

**Vocabulary you will know...**

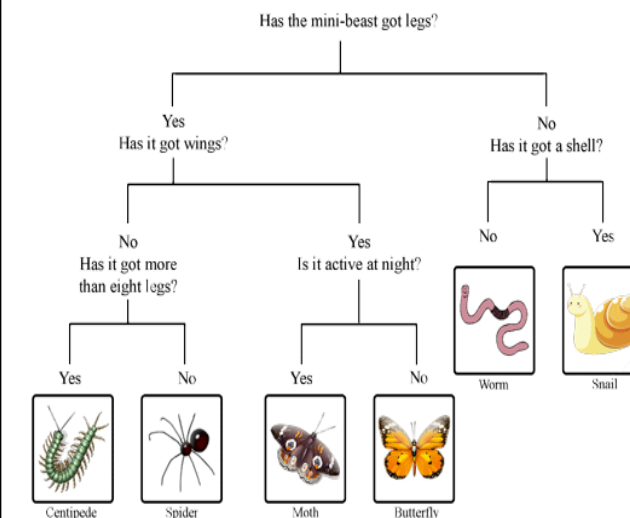
<b>Vertebrates</b>	An animal that has a backbone.
<b>Invertebrates</b>	An animal that does not have a backbone
<b>Amphibians</b>	Animal that lives on both land and water.
<b>Mammals</b>	Any animal which gives birth to their young.
<b>Flowering</b>	Rely on pollination for reproduction.
<b>Non-flowering</b>	Rely on dispersion to continue their life cycle.



**Vocabulary you will hear ...**

**Fish, reptiles, birds, insects, spiders, snails, worms**

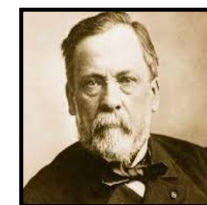
**Example of a Classification Key**



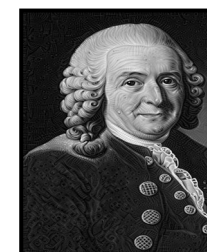
**Key Learning**

- Living things can be grouped according to characteristics. There are two main groups; plants and animal, however there are other living things that fit into other groups such as bacteria, yeast, toadstools and mushrooms.
- Plants can make their own food whereas animals cannot.
- Animals can be divided into two main groups; those that have a backbone (vertebrates), and those that do not have a backbone (invertebrates) .
- Vertebrates can be divided into five small groups: fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals. These groups have common characteristics
- Invertebrates can be divided into a number of groups including insects, spiders, snails and worms.
- Plants can be divided broadly into two main groups; flowering plants and non-flowering plants.

**Important People**



Louis Pasteur (1822–1895) was a French biologist who worked on vaccinations to stop people getting ill.



Carolus Linnaeus made it his life's work to develop a way to classify and name all life on Earth.