

How are living things classified?

Animals

Invertebrates

Arthropod: Insects

- six legs
- generally have one/two pairs of wings



Arthropod: Arachnid

- eight jointed legs
- in some, front legs are sensory

Arthropod: Myriapod

- many legs
- many segmented body parts



Arthropod: Crustacean

- exoskeleton
- many legs and antennae



Worms

- no legs
- segmented body

Molluscs

- soft, unsegmented bodies
- hard outer shell



Echinoderm

- spiny skin
- found only in the ocean



Cnidarians

- a ring of tentacles around mouth
- found in oceans and freshwater

Sponges

- look like plants
- fix themselves to rocks on the seabed

vertebrates

Mammals

- warm-blooded
- have fur or hair
- give birth to live young

Birds

- warm-blooded
- have feathers and beaks
- lay eggs which develop into young



Fish

- cold-blooded
- live entirely underwater
- have fins and gills to take in oxygen from the water

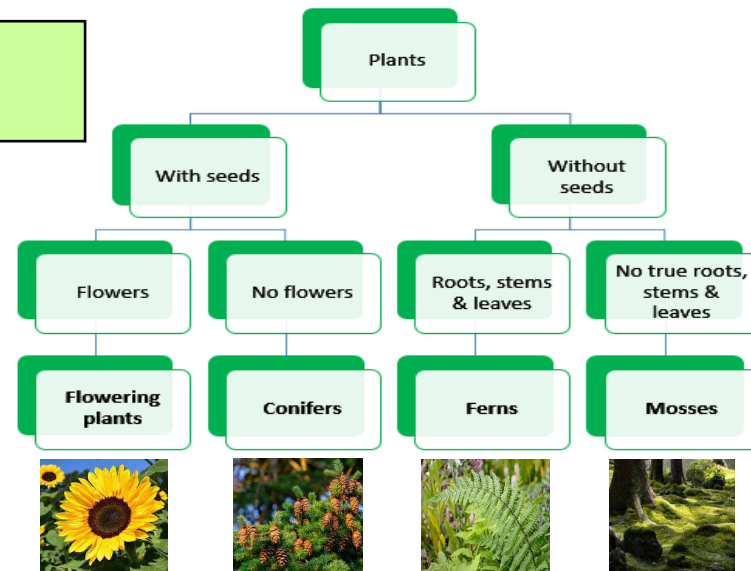
Reptiles

- cold-blooded
- dry, scaly skin
- usually lay soft-shelled eggs on land



Amphibians

- cold-blooded
- can live on land and in water
- begin life with gills that develop into lungs

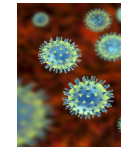


MICRO-ORGANISMS

Virus

The smallest of all microbes.

Viruses can spread from person to person. Diseases like flu and chickenpox are caused by viruses.



Bacteria

Bacteria are so small that 1000 could fit on a full stop. Some bacteria are harmful. Some bacteria are helpful in cooking (e.g. making bread).



Fungi

The largest of all microbes. Can be found in air, in water and on land. Mould is a type of fungi.



Classification keys are used to help identify and group living things.

Carl Linnaeus (1707 - 1778) was the first person to start categorising species into different groups. He gave all living things a two-word Latin name that is still used today.



Homo sapiens

Ed-

ward Jenner (an 18th century scientist) created the first ever vaccine for giving people a small part of the smallpox disease. He tested it on children including his own son.



Organism	An individual animal, plant, or single-celled life form
Microorganism	A living thing that can only be seen through a microscope
Classification	To place things in different groups based on common characteristics
Species	The specific name given to a living organism.
Vaccine	A tiny, non-dangerous part of the virus that helps white blood cells produce antibodies.