

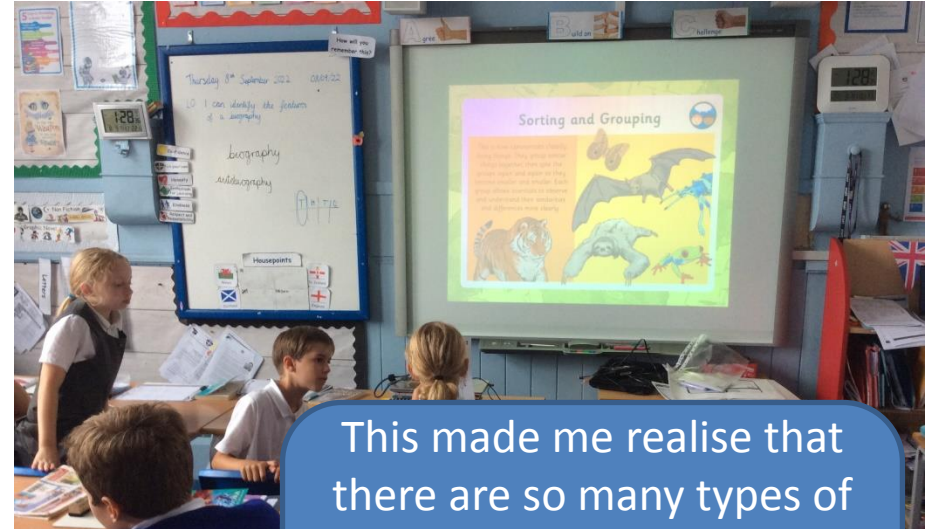
Science

Evolution and Inheritance

Autumn 1
2022

Class Lynher

To begin we first thought about what we already knew about living things and their habitats. Then we talked about different ways in which we could sort animals and then had a go ourselves.



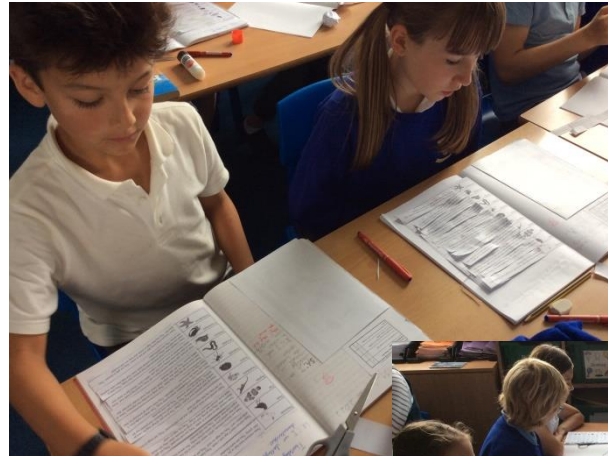
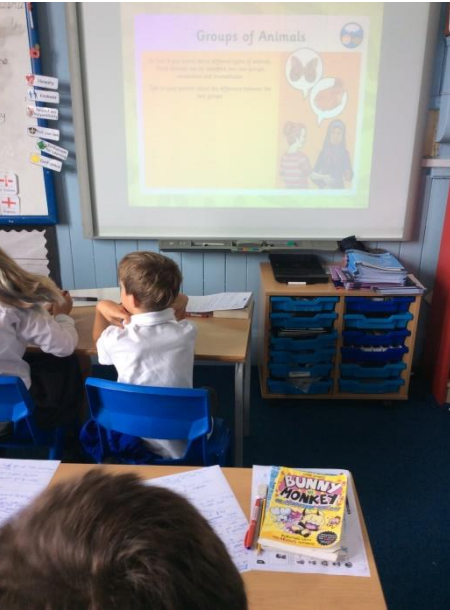
This made me realise that there are so many types of species and so many possible groups like where they live and what is on their body.



In this lesson we thought about why scientists would need a standard system for sorting living things and learnt the history of the one used – the Linnaean system. We had a quiz on what we had learned and then classified a living thing using the Linnaean system.



I never knew that there were more complicated names than just human. We liked felis catus.



We looked at the different groups animals can be sorted into and the different features they have in common. To finish we looked at the case of the platypus and why it took scientists so long to decide which group it went in.

It's funny how a platypus is only one animal yet it has features from lots of different groups.



We learnt what a microorganism is and looked at lots of different ones and whether they were helpful or harmful to us.

I never really thought of mould as something alive before.

What Are Microorganisms?



Microorganisms are very tiny living things. They are so small that they are not visible to the naked eye, so a microscope is needed to see them.

Microorganisms can be found all around us. They can live on and in our bodies, in the air, in water and on the objects around us. They can be found in almost every habitat on Earth.

