

# KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER Upper KS2 Cycle A—Living Things and their Habitats



## The 7 Levels of Classification

### Kingdom

5 widely accepted kingdoms for classification: mon-  
era, 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 tax-  
onomy key.

### Family

Groups of organisms that share certain adaptive  
traits. They have a common ancestry.

### Genus

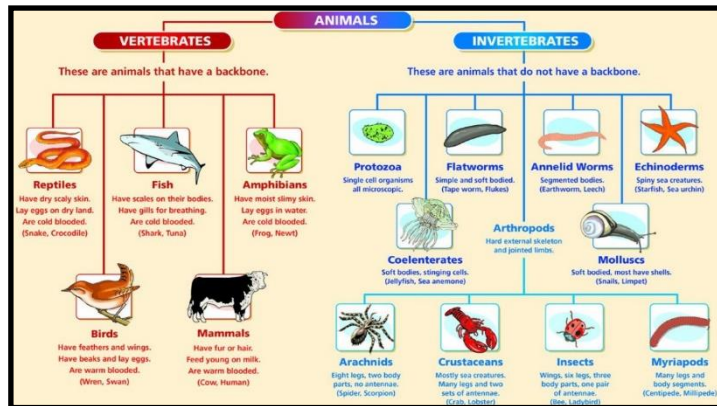
A way to describe the generic name for an organ-  
ism.

### Species

Species is the specific name given to a living organ-  
ism.



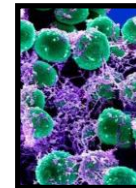
## Classification of Animals



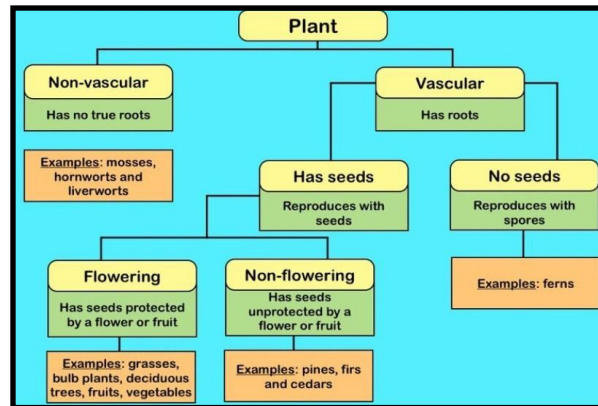
Carolus Linnaeus (1707-1778)  
Father of Classification

## Micro-organisms

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



## Classification of Plants



<b>algae</b>	A single or multi-cellular organism that has no roots, stems or leaves and is often found in water.
<b>bacteria</b>	Tiny little organisms that are everywhere around us.
<b>classification</b>	The arrangement of organisms into orderly groups based on their similarities and presumed evolutionary relationships.
<b>fungi</b>	A classification or group of living organisms. This means they are not animals, plants, or bacteria.
<b>invertebrate</b>	An invertebrate animal does not have a backbone and 97% of creatures belong to this group.
<b>micro-organism</b>	An organism which is microscopic, making it too small to be seen by the human eye.
<b>organism</b>	An individual animal, plant or single-celled life form.
<b>species</b>	A group of closely related organisms that are very similar to each other and are usually capable of producing offspring.
<b>taxonomy</b>	The science of naming, identifying and classifying organisms.
<b>vertebrate</b>	A vertebrate animal is one that has a backbone.
<b>virus</b>	A small infectious agent that replicates only inside the living cells of an organism.