

Classification

STICKY KNOWLEDGE

When we classify living things, we group them based on shared characteristics	6 Kingdoms of Life, from simplest to most complex, are as follows: 1. Archaeobacteria 2. Eubacteria, 3. Protista, 4. Fungi, 5. Plants, 6. Animals.	Carl Linnaeus developed a system to help classify living things
Microorganisms are microscopic and cannot be seen with the naked eye	Fungi break down waste material into nutrients, such as sugar, that plants and animals can use.	The Linnaean system of classification splits living things into kingdoms: plants, animals and minerals. Next, it split them into orders, then into genera (genus), then into species.

KEY VOCABULARY

Microorganism	A tiny, microscopic organism such as bacteria, virus or fungus
Classification	The arrangement of animals and plants in groups according to their observed similarities
Microscopic	A microscopic organism, too small to see with the naked eye.
Kingdom	A category grouping together all forms of life, having certain characteristics in common.
Linnaean System	A diverse kingdom which include mushrooms and brewer's yeasts

Fungi

Fungi gain energy from dead matter.

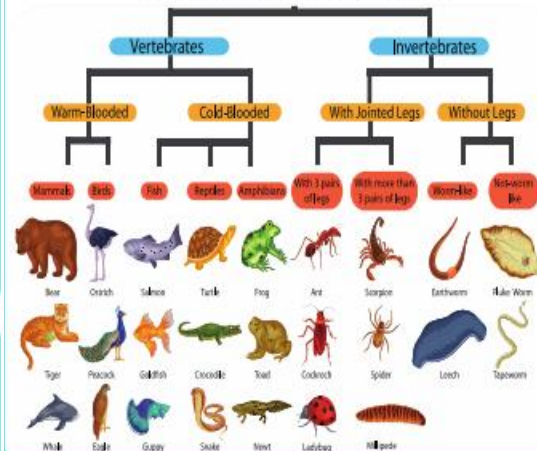


MRS GREN

M Movement
R Respiration
S Sensitivity
G Growth
R Reproduce
E Excretion
N Nutrition

Classification of Animals

Classification



Six Kingdoms of Life



Carl Linnaeus

Carl Linnaeus created a system of classification, which ranks living things into groups in order to name their species.

- DOMAIN: Eukarya
- KINGDOM: Animalia
- PHYLUM: Chordata
- CLASS: Mammalia
- ORDER: Primates
- FAMILY: Hominidae
- GENUS: Homo
- SPECIES: Homo sapiens



Microorganisms

Antibiotics, yoghurt, cheese, wine and yeast are all **helpful bacteria**.

Mould, food poisoning and athletes foot are **harmful bacteria**.