Wednesday 5th October 2022 Confidence
 I can describe helpful microorganisms.

| Helpful | Both | Harmful |
|----------------|-------------|---------|
| vaccinations ✓ | fungi ✓ | germs ✓ |
| yeast ✓ | mould ✓ | |
| algae ✓ | mushrooms ✓ | |
| penicillin ✓ | plankton ✓ | |
| antibiotics ✓ | bacteria ✓ | |

I learnt that Mould can be used for good purposes (cheese) as well as bad. I also learnt that penicillin is made out of a fungus.

Mould - this microorganism is invisible to the naked eye, it is also in a type of cheese which is what gives the food an innately strong taste.

Yeast - this microorganism is applied to bread to help it rise properly.

Sd: I have used Confidence to describe helpful and harmful microorganisms. I have also described two different microorganisms.

NS: To remember that yeast can be harmful.

Helpful or Harmful?

These examples show some of the helpful uses of microorganisms.

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>Bacteria are used to ferment milk as part of the cheese making process.</p> | <p>Yeast ferments the carbohydrates found in grapes to make alcoholic wine.</p> | <p>Yoghurt is made using milk that has been soured by bacteria.</p> |
| <p>Yeast is added to bread dough to make it rise.</p> | <p>Microorganisms feed on leaves, plants and other matter, decomposing it and creating compost.</p> | <p>Antibiotics are used to kill bacteria that cause infections. They are created from fungi such as Penicillium.</p> |

Wednesday 5th October 2022
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| vaccinations ✓ | mushrooms ✓ | germs ✓ |
| antibiotics ✓ | fungi ✓ | bacteria ✓ |
| penicillin ✓ | algae ✓ | |
| yoghurt ✓ | yeast ✓ | |

I have learnt that apparently bacteria is good! I have also learnt that some of mould makes up a part of blue cheese!

Yoghurt is actually milk but soured by bacteria. Mushrooms can be kept for long from going bad so if your eating and or drinking an addictive substance the next day go pick some mushrooms.

SA: I have learnt that a lot of interesting things today! NS: I should remember that yeast can be harmful to you.

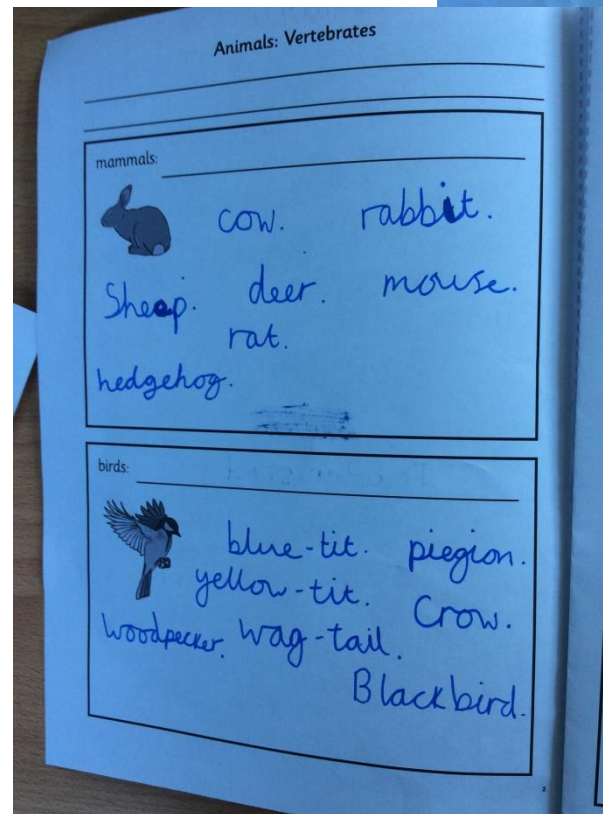
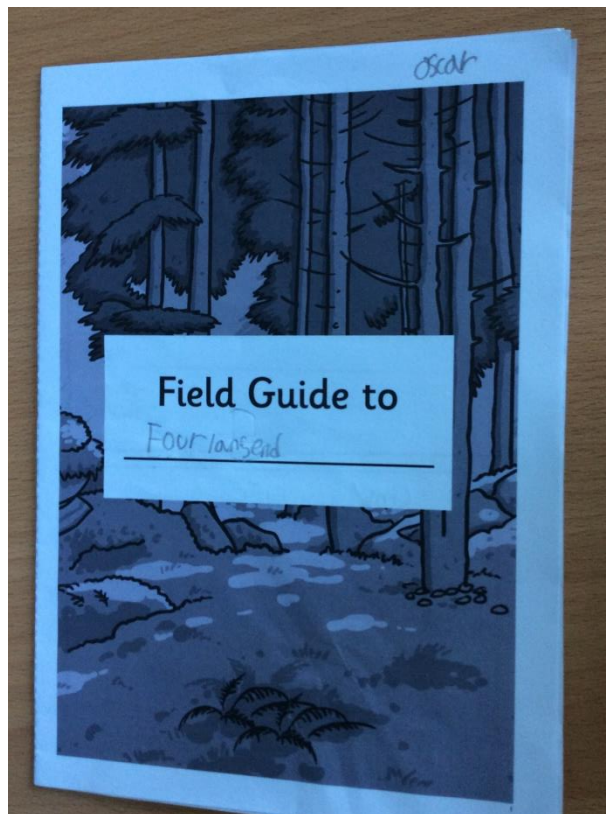
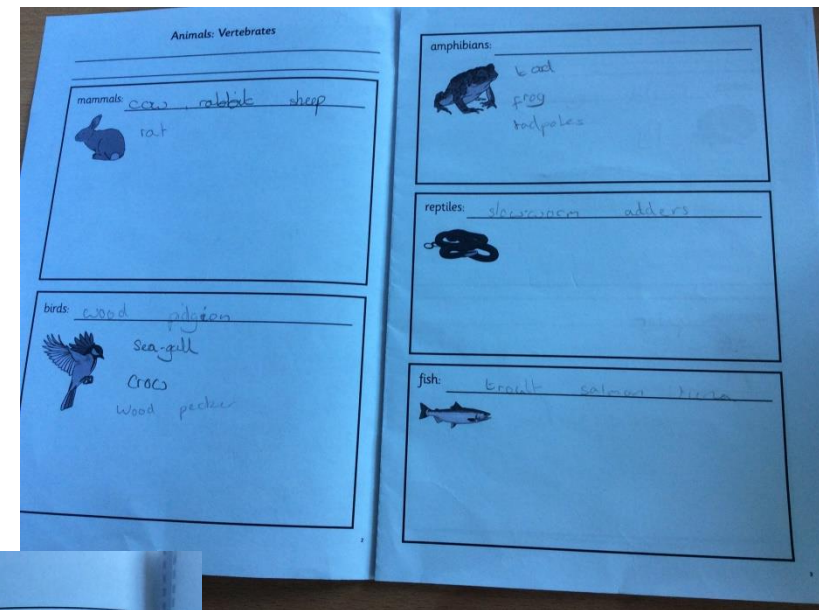
We did a plant
and animal hunt
around our
school
environment.



