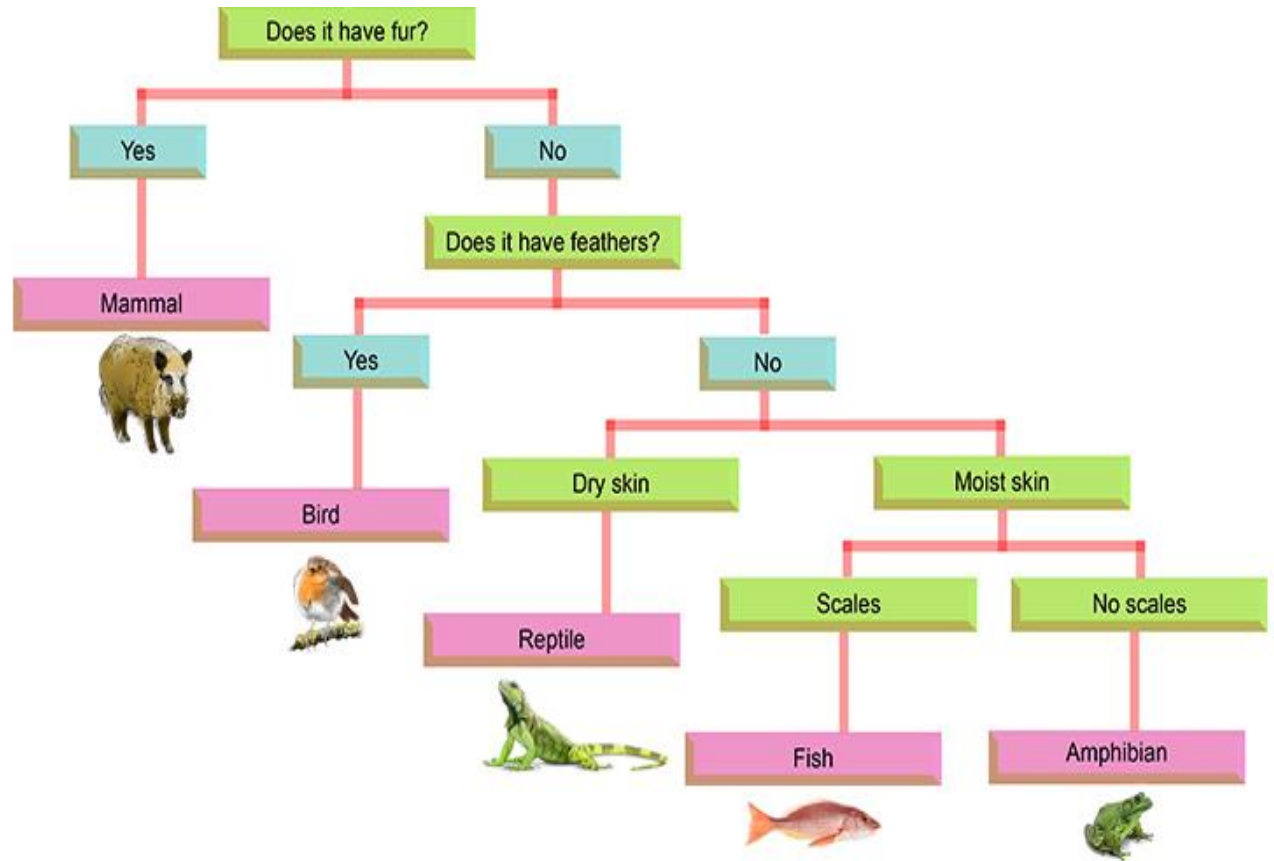


# LIVING THINGS and their HABITATS

Key Information	
<b>Vertebrate</b>	Animals that have a backbone. They can be divided into 5 groups: fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.
<b>Fish</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- cold-blooded</li> <li>- scales covering its body</li> <li>- has fins</li> <li>- lives in water, lays eggs in water</li> <li>- breathes through gills</li> </ul>
<b>Amphibian</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- cold-blooded</li> <li>- start as eggs in water and breathe through gills</li> <li>- later develop lungs and live on land and in water</li> <li>- lays eggs in water</li> <li>- damp skin/body</li> </ul>
<b>Reptile</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- cold-blooded</li> <li>- breathes with lungs</li> <li>- dry, scaly skin</li> <li>- lay soft-shelled eggs on land</li> </ul>
<b>Bird</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- warm-blooded</li> <li>- breathes with lungs</li> <li>- lays eggs with hard shells</li> <li>- covered with feathers</li> <li>- have wings but not all can fly</li> </ul>
<b>Invertebrate</b>	Animals that do not have a backbone. Can be divided into several groups including insects, spiders, snails and worms.



<b>Plants</b>	Can make their own food. They can be divided broadly into two main groups: flowering plants and non-flowering plants.	<b>Micro-organisms</b>	Are tiny living creatures and can be seen through a microscope. Bacteria, fungi and viruses are some examples.
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