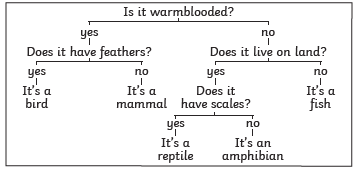
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| Key Vocabulary | |
| amphibians | A cold blooded vertebrate that spends some time on land but must breed and develop into an adult in water. |
| characteristics | Special qualities or appearances that make an individual or group of things different to others. |
| classify | To sort things into different groups. |
| classification key | A series of questions about the characteristics of living things used to identify a living thing or decide which group it belongs to by answering ‘yes’ or ‘no’ questions. |
| environment | All physical surrounding on Earth including everything that is living and non-living. |
| fungus | A simple organism, or living thing, that is neither a plant not an animal. |
| invertebrates | Animals without a backbone or internal skeleton. Insect, spiders, worms, jellyfish and coral are all types of invertebrates. |
| mammal | A warm blooded animal with a backbone (vertebrate) that feeds its young with milk produced by its mother. |
| micro-organism | Living things that are too small to be seen by the naked eye and are therefore usually viewed through a microscope. |
| organism | Any living thing, from the smallest bacteria to the humungous blue whale. |
| vertebrates | Animals that have a backbone or spinal column, also called vertebrae. These include fish, birds, mammals, amphibians and reptiles. |



Scientists, called Taxonomists, sort and group living things according to their similarities and differences.

