

## Science

### Key Vocabulary

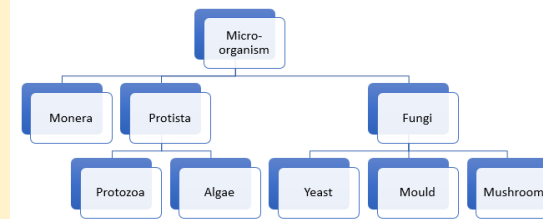
WORD	DEFINITION
<b>Abdomen:</b>	The body space between the thorax (chest) and the pelvis.
<b>Antenna:</b>	A pair of sense organs located near the front of an insect's head.
<b>Arachnid:</b>	A joint legged invertebrate animal with eight legs, and unlike insects, they don't have antennae.
<b>Arthropod:</b>	Invertebrate animals (such as insects, arachnids and crustaceans) that have a segmented body and jointed appendages.
<b>Classification:</b>	The arrangement of animals and plants in groups according to their similarities.
<b>Invertebrate:</b>	Animals without a backbone.
<b>Micro-organism:</b>	An extremely small living thing that can only be seen with a microscope.
<b>Species:</b>	A category within the classification system. Living things of the same type belong to the same species.
<b>Variation:</b>	The presence of differences between living things of the same species.
<b>Vertebrate:</b>	Animals with a backbone.
<b>Virus:</b>	An infective agent that is too small to be seen and is able to multiply only within the living cells of a host.

## Classification

### Key Knowledge

- ❖ Scientists estimate that Planet Earth is home to 8.7 million species.
- ❖ Carl Linnaeus was a Swedish scientist who created the Linnaeus system of classification. This classified everything in nature into a hierarchy.
- ❖ Some microorganisms can be helpful in certain situations. Others can be harmful, and their spread needs to be controlled or contained.
- ❖ Every member of the plant kingdom contains the chemical chlorophyll which they use to make their own food and which makes them green.
- ❖ Flowering plants make up over 80% of all plants on Earth with around 352,000 different species.
- ❖ There are about 50,000 species of vertebrate
- ❖ There are about 30 million species of invertebrates in the world

### Micro-organisms

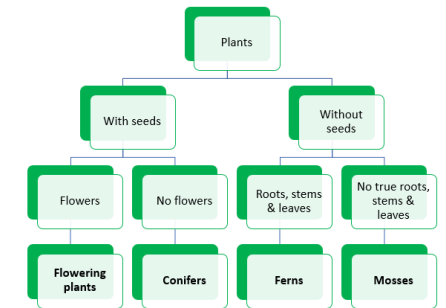


## Year 5/6

### The Linnaeus System



### Simple Plant Classification



### How Can We Group Animals?

