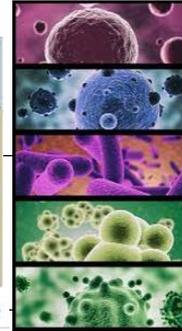
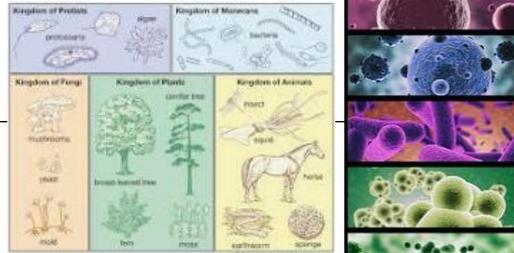


# Year 6: Classification Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Working Scientifically	Sticky Knowledge about Classification
<b>micro-organism</b>	Micro-organisms are tiny. They are so small they can only be seen with a microscope.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary (yeast reaction)</li> <li>□ taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate</li> <li>□ recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs</li> <li>□ using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests</li> <li>□ reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and a degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations</li> <li>□ identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ The largest vertebrate is the blue whale, which can grow to 25m long and weighs 140,000kg.</li> <li>□ The smallest vertebrate is thought to be a tiny frog called the Paedophryne amauensis. It only grows to about 8mm in length.</li> <li>□ An invertebrate is an animal that does not have a backbone. 97% of all animal species are invertebrates.</li> <li>□ Vertebrate animals can be either warm or cold-blooded. A cold-blooded animal cannot maintain a constant body temperature. The temperature of their body is determined by the outside surroundings.</li> </ul>
<b>vertebrates</b>	A vertebrate animal is one that has a backbone.		
<b>invertebrates</b>	An invertebrate animal does not have a backbone and 97% of creatures belong to this group.		
<b>species</b>	This is the grouping together of similar types of plants, animals and other organisms that can reproduce with each other.		
<b>fungi</b>	Fungi are a classification or group of living organisms. This means they are not animals, plants, or bacteria. They can be large or microscopic.		
<b>Edward Jenner</b>	 <p>Edward Jenner was a British physician and scientist who pioneered the concept of vaccines including creating the smallpox vaccine, the world's first ever vaccine.</p>		
<b>bacteria</b>	Bacteria are tiny little organisms that are everywhere around us.		
<b>Algae (protists)</b>	Algae is a single or multi-cellular organism that has no roots, stems or leaves and is often found in water.		
<b>Carl Linnaeus</b>	 <p>Carl Linnaeus is famous for his work in Taxonomy, the science of identifying, naming and classifying organisms (plants, animals, bacteria, fungi etc.).</p>		
<b>virus</b>	Viruses are the smallest micro-organism – they can even live inside bacteria. They can cause illnesses like Chickenpox. They are not actually living due to needing a host to survive.		



Micro-organisms come from the kingdoms of monera, protists and fungi and they can be different shapes and sizes.

□ There are lots of different types of micro-organisms but the main ones are bacteria, fungi and viruses.

□ Micro-organisms can be helpful and harmful. Vaccines can fight against harmful micro-organisms.