



What I already know:

The difference between living and non living things
 How animals and plants can be classified
 How animals and plants live in habitats suitable for their needs
 Some examples of food chains

Learning Journey

Sc6/2.1a describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including micro-organisms, plants and animals
 Sc6/2.1b give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.

Powerful knowledge:

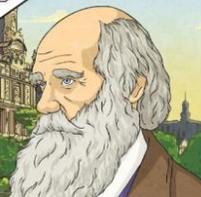
Classification

In 1735, Swedish Scientist Carl Linnaeus first published a system for **classifying** all living things. An adapted version of this system is still used today: The Linnaeus System.

Living things can be **classified** by these eight levels. The number of living things in each level gets smaller until the one animal is left in its **species** level. This is how a dog would be classified.



Domain: Eukarya	jackal, clownfish, cat, dog, ladybird, daisy, rabbit, fox
Kingdom: Animalia	jackal, clownfish, cat, dog, ladybird, rabbit, fox
Phylum: Chordata	jackal, clownfish, cat, dog, rabbit, fox
Class: Mammalia	jackal, cat, dog, rabbit, fox
Order: Carnivora	jackal, cat, dog, fox
Family: Canidae	jackal, dog, fox
Genus: Canis	jackal, dog
Species: Lupus	dog



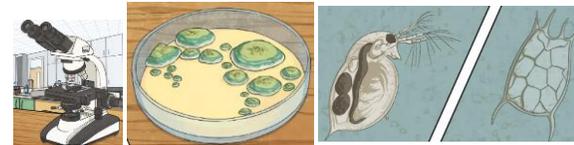
Key Vocabulary

Characteristics	Special qualities or appearances that make an individual or group of things different to others
Classify	To sort things into different groups
Taxonomist	A scientist who classifies different living things into categories
Key	A key is a series of questions about the characteristics of living things. A key is used to identify a living thing or decide which group it belongs to by answering 'yes' or 'no' questions
Bacteria	A single-celled microorganism
Microorganism	An organism that can only be seen using a microscope, e.g. bacteria, mould and yeast
Microscope	A piece of equipment that is used to view very tiny (microscopic) things by magnifying their appearance.
Species	A group of animals that can reproduce to produce fertile offspring.

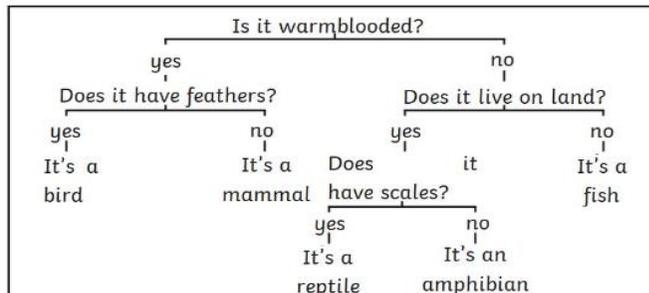
Microorganisms are viruses, bacteria, moulds and yeast. Some animals (dust mites) and plants (phytoplankton) are also microorganisms.
 Microorganisms are very tiny living things that can only be seen using a microscope. They can be found in and on our bodies, in the air, in water and on objects around us.

Key Question:

Why are some micro-organisms bad for you?



Scientists, called Taxonomists, sort and group living things according to their similarities and differences.



Helpful Microbes	Harmful Microbes
Bacteria – cheese	Bacteria – salmonella is a bacterium that can lead to food poisoning
Yeast – wine	Virus – chicken pox and flu are examples of viral diseases
Bacteria – yoghurt	Fungi – athlete's foot
Yeast – bread dough	Bacteria – plaque
Penicillium fungi - antibiotics	Fungi - mould