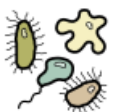





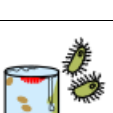

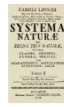


Vocabulary			Knowledge
Organism	A living thing (a member of one of the kingdoms).		All living things are divided into kingdoms – the animals kingdom, plants, fungi and microorganisms.
Kingdom	One of the groups; animals, plants, fungi and micro-organisms		The animal kingdom can be divided into five groups – mammals, birds, amphibians, fish and insects.
species	Animals from the same genus that can breed together successfully.		Animals can be classified based on their physical characteristics (e.g. vertebrates, invertebrates) and on their behaviours (herbivore, carnivore, omnivore)
Algae	Does not have roots, a stem or leaves		Plants can be classified based on if they are flowering or non-flowering. They can then be divided into smaller groups (flowers, algae, moss or ferns)
Viruses	A type of germ that can make us unwell		Microorganisms can be classified into three groups – viruses, fungi and bacteria.
Bacteria	Micro-organisms that cannot be seen by eye. Bacteria can be good or bad for the human body		Fungi – mould, mushrooms, toadstools etc
Spores	The reproductive cell of fungi		These are usually spread through spores. Some fungi such as yeast can be helpful, for example when making bread.
Mould	A type of fungus that grows on food substances		Bacteria – single celled organisms
Host	A cell that carries the virus and helps it to survive and reproduce		Bacteria can be found almost everywhere and can survive in the most extreme environments. They can be both helpful and harmful.


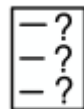




A **classification key** uses questions to sort and identify living things, this was invented by Carl Linnaeus.



Viruses – chicken pox, the flu etc

Viruses are the smallest of the microbes and are generally harmful to humans. They cannot survive by themselves. They need a 'host' cell in order to survive and reproduce. Once inside the host cell, they rapidly multiply and destroy the cell in the process.



Quizzing		Quiz at home																		
Ask your partner the questions below. Can they find the correct answer on the right-hand side?		Ask your adult to look at the KO. Quiz them using the vocabulary and knowledge section or the quiz questions. • Can they beat your score? • Can they score more than 5? 10? • Compete with your adult in the elimination quiz. Take it in turn to ask each other questions. The first person to get a question wrong is out.  																		
Who developed the classification system that scientists still use today?	viruses, fungi and bacteria																			
Living things are divided into kingdoms. Which is not one of them?	single-celled fungi																			
What is a species?	physical / behavioural																			
Name the 3 types of micro-organisms	Minerals																			
Yeast is an example of a ...	flowering and non flowering																			
How can bacteria be helpful?	Carl Linnaeus																			
What characteristics can be used to classify animals?	Aids digestion																			
I do not have roots, a stem or leaves. What type of plant am I ?	A group of living things that share many similarities and can reproduce together																			
What groups can flowers be split into?	Algae																			
BIG Questions	Beat the adult																			
<div>1. Could humans ever live successfully without affecting other living things?</div> <div>2. If microorganisms are so small, how can they have such a big impact on the world?</div> <div>3. Could a tree ever be considered an animal? Why or why not?</div> <div>4. If microorganisms were visible to the naked eye – how might that change the way people behave?</div>	<div>Your teacher can give 10 facts in 1 minute about this topic.</div> <div>How many can you give to your partner?</div>																			
Word scramble	Creative Tasks	Challenge																		
Unscramble the key vocabulary from this topic below. You can create your own at the bottom	<div>1. Use a blank copy of the KO to fill in the missing information.</div> <div>2. Create a classification key that your partner could use to classify 8 living things of your choice.</div> <div>3. Create a revision bookmark that includes summaries of the information on the knowledge organiser.</div>	<div>You are part of an exploration team studying life on a newly discovered tropical island. Your team has built a small base camp and stored food supplies in airtight containers.</div> <div>After a week of heavy rain and humid weather, you notice something strange, fuzzy green and white patches growing on the bread and fruit! Some containers even smell bad.</div> <div>Nearby, you discover other living things on rotting leaves and logs – tiny crawling insects, slimy green layers, and little mushroom shapes.</div> <div>Why has mould started to grow on the team's food, and what conditions are helping the microorganisms to thrive?</div> <div>How could you correctly store the food to stop mould growing in the future?</div>																		
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Make up your own scrambled sentence																				

Enquiry

Equipment I will use this topic

Fill in the gaps



Classification key

Petri Dish

Microscope

Pipette

Measuring cylinder

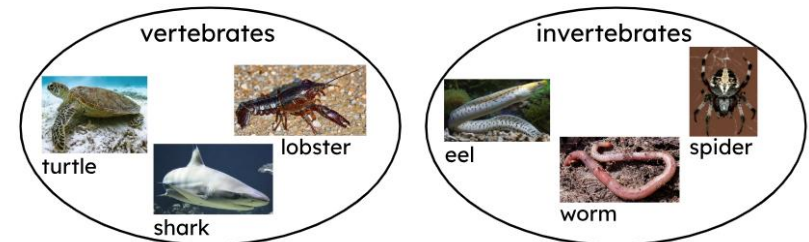
1. Dolphin babies are born live and breathe using lungs. What type of vertebrate are dolphins? _____
2. Plants are a group of living things. Give one feature that all plants have in common _____
3. Give one feature that some plants have those other plants don't.

Fill in the gaps using the given words

Year 6 have classified some animals into vertebrates and invertebrates but they have made some mistakes.

Spot the mistakes.

Explain **why** they might have made each mistake.



Classifying

Sort the plants into the correct place on the diagram. If you get stuck, you can carry out some research using secondary sources to see if the plants are flowering or non-flowering.



1) raspberry



2) peat moss



3) daisy



4) pine tree



5) crested woodfern



6) spruce

	reproduces with seeds	reproduces with spores
flowering		
non-flowering		