



# LIVING THINGS AND THEIR HABITATS

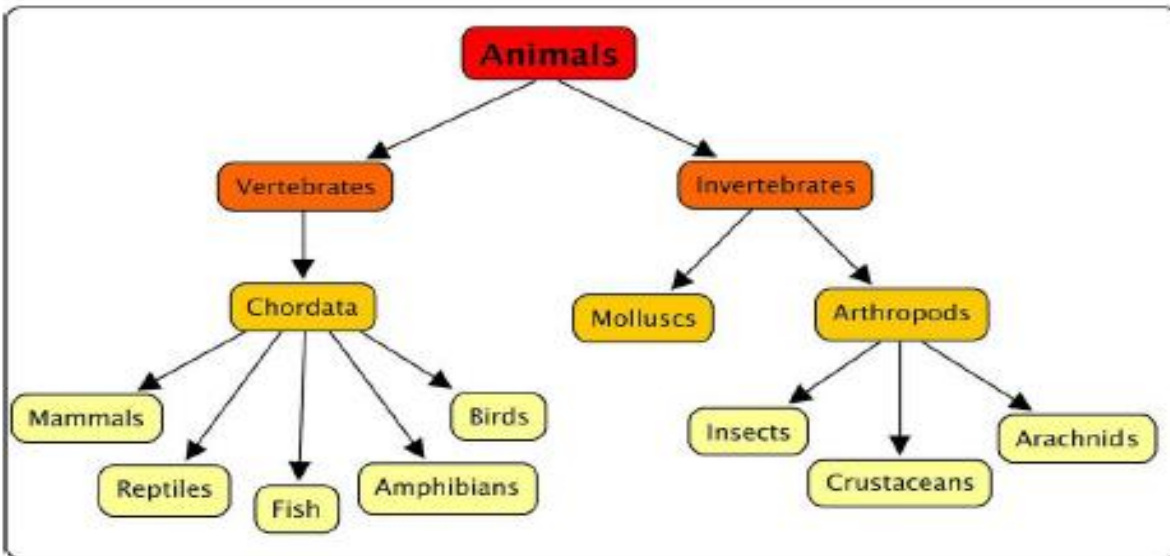
## Key Vocabulary

Domain	Bacteria	Archaea	Eukarya			
Kingdom	Bacteria	Archaea	Protista	Fungi	Plantae	Animalia
Example						
Characteristics	Bacteria are simple unicellular organisms.	Archaea are simple unicellular organisms that often live in extreme environments.	Protists are unicellular and are more complex than bacteria or archaea.	Fungi are unicellular or multicellular and absorb food.	Plants are multicellular and make their own food.	Animals are multicellular and take in their food.

### Classification

Living things can be classified into broad groups according to observable characteristics that are similar or different.

Microorganisms, plants and animals can be subdivided.



Arachnid

An animal that has eight legs and a body formed of two parts

Reptile

A vertebrate animal that has dry scaly skin and lays eggs on land

Amphibian

An animal that is born with gills then develops lungs, lays eggs in water, damp skin, body temperature changes

Crustaceans

Mostly live in water with a hard shell and segmented body

Vertebrate

An animal with backbone

Invertebrate

An animal without a backbone

Bird

A warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate animal with feathers, wings and normally able to fly.

### Microorganism

An organism that is microscopic, for example, a bacterium, fungus or virus.

