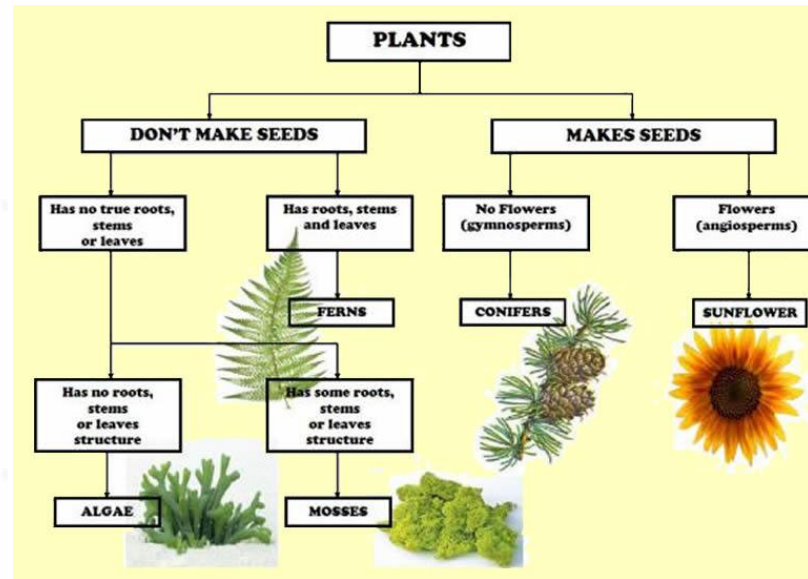
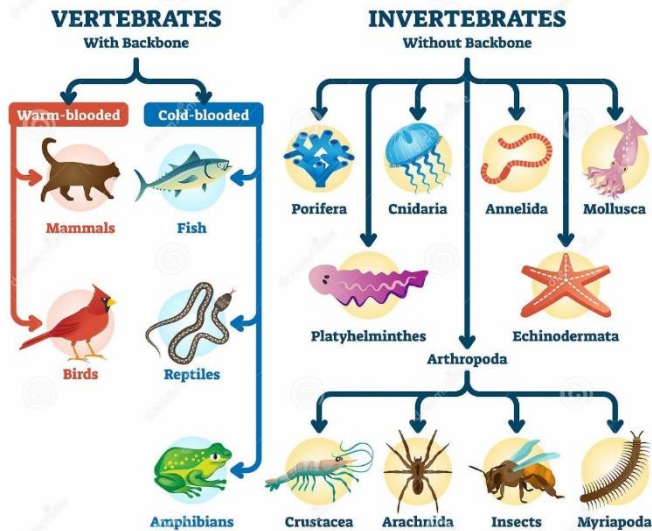
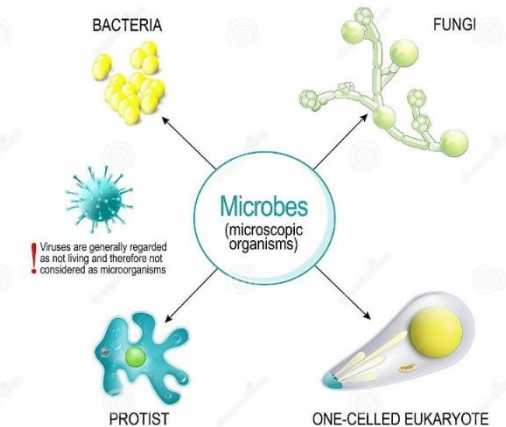






# How do we classify living things?











## CLASSIFICATION OF ANIMALS



## TYPES OF MICROORGANISMS



Name and date	Picture	Famous for
Aristotle (384 BC – 322 BC)		First person to try and classify living things into groups.
Carl Linnaeus (1707 – 1778)		Formalised a system for identifying, naming and classifying organisms.
Louis Pasteur (1822 – 1895)		Scientist who discovered vaccination. Helped stop bacteria growth in liquids (process known as pasteurization)
Alexander Fleming (1881 – 1955)		Scientist who discovered penicillin (antibiotic) from the study of mould.

Key Vocabulary			
<b>Micro-organism</b> 	A living thing (organism) that can be seen using a microscope.	<b>Classification</b> 	Grouping living things based on common features.
<b>Virus</b> 	A micro-organism that infects cells in other living things.	<b>Vertebrate/invertebrate</b> 	Animals with a backbone / animals without a backbone.
<b>Thorax</b> 	Part of an animal's body between the head and the abdomen.	<b>Jointed limbs</b> 	Bones that meet on additional parts to an animal's body that are not the head and trunk, e.g arms and legs.
<b>Arthropod</b> 	Animals that have a hard outside covering called an exoskeleton and no backbone.	<b>Antenna</b> 	One of a pair of long, thin body parts on the head of certain animals that help them to feel and smell.
<b>Abdomen</b> 	Part of an animal's body below the thorax.	<b>Arachnid</b> 	An animal family including: spiders, scorpions, ticks and mites.