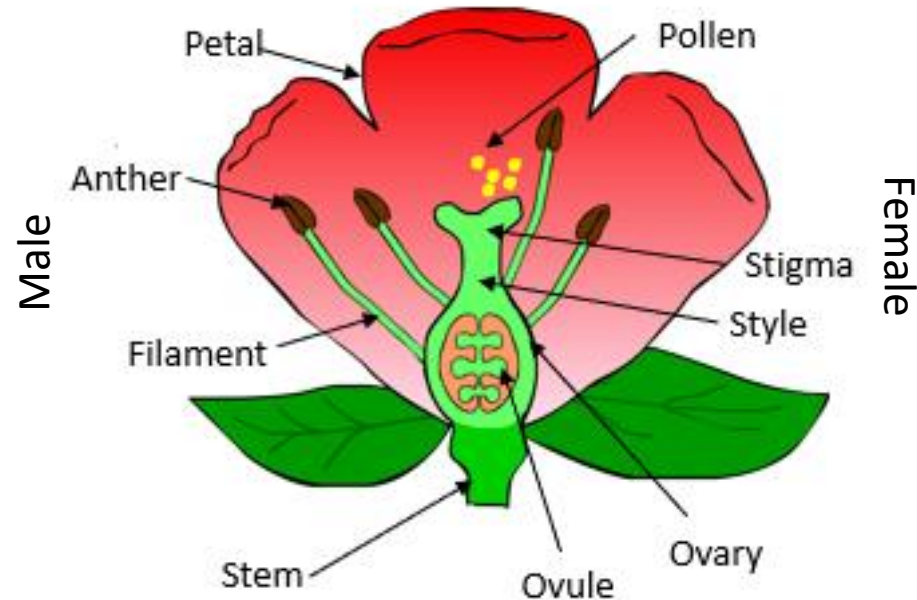


Living Things and their Habitats

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

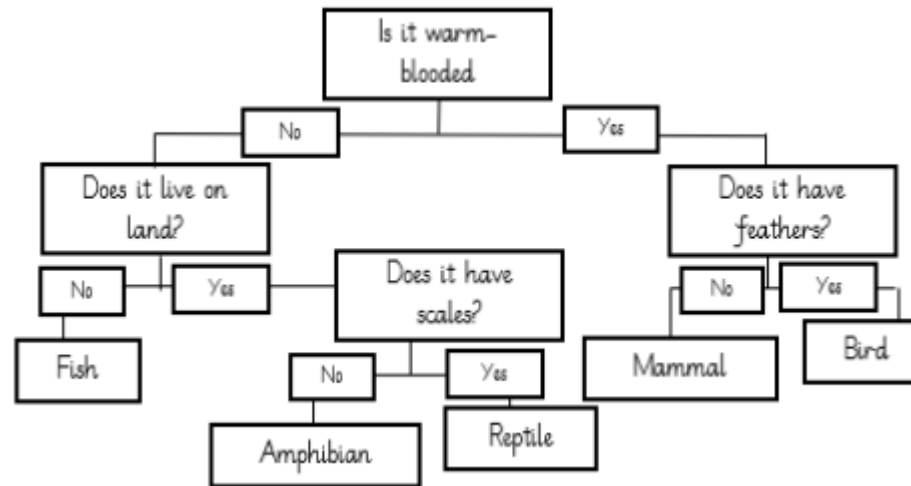
ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY

Life Cycle	The series of changes in the life of a living thing.
Carl Linnaeus	Produce flowers and fruits
Reproduce	To produce offspring through sexual or asexual reproduction.
Classification	Dividing living things into groups or 'classified' by looking at the similarities and differences between them.
Vertebrate	An animal with a backbone.
Invertebrate	An animal without a backbone.



Male

Female



Fish	
1. Breathe under water using gills	3. Lay eggs
2. Scales & fins	4. Cold blooded

Mammals	
1. Give birth to live young	3. Feed young own milk
2. Have hair or fur	4. Warm blooded

Amphibian	
1. Live on land & water	3. Lay eggs
2. Cold blooded	4. Moist skin & webbed feet

Insect	
1. Exoskeleton or hard, shell-like covering	3. Antennae
2. 3 main body parts	4. 3 or more pairs of legs

Bird	
1. Feathers & wings	3. Warm blooded
2. Lay eggs	

Reptiles	
1. Scales, not fur	3. Usually lay eggs
2. Dry skin	4. Cold blooded

Reasons for Classification Systems

1. Understand the evolution of organisms.
2. Classify organisms based on their features.
3. Study different kinds of organisms both present and extinct.
4. Describes the inter-relationship among the various organisms.
5. Discover how animals, plants and other living species are related and are useful for human welfare

Carl Linnaeus

A Swedish scientist called Carl Linnaeus published a system for classifying living things which (after being adapted) is still used today.

