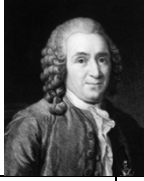
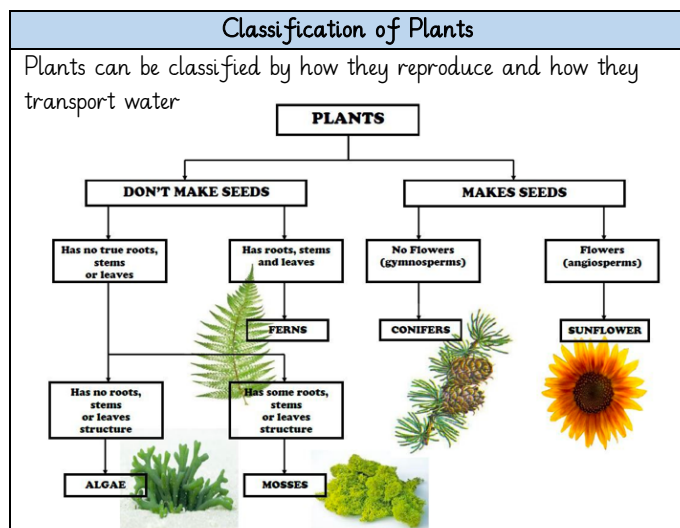


Key Knowledge – The Seven Levels of Classification	
	Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778) – The Father of Classification.
Kingdom	5 widely accepted kingdoms for classification: monera, protists, fungi, plants and animals.
Phylum	Divisions based on shared physical characteristics among organisms.
Class	Classes are 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 common ancestry.
Genus	A way to describe the generic name for an organism.
Species	The specific name given to a living organism.

Key Knowledge – Microorganisms

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

Investigate
What different ways can you group animals and plants? Identify helpful and harmful microorganisms. What conditions promote microorganism growth (yeast, bread mould)? How do you make this a fair test? How can organisms be identified using classification keys?



Key Vocabulary	
Algae	A single or multi-cellular organism with no roots, stems or leaves, often found in water.
Bacteria	Tiny, single-celled organisms that are everywhere around us.
Classification	The arrangement of organisms into orderly groups based on their similarities and presumed evolutionary relationships.
Dichotomous key	A tool used by scientists to classify living things in the natural world.
Fungi	A classification or group of living organisms which are not animals, plants or bacteria.
Invertebrate	An invertebrate does not have a backbone. 97% of animals belong to this group.
Microorganism	An organism that is microscopic, making it too small to be seen by the human eye.
Organism	A living thing made up of one or more cells and able to carry out the 7 life processes: growth, movement, sensitivity, respiration, reproduction, excretion, nutrition.
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.
Variable	A condition that can either be measured, controlled or changed in an experiment.
Vertebrate	An animal with a backbone.
Virus	A small, infectious agent that replicates only inside the living cells of an organism.