



Year 6 Science Spring 1





Key vocabulary

Taxon: A specific level on the taxonomy hierarchy

Kingdom: there are six kingdoms including animal, fungi, and plant. **Phylum**: A way of organising the organisms from the kingdom e.g. chordata which includes all vertebrates

Class: a level which classifies within each Phylum so those of chordata could be fish, mammal or bird.

Order: Grouping those within mammal e.g. those which are carnivores **Family**: Grouping the organisms from the order into similar groups e.g. belonging to cat or dog family.

Genus: A grouping of organisms within a family e.g. roaring cats and purring cats being separate.

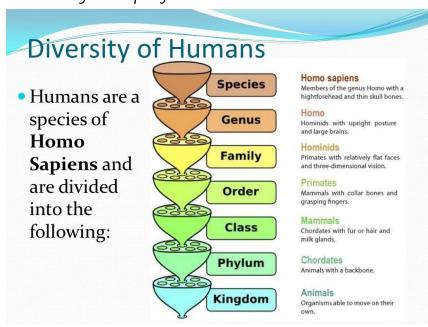
Species: Only one type of organism: tiger.

Bacteria: a large group of unicellular microorganisms which have cell walls but lack organelles and an organized nucleus.

Fungi: a group of spore-producing organisms feeding on organic matter, including moulds, yeast, mushrooms, and toadstools.

Virus: an infective agent that typically consists of a nucleic acid molecule in a protein coat

Taxonomy example for humans



Carl Linnaeus

Carl Linnaeus, also known after his ennoblement as Carl von Linné, was a Swedish botanist, zoologist, taxonomist, and physician who formalised binomial nomenclature, the modern system of naming organisms. He is known as the "father of modern taxonomy".



Before our unit: Cells	
1.	What is taxonomy?
2.	Which is the odd one out: virus, bacteria, and fungi? Explain
3.	What does an animal cell consist of?
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2.	Which is the odd one out: virus, bacteria, and fungi? Explain