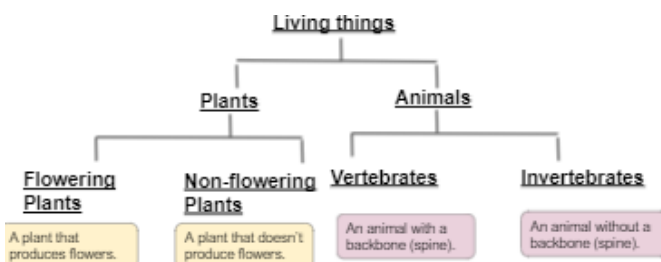




What is a living thing?

All living things must have the following **7 characteristics**:
Movement, Respiration, Support, Growth, Reproduction,
Excretion and Nutrition (MRS GREN).

You can classify living things into different groups:



Are all animals the same?

Invertebrates

Arachnids	Insects	Crustaceans	Molluscs
8 legs	6 legs	10 legs	an unsegmented body
exoskeleton	Exoskeleton	Exoskeleton	soft bodies protected by a hard shell
2 body parts	3 body parts	2 body parts	most live in water.
eight eyes	two antennae	Two antennae.	
no antennae or wings.	many have wings		

What are the 5 kingdoms?

Living things are divided into five kingdoms: animal, plant, fungi, protest and monera.

Applying Past Knowledge

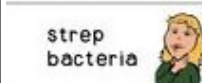
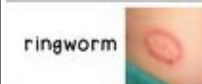
This learning links with the lessons you had in year 4 about

- Living things being grouped in a variety of ways.
- Using classification keys.
- Changes in an environment can pose dangers to living things.

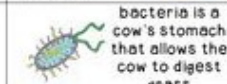
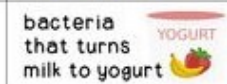
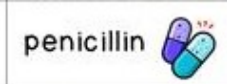
Microorganisms

Microorganisms are tiny living things, so tiny you can't see them without a microscope.

Harmful



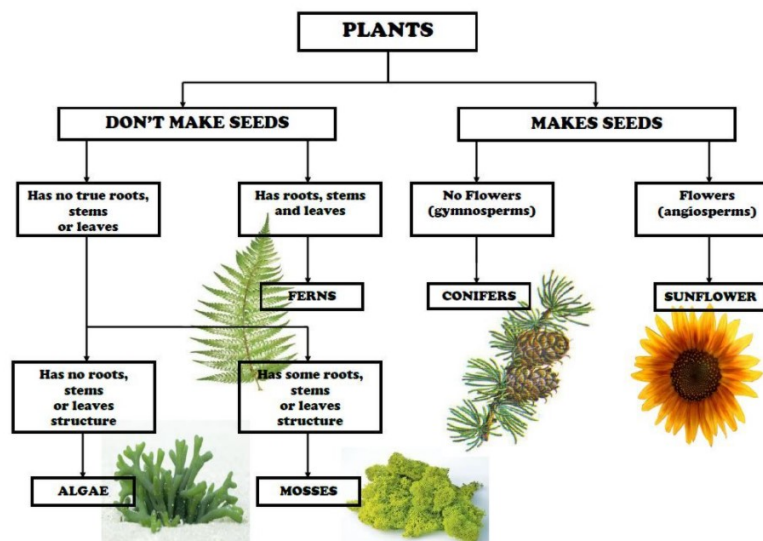
Helpful



Key Vocabulary

- Organism** - a living thing
- Classification**— The arrangement of animals and plants into specific groups.
- Classification key**— a series of questions about the observable characteristic of a living thing.
- Vertebrate** - an animal with a backbone.
- Invertebrate** — An animal without a backbone.
- Amphibian**— a cold blooded vertebrate e.g. frog
- Arachnid**— a member of the arthropod group e.g. spiders
- Mollusc**—an invertebrate e.g. snail
- Crustacean**—an arthropod that lives in water e.g. crab.
- Moss**—a small flowerless green plant.
- Fern**— a flowerless plant with feathery leaves..
- Conifer** —a tree that bears cones and has needle leaves.

Are all plants the same?



Every child has the right to be alive. Governments must make sure that children survive and develop in the best possible way.