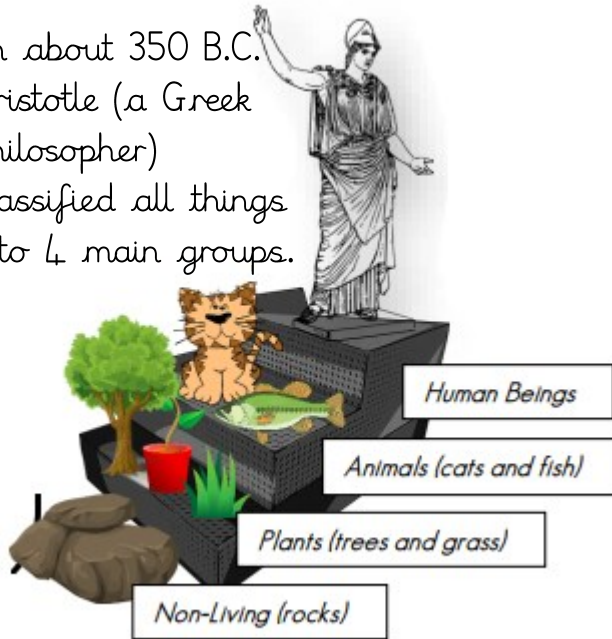




Owl Term 2 2019-20

Science Knowledge Organiser

In about 350 B.C. Aristotle (a Greek philosopher) classified all things into 4 main groups.



CARL LINNAEUS then simplified the naming of living things in 1735. Names of living things were often very long so he gave them a two-part (binomial) name.



It was a mixture of genus and species (and in Latin) e.g. Human was Homo Sapien, Wolf was Canus Lupus and Lion was Felis Leo.

Amphibian - A cold-blooded vertebrate animal that compromises frogs, toads, newts, salamanders and caecilians

Annelid - A segmented worm

Arachnid - An animal that has eight legs and a body formed of two parts

Bird - A warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate animal distinguished by the possession of feathers, wings, a beak and typically able to fly

Crustaceans - Mostly live in water with a hard shell and segmented body

Insect - A small animal that has six legs and generally one or two pairs of wings

Invertebrate - An animal lacking a backbone

Mammal - A warm-blooded vertebrate animal, distinguishable by the possession of hair or fur, females secreting milk for young and typically giving birth to live young

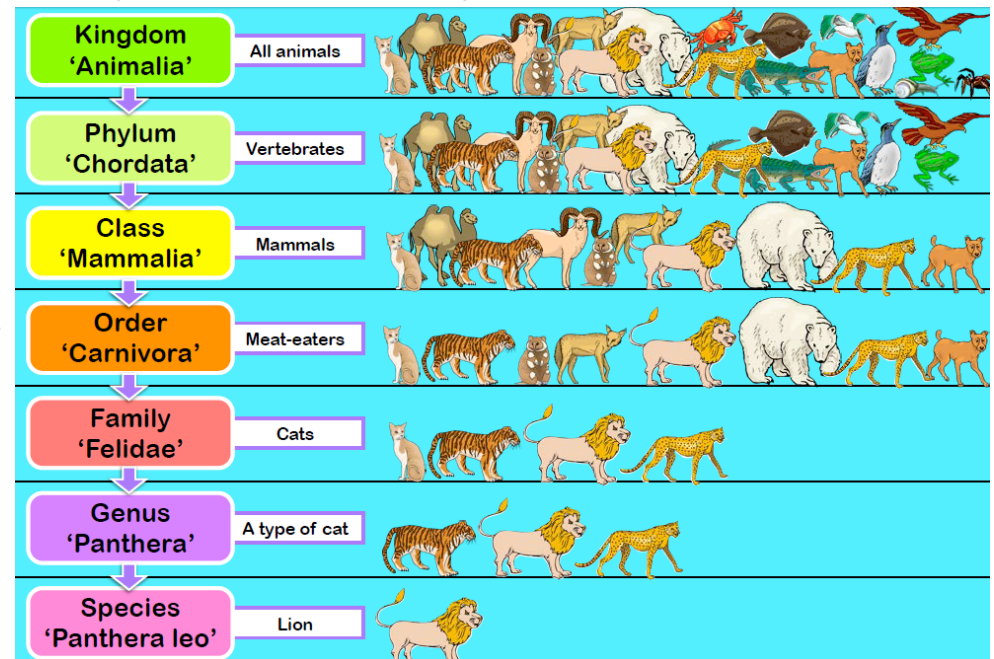
Microorganism - A microscopic organism, especially a bacteria, virus or fungus

Reptile - A vertebrate animal that has dry scaly skin and typically lay soft-shelled eggs on land

Vertebrate - An animal with possession of a backbone/ spinal column

There are now seven levels on the classification system.

Here's an example of how a lion might be classified.



CLASSIFICATION