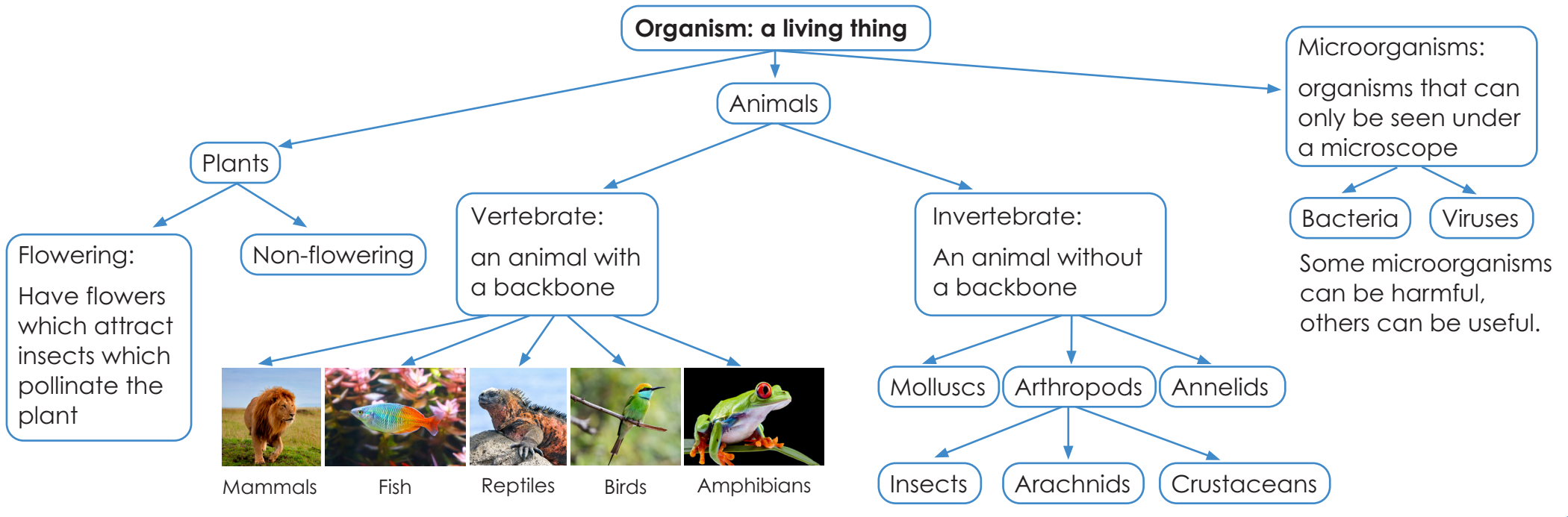


Classification

Arranging organisms into groups based on their physical characteristics is called classification. Classification allows scientists to name, study, and discuss organisms more scientifically. Groups of organisms that can reproduce to create offspring are members of the same species.



Microscopes

The use of microscopes has made classification more precise.



Vertebrates

Vertebrates can be warm-blooded or cold-blooded. They can give birth to live offspring, or lay eggs.

Word	Definition
annelid	Group of invertebrates with boneless, segmented bodies.
arachnid	Group of invertebrates with eight legs, no wings and no antennae.
arthropod	Invertebrates with hard exoskeletons and jointed legs.
bacteria	A type of microorganism.
characteristic	A special quality, such as having a backbone.
classification	The scientific process of sorting organisms.
cold-blooded	A vertebrate that cannot keep its own temperature stable.
crustacean	Group of invertebrates with a hard outer skeleton and a soft inside, which mostly live in water.
flowering	A flowering plant produces flowers.
insect	An insect is an animal with six legs.
invertebrate	An animal without a backbone.
microorganism	Microscopic organisms such as bacteria or viruses.
mollusc	Group of invertebrates with a shell and soft body.
non-flowering	A non-flowering plant does not produce flowers.
organism	A living thing.
pollinate	To transfer pollen from one plant to another to fertilise it.
reproduce	To produce young of the same species.
species	The smallest group of organisms that share specific features: organisms of the same species can mate to produce fertile young.
vertebrate	An animal with a backbone.
virus	Simple microorganism that requires a host to reproduce.
warm-blooded	Can keep their own body temperature stable.