

Classifying Living Things



Key Vocabulary

amphibian	an animal with an internal skeleton that lives both in and out of water
bacteria	single-celled organisms, most of which can only be seen with a microscope
bird	an animal that can often fly and has an internal skeleton
fermentation	a change brought about by ferment (e.g. yeast into alcohol)
fish	an animal with an internal skeleton that lives in water and has gills
fungi	taxonomic kingdom comprising all the fungus groups and sometimes also the slime moulds
genus	the group that an organism belongs to
insect	an animal with six legs
invertebrate	animal without a backbone
mammal	animal without a backbone
microbe	microbe tiny single-celled bacteria
mushroom	mushroom any of various fleshy fungi including the toadstools, puffballs, coral fungi and morels
organisms	organisms living things
reptile	are animals that are cold-blooded. Most reptiles lay eggs and their skin is covered with hard, dry scales
species	the sub-group within the genus that an organism belongs to
vertebrate	vertebrate animal with a backbone

Key knowledge

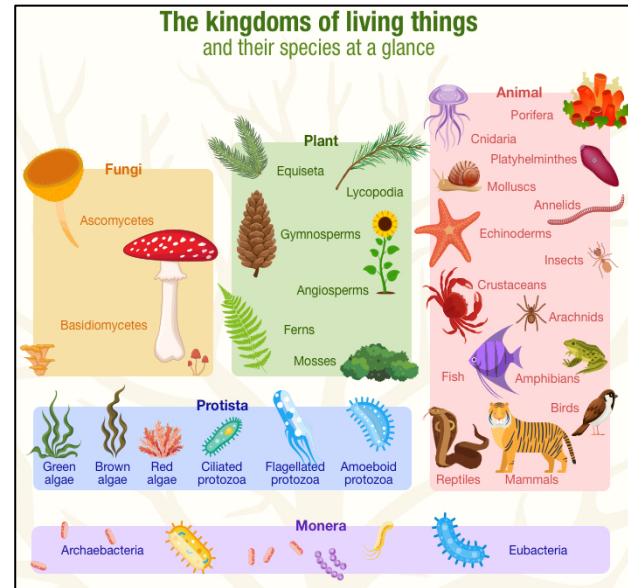
Animals - Multicellular. Feed on other living things (carnivores and herbivores). Most of them move. For example, lizards, snakes and whales.

Plants - Multicellular. Make their own food: Photosynthesis. (Absorb CO2 release O2) Oak, Rose, Cactus...

Fungi - Unicellular or multicellular. They feed on the remains of other living things (dead animal bodies or dead plants) Decomposers Yeasts, mushrooms...

Protists - Most are found in water. Unicellular Amoeba: absorbs food through its cell membrane. Multicellular Algae: unicellular or multicellular. They make photosynthesis to create their own food.

Bacteria - are a large and diverse group of single-celled organisms without a nucleus. They are microscopic and found almost everywhere on Earth.



Mary Anning:
an English
fossil collector
and dealer.

