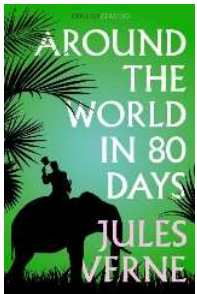
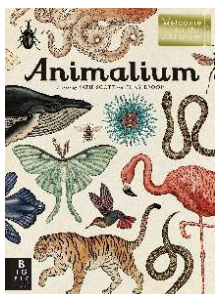


Key Subject Focus: Science/Geography/DT		KEY KNOWLEDGE	
<b>Quality Texts:</b> <div> <div> <b>Around the World in 80 Days</b>                      by Jules Verne                 </div> <div>  </div> <div> <b>Animalium</b>                      curated by Katie Scott &amp; Jenny Broom                 </div> <div>  </div> </div>		<b>Classification</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 1735, Swedish Scientist Carl Linnaeus first published a system for <b>classifying</b> all living things. An adapted version of this system is still used today: The Linnaeus System.</li> <li>Living things can be <b>classified</b> 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...</li> </ul> <p> <b>Domain: Eukarya</b> - jackal, clownfish, cat, dog, ladybird, daisy, rabbit, fox  <b>Kingdom: Animalia</b> - jackal, clownfish, cat, dog, ladybird, rabbit, fox  <b>Phylum: Chordata</b> - jackal, clownfish, cat, dog, rabbit, fox  <b>Class: Mammalia</b> - jackal, cat, dog, rabbit, fox  <b>Order: Carnivora</b> - jackal, cat, dog, fox  <b>Family: Canidae</b> - jackal, dog, fox  <b>Genus: Canis</b> - jackal, dog  <b>Species: Lupus</b> - dog                 </p> <p>Each group allows scientists to observe and understand the <b>characteristics</b> of living things more clearly. They group similar things together then split the groups again and again based on their differences.</p>	
<b>characteristics</b>	Special qualities or appearances that make an individual or group of things different to others.	<b>Microorganisms</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Microorganisms</b> are viruses, <b>bacteria</b>, moulds and yeast. Some animals (dust mites) and plants (phytoplankton) are also <b>microorganisms</b>.</li> <li><b>Microorganisms</b> are very tiny living things that can only be seen using a <b>microscope</b>. They can be found in and on our bodies, in the air, in water and on objects around us.</li> </ul>	
<b>classify</b>	To sort things into different groups.		
<b>taxonomist</b>	A scientist who classifies different living things into categories.		
<b>key</b>	A <b>key</b> is a series of questions about the <b>characteristics</b> of living things. A <b>key</b> is used to identify a living thing or decide which group it belongs to by answering 'yes' or 'no' questions.		
<b>bacteria</b>	A single-celled microorganism.		
<b>microorganism</b>	An organism that can only be seen using a <b>microscope</b> , e.g. <b>bacteria</b> , mould and yeast.		
<b>microscope</b>	A piece of equipment that is used to view very tiny ( <b>microscopic</b> ) things by magnifying their appearance.		
<b>species</b>	A group of animals that can reproduce to produce fertile offspring.	<div> <div> <b>Helpful Microbes</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bacteria – cheese</li> <li>Yeast – wine</li> <li>Bacteria – yoghurt</li> <li>Yeast – bread dough</li> <li>Penicillium fungi - antibiotics</li> </ul> </div> <div> <b>Harmful Microbes</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bacteria – salmonella is a bacterium that can lead to food poisoning</li> <li>Virus – chicken pox and flu are examples of viral diseases</li> <li>Fungi – athlete's foot</li> <li>Bacteria – plaque</li> <li>Fungi - mould</li> </ul> </div> </div>	
<b>Previous Links</b> Whilst this is a new topic that you won't have covered in any great detail, you will have already learnt about grouping different animals – prey/predators in Year 4 during your 'What's eating you?' topic. You will have also learnt about different animals living in their habitats during the Year 2 topic – Habitats.			