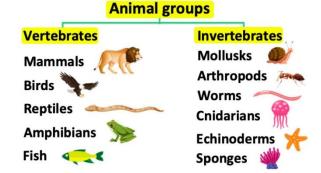
Key Vocabulary:

classification	How we organise/put items
	into groups.
classification key	A set of questions about the
	characteristics of living
	things that help organise
	them.
habitat	The natural home or
	environment of an animal,
	plant or other organism.
organism	An individual animal, plant or
	single-celled life form.
ecosystem	All of the living and non-living
	things in an area.
kingdoms	5 large groups that
	organisms can be organised
	into: protists, prokaryotes,
	plants, fungi and animals.
endangerment	When the number of
	individuals in a species is
	going down and is at risk of
	extinction.
vertebrates	Group distinguished by the
	possession of a backbone or
	spinal column.
invertebrates	Group distinguished by the
	lack of a backbone or spinal
	column.
binominal	A system of naming plants
	and animals in which each
	species is given a name
	consisting of two Latin terms.

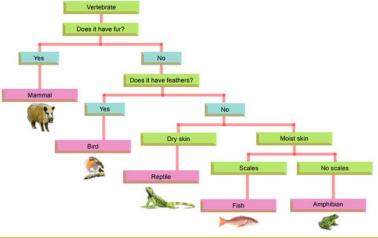
Diagrams:

Tree Pig Mushroom Seaweed Bacteria Plants Animals Fungi Protists Prokaryotes

Vertebrates and Invertebrates:



Classification key:



Key Facts:

Amazon native animals have adapted to survive in each layer of the rainforest.

The most common animal adaptation in the rainforest is camouflage.

1/10 of the world's wildlife lives in the Amazon.

Approximately 35 species of animals in the Amazon rainforest become extinct each and every day.

Due to a high level of competition, many animals have chosen to be nocturnal.

Overhunting and habitat destruction are leading to endangerment of rainforest animals and birds.

Aristotle was the first person to try and classify living things into groups.

Linnaeus developed a classification system with seven levels: Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus, Species.

Linnaeus also started the binomial (two part) naming system, a name consisting of two Latin words (the genus and the species name).