Nova’s Classification Challenge: Living Things

Learning objective: To identify and describe the characteristics of living things and understand the Linnaean classification system used in Year 6 science.

Read the front of each card, which features a question or term posed by Nova the owl. Think about your answer before checking the back of the card.

What are the seven life processes that all living things share? (Hint: Remember MRS GREN)	**Which scientist is famous for creating the system of classification we still use today?**
Movement, Respiration, Sensitivity, Growth, Reproduction, Excretion, and Nutrition.	Carl Linnaeus.
What is the main difference between vertebrates and invertebrates?	**How would you define a 'species' in the classification system?**
Vertebrates have a backbone or internal skeleton, while invertebrates do not.	A group of living organisms consisting of similar individuals capable of exchanging genes or interbreeding.
Nova asks: What are the three main domains of life?	**What are micro-organisms, and are they always harmful?**
Archaea, Bacteria, and Eukaryota.	Micro-organisms are tiny living things that can only be seen with a microscope; they are not all harmful, as many are essential for digestion and the environment.
Name the five main groups of vertebrates.	**Why do scientists classify living things?**
Mammals, birds, fish, reptiles, and amphibians.	To help identify, organise, and understand the relationships between different types of life on Earth.
True or False: Plants can produce their own food using photosynthesis.	**What is the largest group in the Linnaean classification system?**
True.	Kingdom.
Which group of animals are cold-blooded, have scales, and lay eggs on land?	**If a living thing is 'sensitive', what does this mean?**
Reptiles.	It means it can detect changes in its environment and respond to them.