Living Things
Knowledge Organiser

Key vocabulary	
Classification	The grouping of animals, plants or fungi based upon their physical features
Classification key	a series of questions to identify animals or plants based upon their physical features
Vertebrates	A group of animals that have an internal backbone, e.g. humans, elephants, dolphins
Invertebrates	A group of animals that do not have a backbone, e.g. Lobsters, woodlice, worms, beetle or snail
Food chain	Describes the order in which living things depend on each other for food.
Nutrients	A substance that provides the essential material needed by the body to live
Organism	A living thing, e.g. animal, plant, fungi
Mammal	An organism that is warm blooded, have fur, feeds their young milk and give birth to live young
Amphibian	A cold-blooded animal that starts life living underwater with gills but as an adult, lives on land using lungs
Insect	A small animal that has six legs and often one or two pairs of wings
Bird	A warm-blooded animal that has feathers, wings, and a beak.
Environmental change	A change or disturbance of an environment- can be caused by natural or man-made reasons

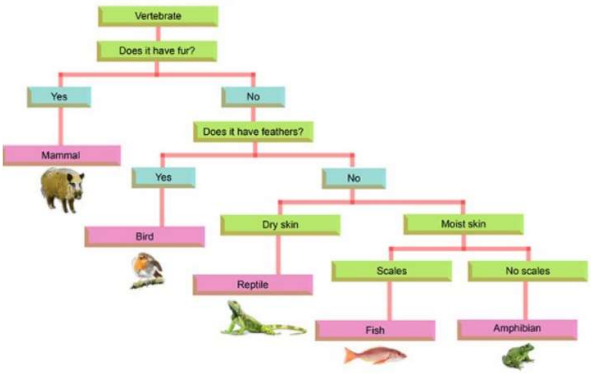
Life Processes

To stay alive and healthy, all living things need certain conditions that let them carry out the seven life processes:

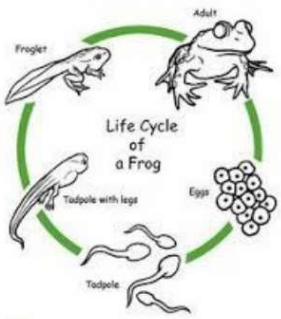
Movement
Respiration
Sensitivity
Growth
Reproduction
Excretion
Nutrition

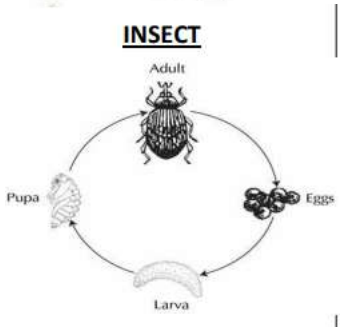
Classification Keys

You can use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things. Here is an example of a classification key:

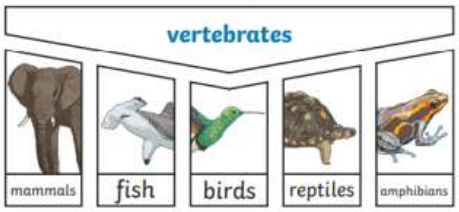


Life Cycles





Vertebrates can be separated into five broad groups.



You could sort invertebrates you might see around school in different ways, such as in this example. The vast majority of living things on the planet are invertebrates.