

Biology-Living Things and their Habitats

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
Classification	The final product of grouping living things.
Classify	The process of grouping living things.
Environment	The features that make the habitat suitable to live in.
Habitat	The place where something lives.
Animal	Feeds off living organisms or organic matter (something which has lived).
Plant	Makes its own food.
Micro-organism	Living things which are too small to see with the naked eye.
Fish	Cold-blooded animals which live in water and have gills to breathe.
Amphibian	Cold-blooded animals which live on land and water and lay eggs. They also have moist skin.
Insect	Have six legs.
Mammal	Warm blooded animals which give birth to their young and have hair or fur.
Bird	Warm-blooded animals that live on water and land, lay eggs and have feathers.
Reptile	Cold-blooded animals which live on land and water and lay eggs. They also have scales.
Vertebrate	Animals which have a backbone.
Invertebrate	Animals which do not have a backbone.

Associated Diagram

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    graph TD
      PK[Plant Kingdom] --> M[Mosses]
      PK --> F[Ferns]
      PK --> C[Conifers]
      PK --> FP[Flowering plants]
      M --- M_img[Mosses image]
      F --- F_img[Ferns image]
      C --- C_img[Conifers image]
      FP --- FP_img[Flowering plants image]
    
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ANIMAL CLASSIFICATION

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    graph TD
      AC[ANIMAL CLASSIFICATION] --> I[INVERTEBRATES]
      AC --> V[VERTEBRATES]
      V --> F[Fish]
      V --> R[Reptiles]
      V --> A[Amphibians]
      V --> B[Birds]
      V --> M[Mammals]
      F --- F_img[Fish image]
      R --- R_img[Reptiles image]
      A --- A_img[Amphibians image]
      B --- B_img[Birds image]
      M --- M_img[Mammals image]
    
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Sticky Knowledge

Living things can be categorised into broad groups including animals, plants and micro-organisms.
Plants can be categorised into groups including flowering plants, mosses, grasses, ferns and conifers.
Animals can be categorised into vertebrates and invertebrates.
Vertebrates can be categorised into groups including mammals, amphibians, reptiles, fish and birds.
Carl Linnaeus created the Linnaean System was created in the 1700s to categorise everything in nature. It was the first system of classification.