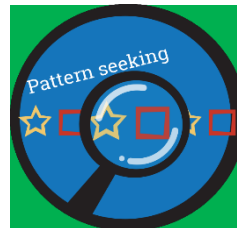


Scientific Enquiries



WHO?



Years 1-5



Biology





Vocabulary

classification	The arrangement of plants and animals in groups according to similarities.	ecosystem	A group of living things that live and interact with each other in a specific environment
microorganism	A tiny, microscopic organism such as bacteria, virus or fungus.	kingdom	A category grouping together all forms of life, having certain characteristics in common.
species	The smallest class of organisms	Linnaean System	The official scientific way of classifying living things
microscopic	Too small to see with the naked eye (need a microscope to see it)	cell	The smallest structure of an organism



WHAT?

1.  



- All living things can be **classified** in different ways, based on **similarities** and **differences**
- Scientists classify living things because it helps to **organise** and **understand** different **species** on Earth
- **Taxonomy** is the branch of science that classifies living things
- **Physical features, behaviour** and **reproduction** are factors that can **classify** living things

4.  



- **Mould** is a type of **fungus** that can grow on living animals and plants.
- All **fungi** need **water, oxygen** and **warm temperatures** to survive. Fungi (including mould) feed off **decaying matter**, which is what makes them **different to plants** (plants use **photosynthesis** for food)

2.  



- All living things are **classified** into 5 **kingdoms of life**: animals, fungi, plants, prokaryotes and protists
- **Animals** include mammals, birds, insects, fish etc
- **Fungi** includes mushrooms and yeast
- **Plants** include ferns and conifers
- **Prokaryotes** include bacteria and **protists** include amoeba

5.  

- **Spores** are an **asexual** form of **reproduction**.
- The **plant** or **fungus** doesn't need to mate with another plant or fungus to form these **particles**.
- When **spores** are formed, they are **released** from the plant or fungus into an **environment** where they will **grow**.
- **Soil** is ideal for this as it is a **nutrient-rich** material

3.  

- **Carl Linnaeus** was a Swedish scientist who developed a system to **classify** living things: the **Linnaean System**
- The **first** division is the **kingdoms of life** (previous lesson)
- A living thing's **species** is the smallest part of the system. Every living thing has a **scientific name** using its **genus** and **species** Latin names e.g. a lion is 'felis leo'.

6.  

- **Living things** can be broken down into **categories** based on their **characteristics**.
- We can use **MRS GREN** to understand this: movement, respiration, sensitivity, growth, reproduction, excretion and nutrition.

Helpful links

More about Carl Linnaeus!



Animal classification!



More on the Kingdoms of Life!



What if you ate mouldy bread?

