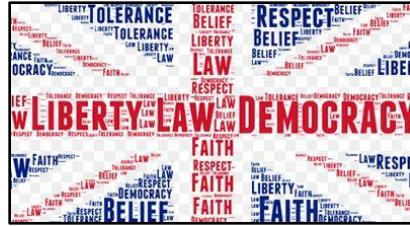


Our Theme is Living Things and Their Habitats

British values from the national curriculum:

- Democracy.
- The rule of law.
- Individual liberty.
- Mutual respect.
- Tolerance of those of different faiths and beliefs.



Micro-organisms are very tiny living things such as viruses, bacteria, moulds and yeasts. Some are helpful and some are harmful. Despite being microscopic, they play a big part in our lives.



Key Facts and Knowledge

Classification is sorting things into groups so to be able to understand what they are. The science of classifying things is called taxonomy. Scientists who classify are called taxonomists.



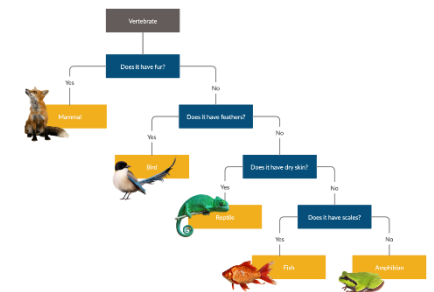
Plants and animals are both broad categories of living thing. On the whole, unlike plants, animals are mobile and can move. Unlike most animals, plants can make their own food using sunlight in a process called photosynthesis.



Carl Linnaeus was a Swedish scientist from the 18th century. He worked on a system for classifying all living things. The Linnaeus System uses eight levels. The number of living things in each level gets smaller until living thing is left at the species level.



When classifying living things, we can use keys. These involve answering a range of closed questions to narrow down the options, until a specific species is identified.



Our Theme is Living Things and Their Habitats

Key Vocabulary

Classification: is the act of sorting things into different groups. The science of classification is called taxonomy and scientists who do this are taxonomists.

Linnaeus System: is a system of classifying all living things. It works on eight different levels with the number of organisms in each level gradually becoming smaller into one species is left.

Animal: is a broad category of living thing. All animals can move, breathe, feed themselves with plants or other animals, reproduce and sense the world around them. Animals can be classified into much more specific groups such as mammals and amphibians.



Plant: is a broad category of living thing. Unlike animals, most plants cannot move and they make their own food using sunlight. Plants can be classified into much more specific groups such as flowering and non-flowering plants.

Micro-organism: are very tiny living things such as viruses, bacteria, moulds and yeasts. Some are helpful and some are harmful. Despite being microscopic, they play a big part in our lives.

Characteristic: is a trait that can be identified in a living thing. For example, some animals have backbones (vertebrates) and others do not (invertebrates).

Classification Key: a way of working out the species of a living thing by answering a set of closed questions.