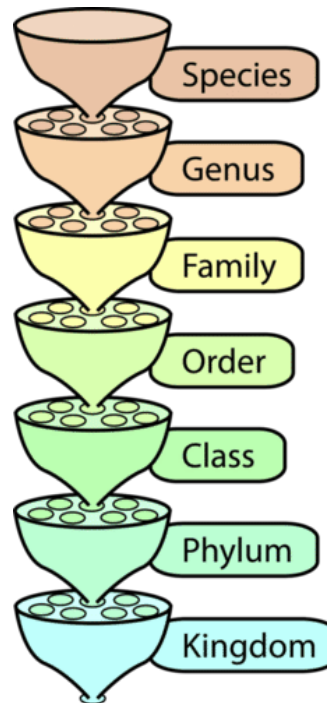


Glossary	
Aristotle	A Greek scientist who developed the first system of classification.
Characteristics	A feature typically belonging to a person or thing, used to identify them.
Classification	The action of grouping something.
Differences	A way in which people or things are dissimilar.
Invertebrate	An animal that does not have a backbone.
Kingdom	The highest classification into which living organisms are grouped.
Linnaeus	A Swedish scientist who developed 7 levels of classification; it was more specific than the system of Aristotle.
Micro-organisms	An organism that can only be seen through a microscope (bacteria/algae/fungi).
Similarities	The state of being alike something else.
Vertebrate	An animal that does have a backbone.

What will I know by the end of the topic?

- How living things are classified into different groups based on their characteristics.
- Understand how living things have similarities and differences.
- Consider why we classify plants and animals.
- Know about the work of Aristotle and Linnaeus and how this has effected science of today.
- Know that broad groups can be sub-divided.



*Homo sapiens*

Member of the genus Homo with a high forehead and thin skull bones.

*Homo*

Hominids with upright posture and large brains.

*Hominids*

Primates with relatively flat faces and three-dimensional vision.

*Primates*

Mammals with collar bones and grasping fingers.

*Mammals*

Chordates with fur or hair and milk glands.

*Chordates*

Animals with a backbone.

*Animals*

Organisms able to move on their own.

