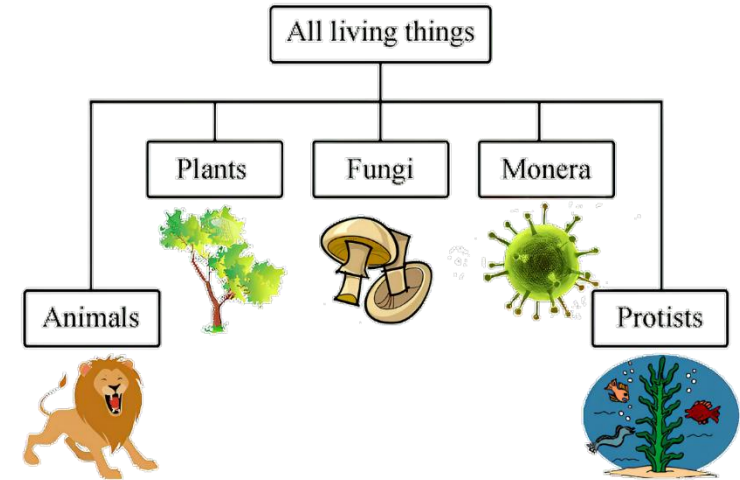


What should I already know?

- All living things can be grouped in different ways based on their features, appearance and habitats.
- Living things can be divided into vertebrates (back bone) and invertebrates (no backbone)
- Vertebrates can be grouped into birds, fish, mammals, reptiles and amphibians based on their characteristics, such as being warm or cold blooded
- Classification keys help us to sort living things

The Kingdoms of Life

All organisms fall into one of the kingdoms of life. These may be micro-organisms made of few cells, such as the bacteria in the monera kingdom, or larger organisms made of many cells, such as plants and animals.



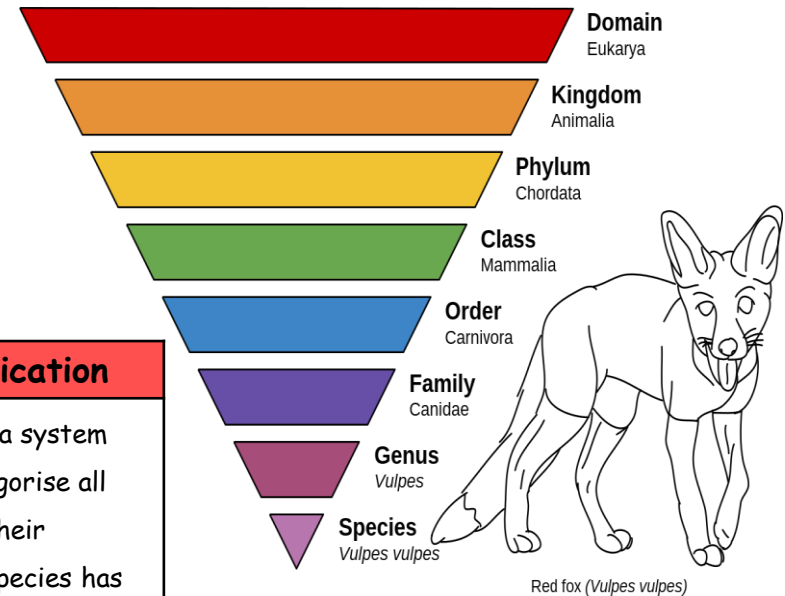
Key Vocabulary

Classification	The process of sorting different animals and plants into groups
Vertebrates	Living organism that has a back bone
Invertebrates	Living organism that doesn't have a back bone
Organism	A living thing
Micro-organism	A living thing that can only be seen using a microscope
Taxonomy	A system of ordering living things based on their characteristics
Characteristic	A trait or feature unique to a living thing
Hydrostatic skeleton	A flexible skeleton often filled with fluid and surrounded by muscle
Isopod	An organism with 14 legs
Myriapod	An organism with many legs



Modern Classification

Carl Linnaeus designed a system which allows us to categorise all living things based on their characteristics. Each species has its own unique Latin name.



Red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*)