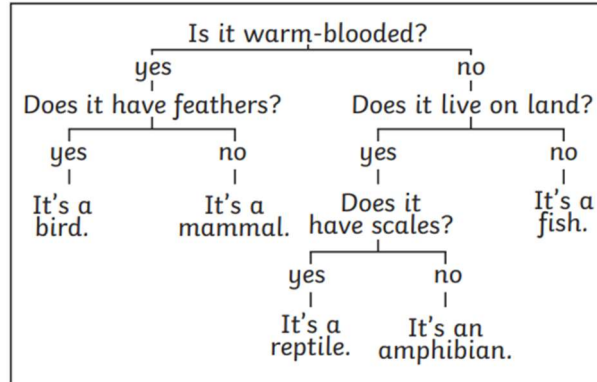


Vocabulary

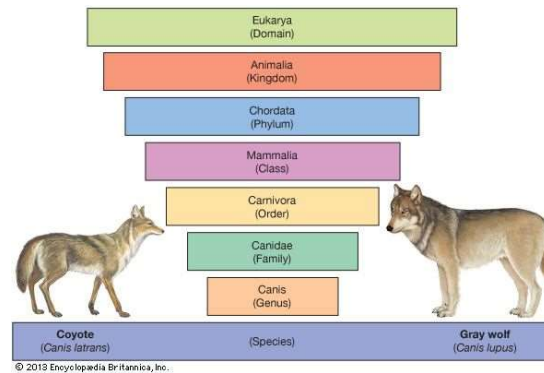
| | |
|-----------------|--|
| classification | The process of grouping living things based on shared characteristics. |
| Linnaean System | A way to categorise organisms into broad and specific groups. |
| micro-organism | A living thing so small it can only be seen with a microscope e.g. bacteria. |
| characteristics | The features or qualities that belong to a living thing. |
| habitat | The natural home or environment where an organism lives. |

kingdom
microscope taxonomist
bacteria microorganism
characteristics species
family genus microbes
key genus classify

Classification

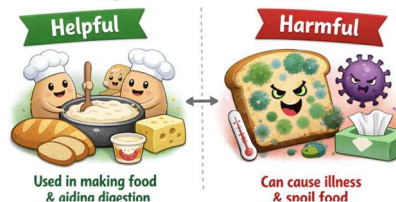


The Linnaean System



Micro-organisms

Single-celled living things found everywhere!



| Vertebrate Groups | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|---|
| Mammal | Bird | Reptile | Amphibian | Fish |
| | | | | |
| warm-blooded fur or hair give birth to live young produce milk | warm-blooded feathers lay eggs beak and wings | cold-blooded scales or scutes usually lay eggs | cold-blooded moist or slimy skin often undergo metamorphosis | cold-blooded live in water scales and fins gills |

Vertebrates – have a spine
Invertebrates – do not have a spine

| Some Invertebrate Groups | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| Arthropod | Annelid | Mollusc | Echinoderm |
| | | | |
| segmented legs include insects, crustaceans and arachnids | segmented bodies no legs include earthworms and leeches | segmented bodies no legs include slugs and octopuses | live in salt water tube feet include sea stars and sea urchins |

Taxonomists are scientists who sort, group and classify living things based on their similarities and differences. We can use a classification key to group and classify living things as a taxonomist does.

Living things & their habitats

