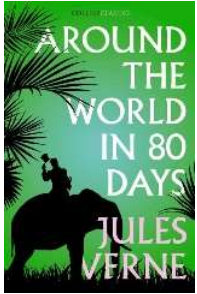
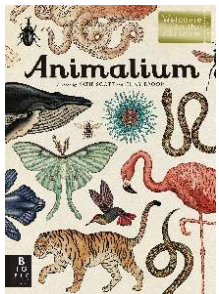


<p>Key Subject Focus: Science/Geography/DT</p>		<p>KEY KNOWLEDGE</p>	
<p>Quality Texts:</p>		<p>Classification</p>	
<p>Around the World in 80 Days by Jules Verne</p> 	<p>Animalium curated by Katie Scott & Jenny Broom</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1735, Swedish Scientist Carl Linnaeus first 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... 	
<p>characteristics</p>	<p>Special qualities or appearances that make an individual or group of things different to others.</p>	<p>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</p>	
<p>classify</p>	<p>To sort things into different groups.</p>	<p>Each group allows scientists to observe and understand the characteristics of living things more clearly. They group similar things together then split the groups again and again based on their differences.</p>	
<p>taxonomist</p>	<p>A scientist who classifies different living things into categories.</p>	<p>Microorganisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
<p>key</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Helpful Microbes</p> <p>Bacteria – cheese Yeast – wine Bacteria – yoghurt Yeast – bread dough Penicillium fungi - antibiotics</p>	
<p>bacteria</p>	<p>A single-celled microorganism.</p>	<p>Harmful Microbes</p> <p>Bacteria – salmonella is a bacterium that can lead to food poisoning Virus – chicken pox and flu are examples of viral diseases Fungi – athlete’s foot Bacteria – plaque Fungi – mould</p>	
<p>microorganism</p>	<p>An organism that can only be seen using a microscope, e.g. bacteria, mould and yeast.</p>		
<p>microscope</p>	<p>A piece of equipment that is used to view very tiny (microscopic) things by magnifying their appearance.</p>		
<p>species</p>	<p>A group of animals that can reproduce to produce fertile offspring.</p>		