

Key learning

Living things can be classified into groups.

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

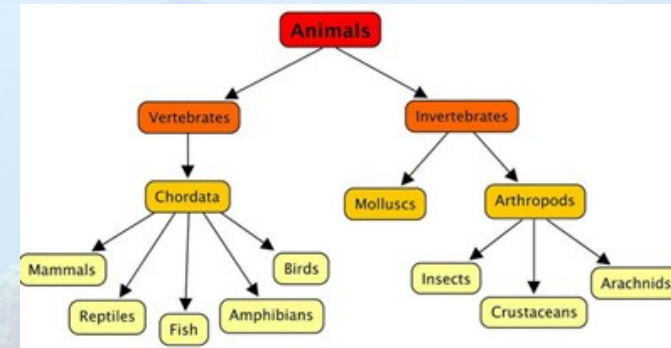
Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778) was a famous scientist who devised a hierarchical system of classification of nature. He devised the seven levels of Classification.: kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus, species.

Invertebrates: molluscs (snails, slugs, mussels) annelids (earthworms, leeches) coelenterates (jellyfish, sea anemones, corals) and echinoderms (starfish, sea urchins)

The largest minibeast group are arthropods which include: insects (beetles, butterflies, ants), arachnids (spiders, scorpions), myriapods (centipedes, millipedes) and crustaceans (crabs, lobsters, woodlice)

Fungi are used in food (yeast helps bread to rise). Fungi play an important role in decomposition. In medicine, some are used to kill bacteria—antibiotics.

Micro-organisms are living things that cannot be seen with the naked eye, including bacteria, viruses and fungi. Micro-organisms are vital for life on Earth and can be both helpful and harmful.



Domain	Bacteria	Archaea	Eukarya			
Kingdom	Bacteria	Archaea	Protista	Fungi	Plantae	Animalia
Example						
Characteristics	Bacteria are simple unicellular organisms.	Archaea are simple unicellular organisms that often live in extreme environments.	Protists are unicellular and are more complex than bacteria or archaea.	Fungi are unicellular or multicellular and absorb food.	Plants are multicellular and make their own food.	Animals are multicellular and take in their food.



Prior Learning to Reactive

Year 2

- Most living things live in habitats to which they are suited

Year 4

- Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways
- Explore and use classification keys
- Recognise that environments can change

Scientific Skills

Plan and carry out fair tests, in response to enquiry questions

Research and use Carl Linnaeus' classification system

Sort and group animals based on their features

Create and use classification keys to identify plants and animals in the immediate environment

Classify living things on the basis of their careful observations

Research unfamiliar animals and plants from a broad range of habitats, deciding where they belong in the classification system.

Identify scientific evidence which has been used to support ideas

Key vocabulary

Kingdom	For classification: monera, protists, fungi, plants and animals.
Phylum	Based on shared physical characteristics among organisms.
Class	Based on more detailed similarities.
Order	Based on characteristics listed on a taxonomy key
Family	Groups of organisms that share certain adaptive traits (common ancestry)
Genus	A way to describe the generic name for an organism
Species	The specific name given to a living organism.
Annelid	A segmented worm.
Crustacean	Mostly live in water with a hard shell and segmented body.
Arachnid	An animal with eight legs and a body of two parts.
Micro-organism	A microscopic organism usually a bacteria, virus or fungi.