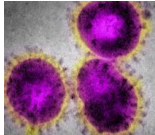
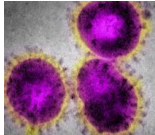
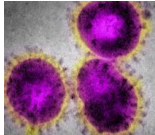


What do we know already:	Vocabulary:		
*I know all objects are either living, dead or have never been alive. *I know living things do certain things to stay alive. Non-living things do not need food, water or air. *I know animals live in a variety of habitats (urban and rural). *I know reproduction is the process by which new living things are made. *I know living things can be grouped (classified) in different ways according to their features; similarities and differences. Animals, flowering plants and non-flowering plants can all be grouped.	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
	amphibians birds fish mammals plants reptile species	bacteria - Tiny, single cell organism. classification - Process of sorting things into groups based on their similarities and differences. environment - The world around us. fungi - A group of living things that are neither plants nor animals. invertebrate virus - Microscopic germ that needs to be in living cells to grow and reproduce. Makes humans, animals and plants unwell.	algae - a single or multi-cellular organism that has no roots, stems or leaves and is often found in water. micro-organism - A living thing that is too small to be seen; can only be viewed with a microscope. organism - Any living thing. taxonomy - The science of naming, identifying and classifying organisms. vertebrate - An animal that has a back
What's next:			
*I will learn to describe how living things are classified in broad groups. *I will classify micro-organisms, plants and animals according to common characteristics and based on their similarities and differences. *I will be able to give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.			

What are micro-organisms?		Helpful uses of microorganisms	Linnaean Classification System															
Microorganisms are very tiny living things. They are so small that they are not visible to the naked eye, so a microscope is needed to see them. Microorganisms can be found all around us. They can live on and in our bodies, in the air, in water and on the objects around us. They can be found in almost every habitat on Earth.		Bacteria used to ferment milk/cheese making Yeast ferments carbohydrates found in grapes to make wine Yoghurt is made using milk that has been soured by bacteria Yeast is added to bread dough to make it rise Microorganisms feed on leaves, plants and other matter, decomposing it = compost Antibiotics, which are created from fungi e.g. Penicillin are used to kill bacteria that cause infections.	The 7 Levels of Classification <table><tr><td>Kingdom</td><td>5 widely accepted kingdoms for classification: monera, protists, fungi, plants and animals .</td></tr><tr><td>Phylum</td><td>Divisions based on shared physical characteristics among organisms.</td></tr><tr><td>Class</td><td>Classes are based on very important, and more detailed, similarities.</td></tr><tr><td>Order</td><td>Orders are based on characteristics listed on a taxonomy key.</td></tr><tr><td>Family</td><td>Groups of organisms that share certain adaptive traits. They have a common ecosystem.</td></tr><tr><td>Genus</td><td>A way to describe the generic name for an organism.</td></tr><tr><td>Species</td><td>Species is the specific name given to a living organism.</td></tr></table>		Kingdom	5 widely accepted kingdoms for classification: monera , protists, fungi, plants and animals .	Phylum	Divisions based on shared physical characteristics among organisms.	Class	Classes are based on very important, and more detailed, similarities.	Order	Orders are based on characteristics listed on a taxonomy key.	Family	Groups of organisms that share certain adaptive traits. They have a common ecosystem .	Genus	A way to describe the generic name for an organism.	Species	Species is the specific name given to a living organism.
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<table><tr><td>Fungi – Mould, yeast, penicillin</td><td>Viruses – Non-living particles</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Bacteria – Single celled microorganisms</td><td>Plants and animals – Plankton, dustmites</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>		Fungi – Mould, yeast, penicillin	Viruses – Non-living particles			Bacteria – Single celled microorganisms	Plants and animals – Plankton, dustmites			Harmful effects of microorganisms Harmful microorganisms = germs. Food poisoning can be caused by bacteria growing on raw or undercooked food. Chicken pox is caused by a virus. Influenza virus causes flu symptoms. Plaque on our teeth is formed when bacteria in the mouth combine with food particles. The fungi that grow on food are called moulds, which can make you ill if eaten. All microorganisms (except for a virus) share similarities and differences and can be classified using the Linnaean system.	Carl Linnaeus (Sweden 1707 - 1778) was a pioneer of classification and invented The Linnaean System. Living things can be formally grouped according to characteristics. Living things can be classified. The number of living things in each group gets smaller each time, until there will just be one type of animal in the species group. I know the classification system was structured by : domain - kingdom - phylum - class - order - family - genus - species Classification means to group things based on similar characteristics. Use MRS GREN (Movement, Respiration, Sensitivity, Growth, Reproduction, Excretion and Nutrition) to classify something as living or non-living. Scientists have organised living things into 5 broad groups called plants, animals, fungi, protest and prokaryote.							
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