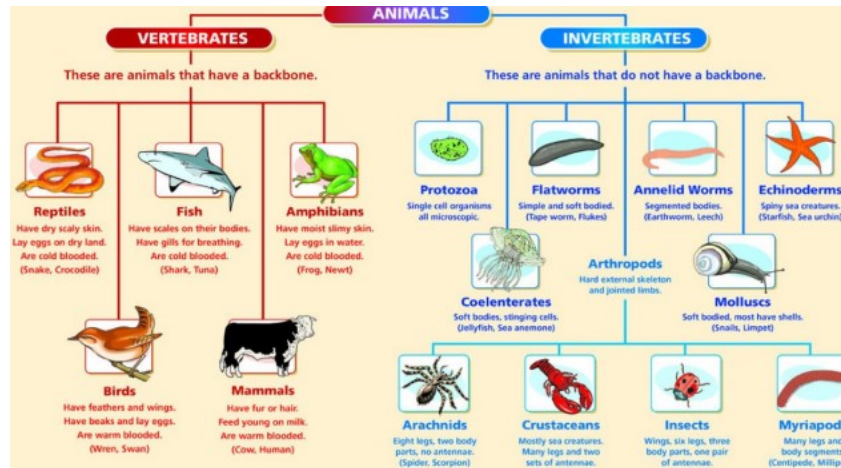




What I should already know

- Sticky knowledge from previous year groups
- Living things and their habitats and animals including humans.



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.

Working Scientifically

- Research the work of Carl Linnaeus, a pioneer of classification
- use classification systems and keys to identify some animals and plants in the immediate environment.
- Research unfamiliar animals and plants from a broad range of other habitats and decide where they belong in the classification system.

Sticky Knowledge

- ◆ living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including microorganisms, plants and animals
- ◆ Living things are classified into 8 different categories.
- ◆ Variation exists within a population (and between offspring of some plants) - NB: this Key Idea is duplicated in Year 6 Evolution and Inheritance.
- ◆ Organisms best suited to their environment are more likely to survive long enough to reproduce.
- ◆ Organisms are best adapted to reproduce are more likely to do
- ◆ Organisms reproduce and offspring have similar characteristic patterns.

Vocabulary

Amphibian	A cold-blooded vertebrate animal that compromises frogs, toads, newts, salamanders and caecilians
Arachnid	An animal that has eight legs and a body formed of two part.
Crustaceans	Mostly live in water with a hard shell and segmented body
Insect	A small animal that has six legs and generally one or two pairs of wings
Mammal	A warm-blooded vertebrate animal, distinguishable by the possession of hair or fur, females secreting milk for young and typically giving birth to live young
Microorganism	A microscopic organism, especially a bacteria, virus or fungus
Reptile	A vertebrate animal that has dry scaly skin and typically lay soft-shelled eggs on land
Characteristics	Special qualities or appearances that make individuals or groups different to others.