

### Lesson Sequence



1. Classify living things



2. Understand the Kingdoms of Life



3. Classify living things using the Linnaean system



4. Identify the characteristics of different types of microorganisms



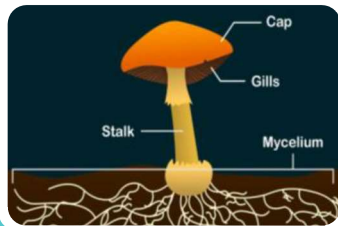
5. Investigate asexual reproduction through spore dispersal



6. Classify and describe a living organism

### Fungi

Fungi gain energy from dead matter.

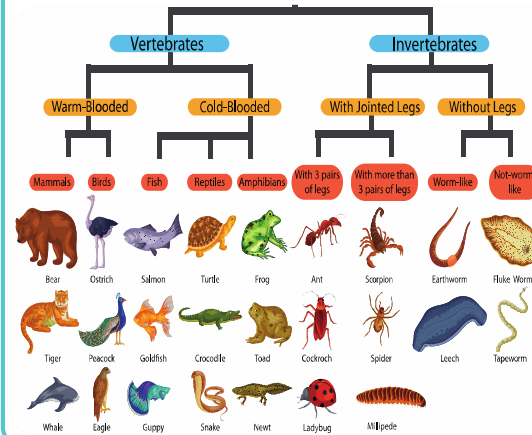


### MRS GREN

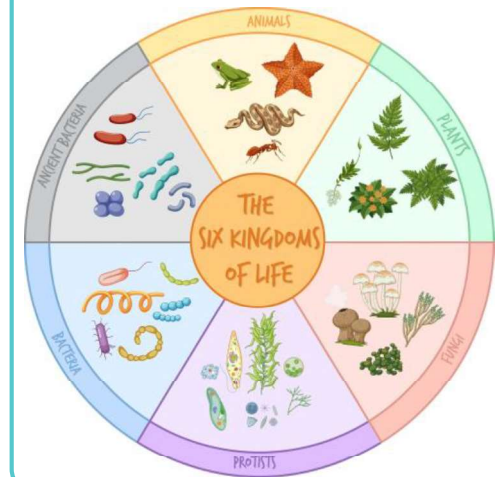
**M** Movement  
**R** Respiration  
**S** Sensitivity  
**G** Growth  
**R** Reproduce  
**E** Excretion  
**N** Nutrition

### Classification of Animals

#### Classification



### Six Kingdoms of Life



### Carl Linnaeus

Carl Linnaeus created a system of classification, which ranks living things into groups in order to name their species.



### Microorganisms

Antibiotics, yoghurt, cheese, wine and yeast are all **helpful bacteria**.

Mould, food poisoning and athletes foot are **harmful bacteria**.






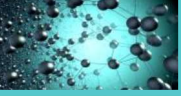








## Unit Rocket Words: Living Things and their Habitats



### Rocket Words

	classification	The arrangement of animals and plants in groups according to their observed similarities.
	microorganism	A tiny, microscopic organism such as bacteria, virus or fungus.
	habitat	A place where living organisms live.
	living organism	Something that can move, use energy and reproduce.
	species	The smallest class of organisms.
	microscopic	A microscopic organism, too small to see with the naked eye.
	ecosystem	A group of living organisms that live and interact with each other in a specific environment.
	kingdom	A category grouping together all forms of life, having certain characteristics in common.
	Linnaean System	A diverse kingdom which include mushrooms and brewer's yeasts.
	cell	The smallest structural and functional unit of an organism.