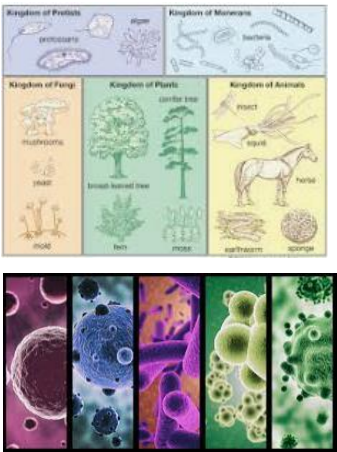


# Year 6: Classifying Living Things

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Working Scientifically	By the end of this unit, I will know:
<b>bacteria</b>	Single-celled organisms, most of which can only be seen with a microscope.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary.</li> <li>❑ Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate.</li> <li>❑ Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs.</li> <li>❑ Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests.</li> <li>❑ Report and present 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.</li> <li>❑ Identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.</li> </ul>	Living things are divided into groups, based on having similar features. Each time we divide up the living things by particular characteristics, the groups become smaller until we end up with the organism being 'identified'.
<b>fungi</b>	Taxonomic kingdom comprising all the fungus groups and sometimes all the slime moulds.		As well as animals and plants, there are three other groups: fungus, monera (bacteria) and protists.
<b>mushroom</b>	Any of various fleshy fungi including the toadstools, puffballs, coral fungi and morels.		Plants are green and they can photosynthesise (uses the energy from the light of the sun to produce its own food), whereas animals cannot. Animals have different cells for different roles.
<b>microbe</b>	Tiny, single-celled bacteria.		Fungi reproduce using spores. Many fungi play the role of decomposers, breaking down plant and animal material. The mould that grows on our food is also a type of fungus.
<b>organism</b>	Living things.		Yeast, a single celled fungi, ferments sugar and produces ethanol (alcohol) and carbon dioxide gas which are important in making bread.
<b>flora</b>	Living things that are plants.		Bacteria are a large and diverse group of single-celled organisms without a nucleus. They are microscopic and found almost everywhere on Earth.
<b>fauna</b>	Living things that are animals.		Our famous scientist for the term is: Carl Linnaeus
<b>genus</b>	The group that an organism belongs to.		
<b>species</b>	The sub-group within the genus that an organism belongs to.		
<b>fermentation</b>	A chemical change in animal and vegetable matter brought about by microscopic yeasts, bacteria, and moulds.		
<b>vertebrate</b>	Animal with a backbone.		
<b>invertebrate</b>	Animal without a backbone.		
<b>exoskeleton</b>	A hard covering that supports and protects the bodies of some types of animals.		