

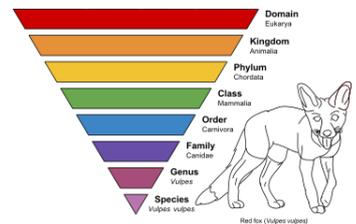
Science – Living things and their habitats

Basic Knowledge:

- There are over 10 million species on Earth.
- Species are classified according to their similarities and differences.
- Scientists that classify organisms are called Taxonomists.
- Carl Linnaeus created the standard system of classifying and names species in the 1700s.
- Carl Linnaeus classified things into a hierarchy of three kingdoms - minerals, plants and animals.
- Today the Linnaean system only classifies living things.
- Living things can be classified by following the 8 levels of the Linnaean system.
- The 8 levels of the classification system are: Domain, kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus and species.
- There are three domains: archaea, bacteria and eukarya.
- Animals and plants are all eukaryotes.
- Four of the six kingdoms are plant, animal, fungi and bacteria.
- A species is a group of organisms that can reproduce to produce fertile offspring.
- Living things are named scientifically, in Latin, using their genus and species eg *Canis lupus* is dog
- Micro-organisms are very tiny living things and are not visible to the naked eye.
- Bacteria are single cell micro-organisms.
- Micro-organisms can be useful eg yeast for making bread rise, penicillin.
- Micro-organisms can be harmful eg chicken pox.
- Mould is a fungus.
- Cells are the building blocks of organisms.

Key Vocabulary:

- Linnaean
- Classify
- Domain
- Kingdom
- Phylum
- Class
- Order
- Family
- Genus
- Species
- Archea
- Bacteria



History and Geography - London

Basic Knowledge:

- The Romans settled on the current site of London, due to the River Thames
- London was called Londinium in 47AD
- The Romans settled in the meander of the river, so they could farm and so they were protected by invaders
- London has a population of approximately 9 million people
- The very first people settled in London due to the River Thames and the fertile soil on the plains around it

Key Vocabulary:

- Urban
- Rural



Art and Design - Perspective Drawing

Basic Knowledge:

- Know a range of techniques to depict movement, perspective, shadows and reflection.
- Know how to choose a style of drawing suitable for the work (e.g. realistic or impressionistic).
- Use lines to represent movement.

Key Vocabulary:

- Perspective
- Viewpoint
- Horizon Line
- Parallel
- Centre point