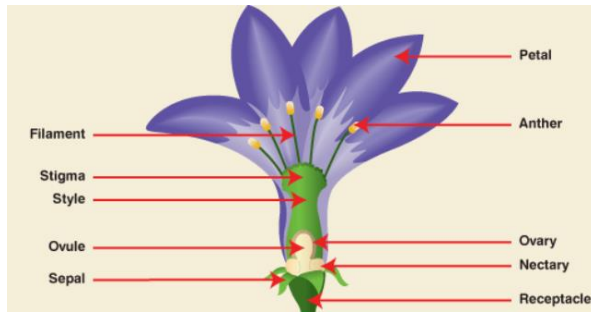


Living Things and their Habitats

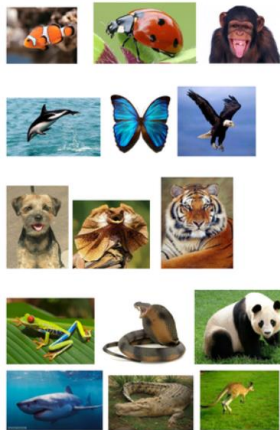
UPPER SCHOOL

Plants



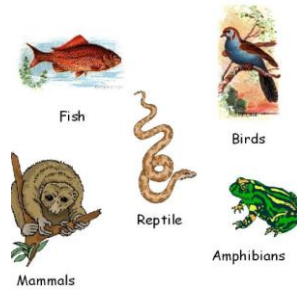
Plants are living organisms that cover much of the land of planet Earth. You see them everywhere. They include grass, trees, flowers, bushes and ferns.

Animals



Animals are living things. Unlike plants, (which make their own food) animals feed themselves by eating plants or other animals.

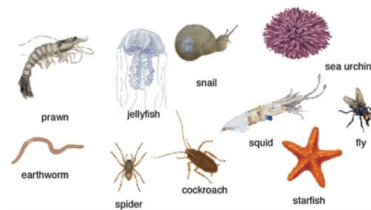
Vertebrates



Animals that have a backbone are called vertebrates.

Fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals are all examples of vertebrates.

Invertebrates



Animals that don't have a backbone are called invertebrates.

Jellyfish, worms, insects and spiders are all examples of invertebrates.

Micro-organisms



Micro-organisms are tiny. They are so small they can only be seen with a microscope. Yeast is a helpful micro-organism which makes bread rise. Some micro-organisms are known as 'germs'. Harmful germs can make us unwell.

Habitat

A habitat is a home for plants and animals or other organisms. Examples of habitats include:

- desert
- meadow
- woodland
- forest
- ocean

Classification

Animals can be divided into groups or 'classified' by looking at the similarities and differences between them. We call this classification.

Characteristics

The characteristics of a person or thing are the qualities or features that belong to them and make them recognisable.

Similarities

A similarity is a sameness or likeness. When you are comparing two things — physical objects, ideas, or experiences — you often look at their similarities and their differences.

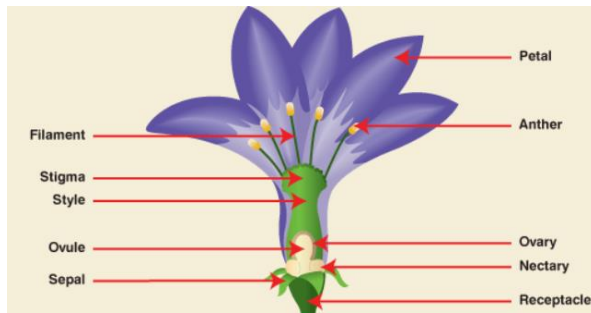
Differences

Difference is defined as the features that make one thing distinct from another. Difference is the antonym (opposite) to similarity.

Living Things and their Habitats

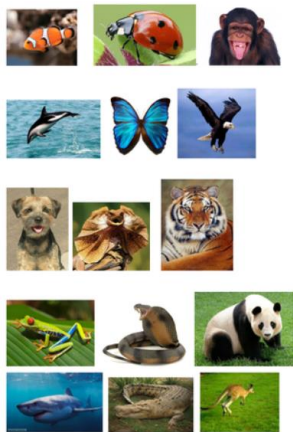
UPPER SCHOOL

Plants



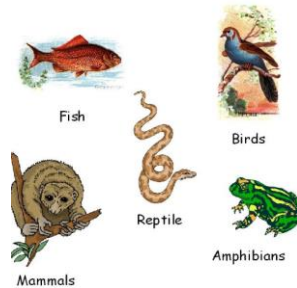
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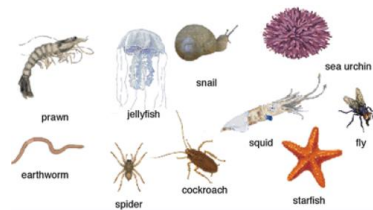
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