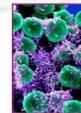


# Science - Living things and their habitats

<b>algae</b>	A single or multi-cellular organism that has no roots, stems or leaves and is often found in water.
<b>bacteria</b>	Tiny little organisms that are everywhere around us.
<b>classification</b>	The arrangement of organisms into orderly groups based on their similarities and presumed evolutionary relationships.
<b>fungi</b>	A classification or group of living organisms. This means they are not animals, plants, or bacteria.
<b>invertebrate</b>	An invertebrate animal does not have a backbone and 97% of creatures belong to this group.
<b>micro=organism</b>	An organism which is microscopic, making it too small to be seen by the human eye.
<b>organism</b>	An individual animal, plant or single-celled life form.
<b>species</b>	A group of closely related organisms that are very similar to each other and are usually capable of producing offspring.
<b>taxonomy</b>	The science of naming, identifying and classifying organisms.
<b>vertebrate</b>	A vertebrate animal is one that has a backbone.
<b>virus</b>	A small infectious agent that replicates only inside the living cells of an organism.

## The 7 Levels of Classification

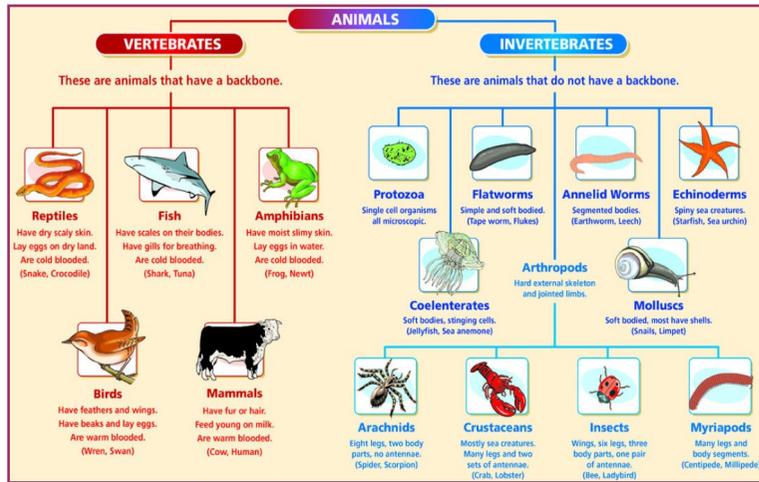
<b>Kingdom</b>	5 widely accepted kingdoms for classification: monera, protists, fungi, plants and animals.
<b>Phylum</b>	Divisions based on shared physical characteristics among organisms.
<b>Class</b>	Classes are based on very important, and more detailed, similarities.
<b>Order</b>	Orders are based on characteristics listed on a taxonomy key.
<b>Family</b>	Groups of organisms that share certain adaptive traits. They have a common ancestry.
<b>Genus</b>	A way to describe the generic name for an organism.
<b>Species</b>	Species is the specific name given to a living organism.



## Micro-organisms

Microorganisms are very tiny living things. They are so small that they are not visible to the naked eye, so a microscope is needed to see them. Microorganisms can be found all around us. They can live on and in our bodies, in the air, in water and on the objects around us. They can be found in almost every habitat on Earth.

## Classification of Animals



Animals can be divided into groups or 'classified' by looking at the similarities and differences between them.

Animals are divided into two main groups. Animals that have a backbone are called vertebrates. Animals that don't have a backbone are called invertebrates.

Vertebrates and invertebrates are divided into smaller groups. Vertebrates, for example, are divided into fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.

There are many different groups of invertebrates too. They include invertebrates which have soft bodies such as jellyfish, worms and molluscs (like slugs and squids). There are also groups of invertebrates with hard bodies, such as insects, crustaceans and spiders.



## Famous Scientists

Carl Linnaeus is famous for his work in Taxonomy: the science of identifying, naming and classifying organisms. Carl Linnaeus is famous for his work in Taxonomy, the science of identifying, naming and classifying organisms (plants, animals, bacteria, fungi, etc.).

The six living kingdoms are: animals, plants, fungi, bacteria, protists and archaea.

Fungi are their own kingdom as they gain energy from dead plants and animals, not the sun.

Carl Linnaeus' book called 'Systema Naturae' laid out the classification of living things.

## MRS GREEN: Processes

Movement  
Respiration  
Sensitivity  
Growth  
Reproduction  
Excretion  
Nutrition

## Classification of Plants