It was quite challenging
trying to work out which
tree was which. We used a
guide to help which had
pictures of the leaves.



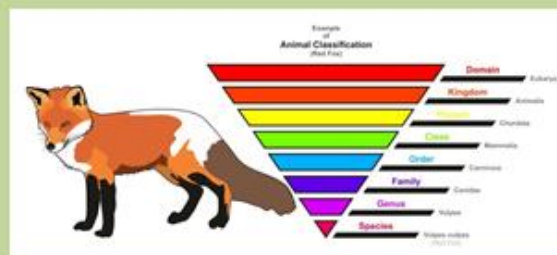
Finally we used our knowledge of classification to make a field guide for the school area including plants and animals.



The slow worm was difficult to classify but we found out that it is a legless lizard so it is a reptile.

Personal Development

Children develop awe and wonder of the natural world
Real Life jobs it could link to are:
microbiologist, naturalist



What I have learnt before:

To group animals

Forever Facts

Carl Linnaeus is famous for his work on taxonomy.

Vertebrates can be sorted into mammals, birds, fish, reptiles and amphibians.

Groups of invertebrates include insects, arachnids, annelids, molluscs, crustaceans and echinoderms.

Microorganisms are viruses, bacteria, moulds and yeast.

Scientists who classify living things are called taxonomists.

Skills

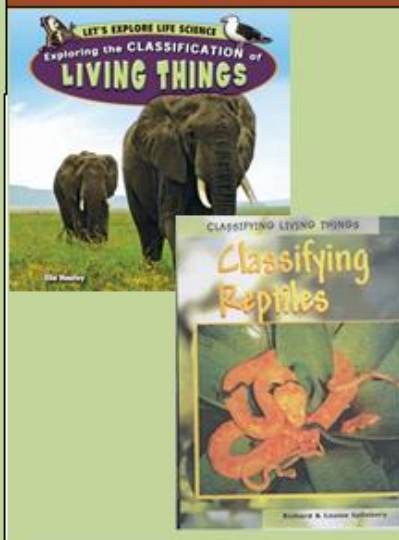
Identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments

I can gather and classify data on living things

I can use tables and classification keys to record my findings

I can present my findings

Exciting Books



Our Endpoint

I can classify organisms found in my local habitat and explain my classification

Subject Specific Vocabulary

micro-organism

Micro-organisms are tiny organisms which are so small they can only be seen with a microscope.

vertebrates

A vertebrate animal is one that has a backbone.

invertebrates

An Invertebrate animal does not have a backbone and 97% of creatures belong to this group.

species

This is the grouping together of similar species of plant, animal and other organisms.

bacteria

Bacteria are single-celled microorganisms that are everywhere around us.

classify

To assign things to categories

characteristic

A feature or quality that makes somebody or something recognisable