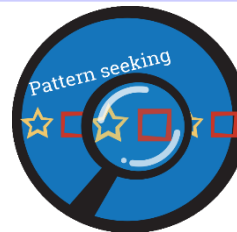


Working Scientifically Skills



WHO?

Rachel Carson



Year 1 & 2
Living Things

Biology



Vocabulary			
characteristics	Special qualities or appearances that make an individual or group of things different to others.	bacteria	A single-celled microorganism.
classify	To sort things into different groups.	microorganism	An organism that can only be seen using a microscope, e.g. bacteria, mould and yeast.
key	A key is a series of questions about the characteristics of living things. A key is used to identify a living thing or decide which group it belongs to by answering 'yes' or 'no' questions.	species	A group of animals that can reproduce to produce fertile offspring.

WHAT?

Classify means to **arrange** (a group of people or things) in **classes** or **categories** according to shared **qualities** or **characteristics**

Common **observable characteristics** can be used to **classify** living things – number of legs, arms, body shape or bone structure.

An **ecosystem** is like a **community** and shows how all the living and non-living components are **connected**.



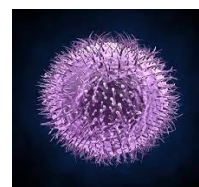
1



Plants are **living things**. Plants can be **classified** based upon their **characteristics**

3

Microorganisms are **living things**. **Germs** or **bacteria** are living organisms and some are **helpful** and some can cause **illness**. Some can be **helpful** e.g. yeast (makes bread rise) and bacteria in yoghurts.

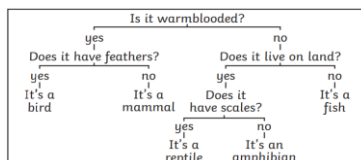


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Carl Linnaeus was a **Swedish** scientist who believed it was very important to have a standard **system** of **classification**. Scientists need to use a standard recognised method for classifying living things. There are many different **levels** in the classification hierarchy.

Vertebrates: reptiles, amphibians, mammals, fish

and birds. **Invertebrates**: insects, spiders, snails and worms.



2



5



There are many conditions which **help** microorganism grow: warm, moist, protein-rich, pH neutral or slightly acidic