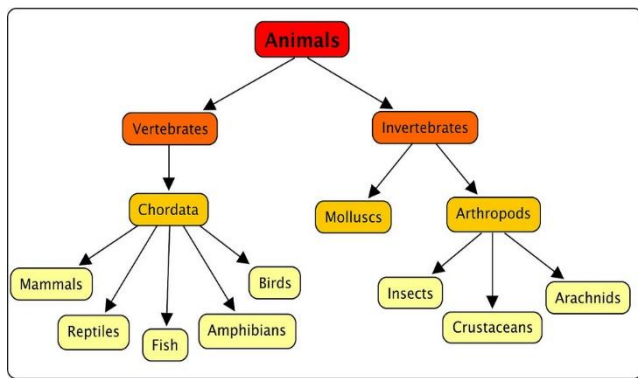


Key Knowledge

Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including micro-organisms, plants and animals







Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.



Key Vocabulary

Amphibian	A cold-blooded vertebrate animal that comprises frogs, toads, newts, salamanders and caecilians
Annelid	A segmented worm
Arachnid	An animal that has eight legs and a body formed of two parts
Bird	A warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate animal distinguished by the possession of feathers, wings, a beak and typically able to fly
Crustaceans	Mostly live in water with a hard shell and segmented body
Habitat	The natural home or environment of an animal, plant or other organism
Insect	A small animal that has six legs and generally one or two pairs of wings
Invertebrate	An animal lacking a backbone
Mammal	A warm-blooded vertebrate animal, distinguishable by the possession of hair or fur, females secreting milk for young and typically giving birth to live young

Microorganism	A microscopic organism, especially a bacteria, virus or fungus
Reptile	A vertebrate animal that has dry scaly skin and typically lay soft-shelled eggs on land
Vertebrate	An animal with possession of a backbone/ spinal column

Domain	Bacteria	Archaea	Eukarya			
Kingdom	Bacteria	Archaea	Protista	Fungi	Plantae	Animalia
Example						
Characteristics	Bacteria are simple unicellular organisms.	Archaea are simple unicellular organisms that often live in extreme environments.	Protists are unicellular and are more complex than bacteria or archaea.	Fungi are unicellular or multicellular and absorb food.	Plants are multicellular and make their own food.	Animals are multicellular and take in their food.