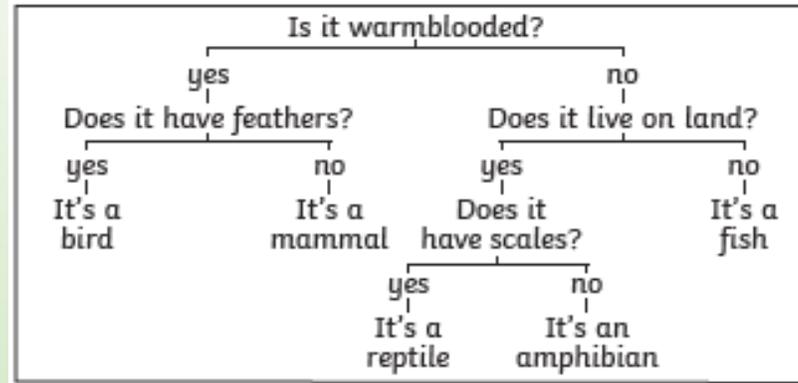




### What should I already know?

- Animals can be grouped into **carnivores, herbivores** and **omnivores**. They can also be grouped into **vertebrates** and **invertebrates**.
- **Organisms** can be **classified** and we can use a **classification key** to identify them.
- Examples of **habitats** (including **microhabitats**) and the **organisms** that can be found there.
  - Living things depend on each other to survive.
    - How **environments** are changing.
  - The relationships between **predators** and **prey**.
- **Food chains** demonstrate the direction in which **energy** travels.
  - How **organisms** have **adapted** and **evolved** over time.



## Carolus Linnaeus (1707-1778) 'Father of Classification'

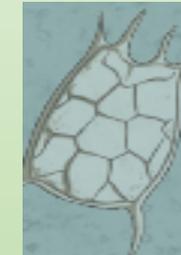


### What will I know by the end of this term:

- Living things can be grouped according to different **criteria** (where they live, what type of **organism** they are, what features they have). For example, a camel can belong in a group of **vertebrates**, a group of animals that live in the desert, and a group of animals that have four legs.
- A **classification key** is a tool that is used to group living things to help us identify them using recognisable **characteristics**.
  - The Linnaean system, named after Carl Linnaeus, has different levels where the number of living things in each group gets smaller and smaller, until there will just be one type of animal in the **species** group.

### 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



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