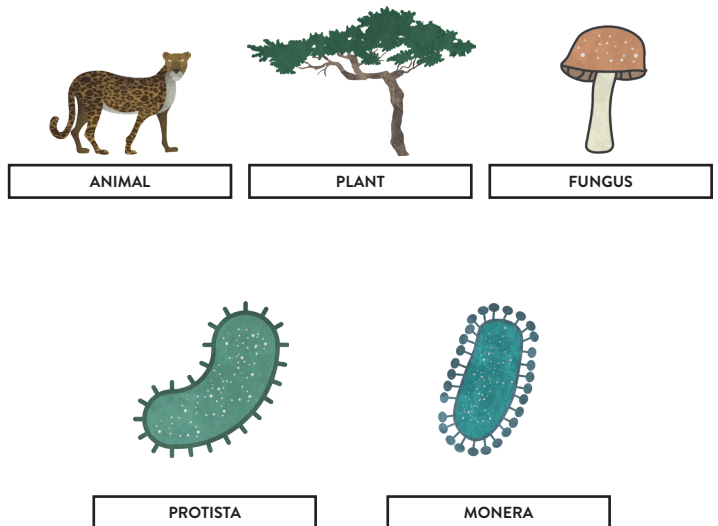


## KEY FACTS

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- Animals and plants are two groups of organisms
- The animal kingdom can be broken down into vertebrates and invertebrates; the plant kingdom into flowering and non-flowering plants.
- There are three other kingdoms of living things: fungi, monera and protists
- These are known as micro-organisms. Many of them are so small that we need a microscope to see them.
- Monera are organisms made of one cell. Bacteria are a type of monera.
- Bacteria can make us ill and cause diseases such as cholera, tuberculosis and plague. This is why it is important to wash our hands before eating and after going to the toilet. Bacterial infections can be treated with antibiotics.
- Bacteria can also help us. Our digestive systems are full of helpful bacteria that digest our food.
- Protists are also made of one cell. Algae are a type of protist
- Fungi are multicellular. They are not plants because they cannot make their own food. Mushrooms are a type of fungus.
- Fungi are helpful because they are decomposers: they break down plant and animal material, for example on the forest floor, releasing nutrients to enrich the soil.
- The mould that grows on food is a fungus, as is yeast, which is used in baking to make bread rise.

## THE FIVE KINGDOMS OF LIFE



## WORKING SCIENTIFICALLY



**GROUPING**



**COLLECTING AND RECORDING DATA**



**PRESENTING FINDINGS**



**WRITING SCIENTIFICALLY**

## KEY VOCABULARY



- 
- Kingdom:** the highest level in the classification of organisms
- Fungus:** a multicellular organism, neither plant nor animal
- Monera:** a group of single-cell organisms which includes bacteria
- Protists:** a group of single-cell organisms which includes algae
- Flora:** living things that are plants
- Fauna:** living things that are animals
- Taxonomy:** the science of classification or grouping living things
- Cell:** a tiny unit of life

## SIGNIFICANT PEOPLE



**Carl Linnaeus** was a Swedish botanist, physician, and zoologist who created the modern system of naming and classifying organisms.