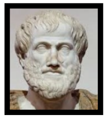
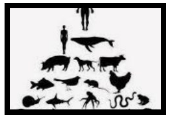
Livings Things and Their Habitats — Knowledge

The 7 Levels of Classification

Kingdom	5 widely accepted kingdoms for classification: monera, protists, fungi, plants and animals.
Phylum	Divisions based on shared physical characteristics among organisms.
Class	Classes are based on very important, and more detailed, similarities.
Order	Orders are based on characteristics listed on a taxonomy key.
Family	Groups of organisms that share certain adaptive traits. They have a common ancestory.
Genus	A way to describe the generic name for an organism.
Species	Species is the specific name given to a living organism.

Famous Scientists

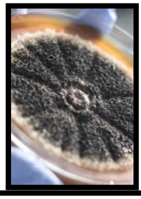



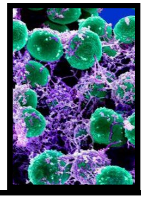
Aristotle (1799–1847)
Philosopher and Scientist


Carolus Linnaeus (1707–1778)
Father of Classification

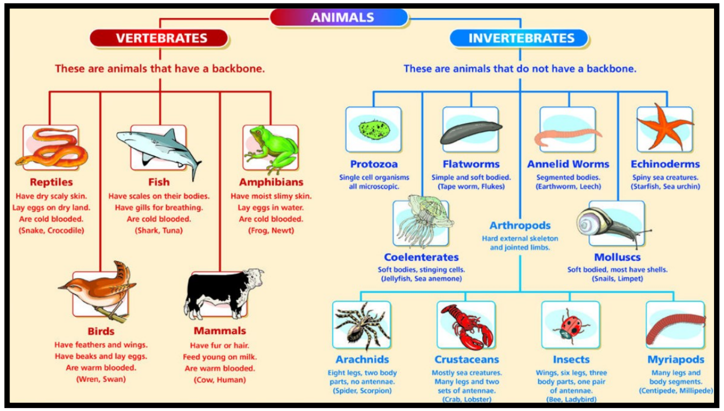
Micro-organisms

Microorganisms are very tiny living things. They are so small that they are not visible to the naked eye, so a microscope is needed to see them. Microorganisms can be found all around us. They can live on and in our bodies, in the air, in water and on the objects around us. They can be found in almost every habitat on Earth.

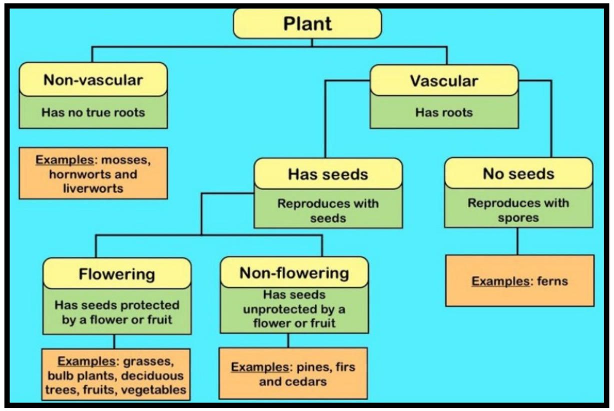





Classification of animals



Classification of plants



Key Vocabulary

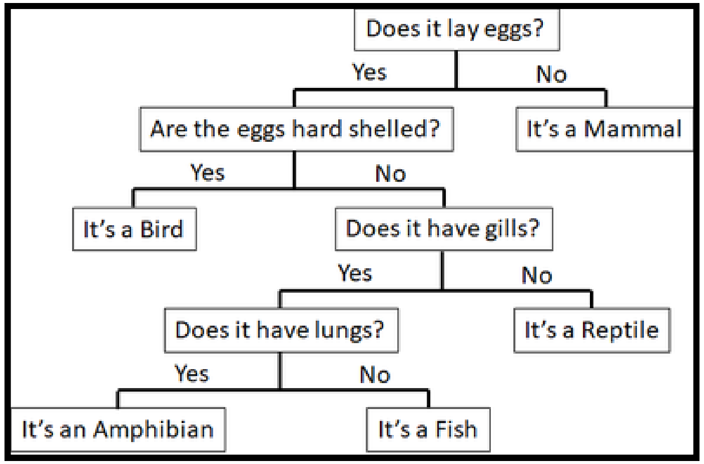
algae	A single or multi-cellular organism that has no roots, stems or leaves and is often found in water.
bacteria	Tiny little organisms that are everywhere around us.
classification	The arrangement of organisms into orderly groups based on their similarities and presumed evolutionary relationships.
fungi	A classification or group of living organisms. This means they are not animals, plants, or bacteria.
invertebrate	An invertebrate animal does not have a backbone and 97% of creatures belong to this group.
mi-cro=organism	An organism which is microscopic, making it too small to be seen by the human eye.
organism	An individual animal, plant or single-celled life form.
species	A group of closely related organisms that are very similar to each other and are usually capable of producing offspring.
taxonomy	The science of naming, identifying and classifying organisms.
vertebrate	A vertebrate animal is one that has a backbone.
virus	A small infectious agent that replicates only inside the living cells of an organism.

Livings Things and Their Habitats — Skills

Working Scientifically Skills

Recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs.
Reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations.
Identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.

Classification key



Key Vocabulary

biology	Biology is the scientific study of life.
classify	To arrange a group of people/organisms or things into classes or categories.
classification key	A series of yes and no questions laid out in a diagram used to identify which catergory an item or a living thing would fall into.
conclusion	An explanation of what was learned from an investigation. It may agree or disagree with the hypothesis.
describe	To say or write what someone or something is like.
diagram	A drawing that explains how a system, machine, process, plan, etc., operates or is organised.
group	To put people/organisms or things into different sections.
key	Keys are used to identify different species. A key will usually ask questions based on easily identifiable features of an organism.
research	To find out about something using a range of sources.
sort	To arrange things into groups.