



LIVING THINGS and their habitats - classification



Recap



Animals and plants can be **classified** into different groups based on their characteristics.

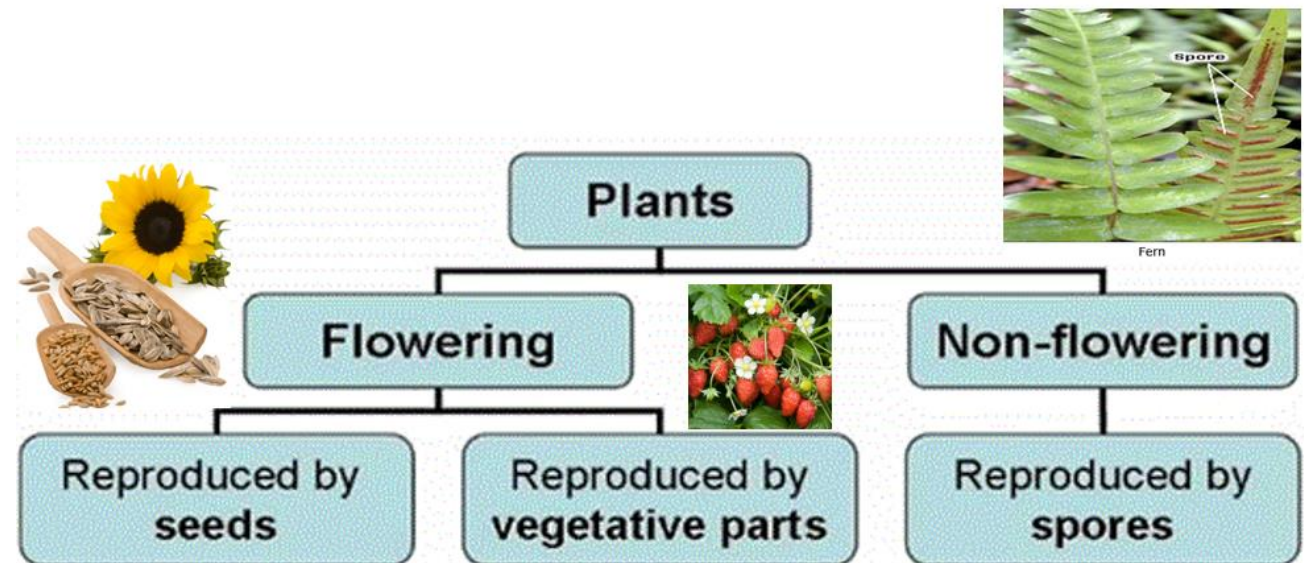
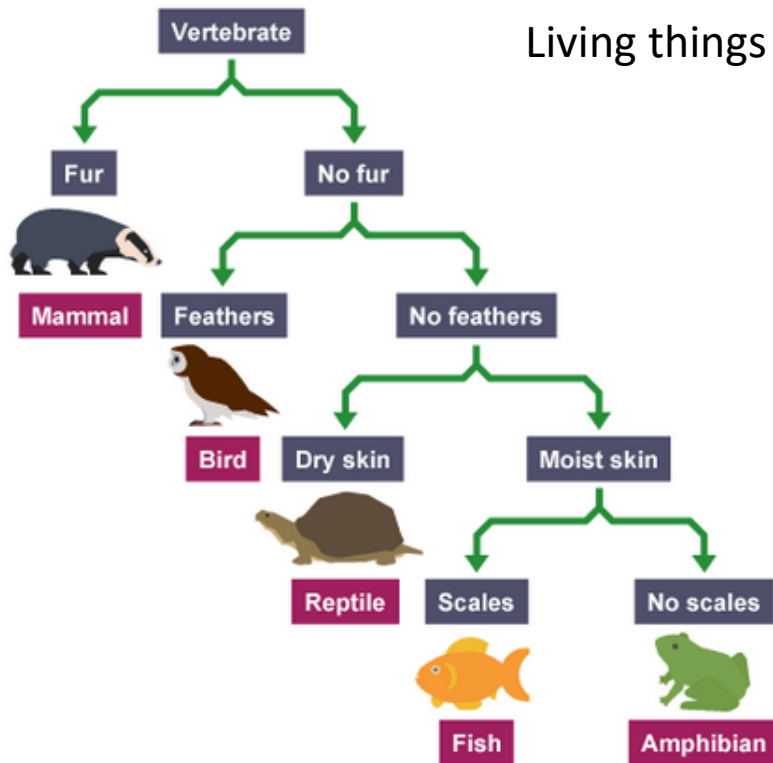
Animals can be grouped into **vertebrates** (with a backbone) and **invertebrates** (without a backbone).

They can then be subdivided into further groups, for example **mammals, fish, reptiles** etc. (vertebrates) or spiders, snails, worms etc. (invertebrates).

Plants are commonly grouped into **flowering plants** and **non-flowering plants**. They too can be sub-divided beyond these broad **classifications**.

Classifying Animals and Plants

Living things can be classified into groups according to their observable **characteristics**.



Classifying Micro-organisms

Some living things are too small to see with the naked eye, but can still be observed and classified using microscopes: these are called **micro-organisms**.

These are 5 types of micro-organism:



fungi



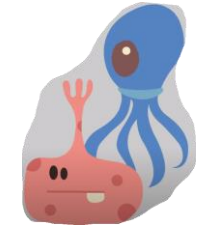
bacteria



viruses



algae



protozoa

Mould is a type of fungi that helps matter to **decay**.

Vertebrates and Invertebrates

Most animals can be classified according to whether they are **vertebrates** or **invertebrates**.

These broad groups can be sub-divided into smaller ones.

Insects are a type of **arthropod**; their bodies consist of 6 legs, a head, a **thorax** and an **abdomen**; most insects also have a pair of antennae and a pair of wings.

Spiders are also a type of **arthropod** called **arachnids**. All arachnids has 8 legs.

