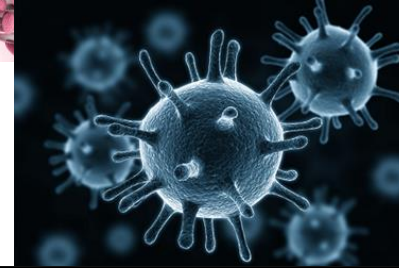
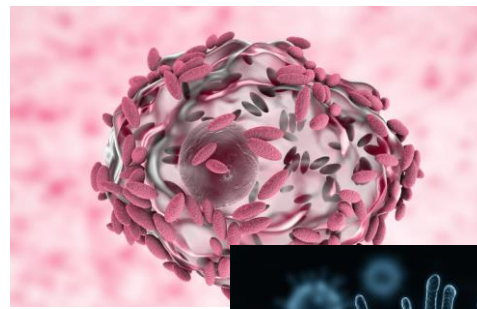


# The Big Question: Are you a fungi?

LQ 1	How can we group animals?
LQ 2	How did Carl Linnaeus sort living things into group?
LQ 3	Can I identify key characteristics of animals?
LQ 4	Can I investigate how micro-organisms spread?
LQ 5	What are the different types of micro-organism?
LQ 6	Can I classify the living things around our school?
End Product	A classification key for living things around school
Links to units.	Living things and their habitats Yr2,4, and 5
Links to previous/future units	Variation in living things Human and animal behaviour Living things and their habitats KS3.
Cross-Curricular links.	Computing – making classification keys



# Exciting Books



# Sticky Knowledge

- The largest vertebrate is the blue whale, which can grow to over 100 feet long and the small is a frog, which is about 0.3 inches long.
- Vertebrates tend to be much more intelligent than invertebrates.
- Vertebrate animals can be either warm or cold-blooded.
- A cold-blooded animal cannot maintain a constant body temperature and it is determined by the outside surroundings.
- An invertebrate is an animal that does not have a backbone.
- 97% of all animal species are invertebrates.
- Carl Linnaeus was Swedish and created a classification system in the 1700s.
- His system was split into 3 main groups – plants, animals and minerals.
- Today, it is only used to classify living things.
- There are harmful and useful micro-organisms.

# Vocabulary

micro-organism,  
vertebrates,  
invertebrates,  
species,  
Fungi,  
Monera,  
bacteria,  
Protista,  
algae,  
Carl Linnaeus,  
anemones,  
characteristics,  
cold blooded.  
Warm blooded