

# Living Things & their Habitats

## Grouping Animals

We can group animals into different groups based on their characteristics.

**fish, mammals, reptiles, amphibians, birds**

We can also group animals based on their diet.

**omnivores, herbivores, carnivores**

We can also group animals based on their bone structure.

**vertebrates and invertebrates**

## Grouping Microorganisms

Microorganisms are **very small** living things. We can classify microorganisms into **five groups**.

**viruses, bacteria, fungi, algae, protozoa**

## Grouping Plants

We can group plants based on how they disperse their seeds.

**wind, explosion, animals, water**

We can group plants on whether they grow a flower.

**flowering or non-flowering**

## Linnaeus Classification

**Carolus Linnaeus** (also known as Carl Linnaeus) was a scientist who developed a detailed way to **classify** all living things known as a **taxonomy**.



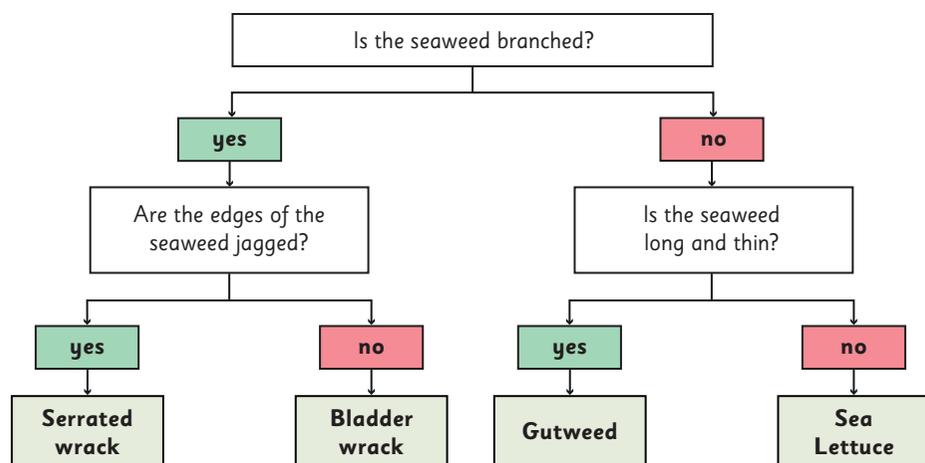
His taxonomy helps us to determine what each living thing is. His scientific process involved **observing, recording** the information and making **conclusions**.



## Classification Keys

**Classification keys** usually have statements or questions that describe some of the **features** or **characteristics**. You have to answer either **yes** or **no**. Your answer will then take you to another **question** or **statement** OR the **type of living thing**.

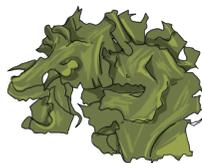
This one looks at the **physical appearance** of **seaweed**.



Seaweed **A** is



Seaweed **B** is



Seaweed **C** is



Seaweed **D** is

## Key Vocabulary

**amphibians** - an animal that is born in the water but develops lungs and lives on land later in its life

**birds** - a type of animal that has wings and is born from a hard-shelled egg

**carnivore** - a living things that just eats meat

**characteristic** - a feature or quality

**classification** - to categorise or group something

**excretion** - to dispose of waste

**fish** - a type of animal that lives in water and has scales, gills and fins

**group** - sorting things based on their similarities

**growth** - to get bigger

**herbivore** - a living thing that just eats plants

**invertebrate** - an animal that does not have a backbone

**mammals** - a type of animal that has hair on its body and usually drinks milk from its mother as a baby

**movement** - to change position

**nutrition** - the food we eat

**omnivore** - a living thing that eats both plants and meat

**reproduce** - to create more of the same species

**reptiles** - a type of animal that is cold-blooded and has scaly skin

**respiration** - taking in gas and giving out another (breathing in humans)

**sensitivity** - using your senses (see, smell, hear, touch, taste)

**taxonomy** - the scientific study of naming, defining and classifying groups of organisms based on shared characteristics

**vertebrate** - an animal with a backbone

