What will we be learning?

- How to sort and classify animals into groups based on their similarities and differences.
- About Carl Linnaeus and how he first classified living things.
- About micro-organisms, good and bad.
- Create new animals and micro-organisms in order to attempt to classify these.
- How to classify the living things around us.

Key Facts

Classification - 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.
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.
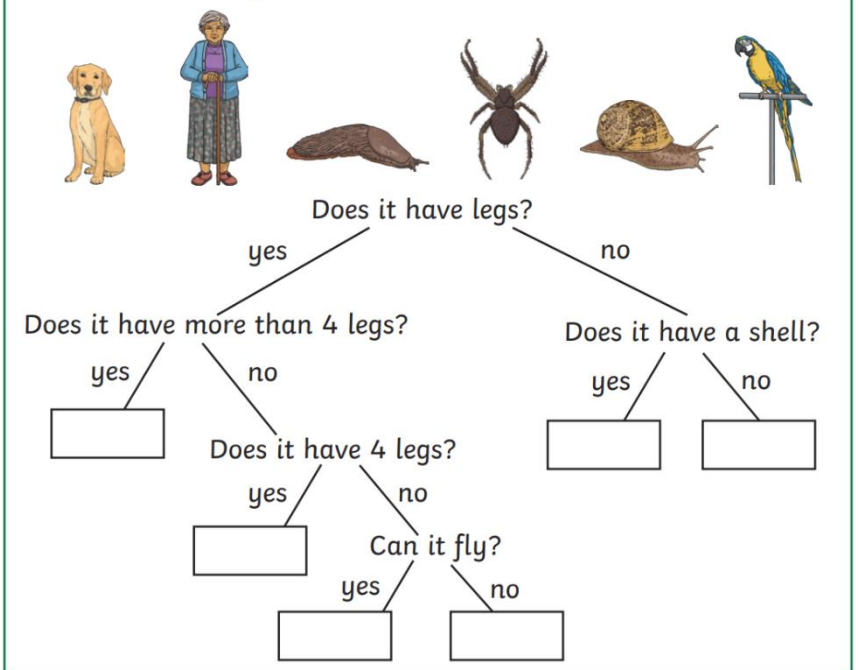Scientists, called Taxonomists, sort and group living things according to their similarities and differences.

Key vocabulary

- Characteristics: Special qualities or appearances that make an individual or group of things different to others.
- Classify: To sort things into different groups.
- Taxonomist: A scientist who classifies different living things into categories.
- Key: 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.
- Bacteria: A single-celled microorganism.
- Microorganism: An organism that can only be seen using a microscope, e.g. bacteria, mould and yeast.
- Microscope: A piece of equipment that is used to view very tiny (microscopic) things by magnifying their appearance.
- Species: A group of animals that can reproduce to produce fertile offspring.

Helpful Microbes	Harmful Microbes
Bacteria – cheese	Bacteria – salmonella is a bacterium that can lead to food poisoning
Yeast – wine	Virus – chicken pox and flu are examples of viral diseases
Bacteria – yoghurt	Fungi – athlete's foot
Yeast – bread dough	Bacteria – plaque
Penicillium fungi - antibiotics	Fungi - mould

Using the key, identify these living things according to their similarities and differences.

Questions:
What is a scientist who sorts and groups living things called? _____

There are three types of microorganisms. Name two of them.
_____   _____

What I have learnt.