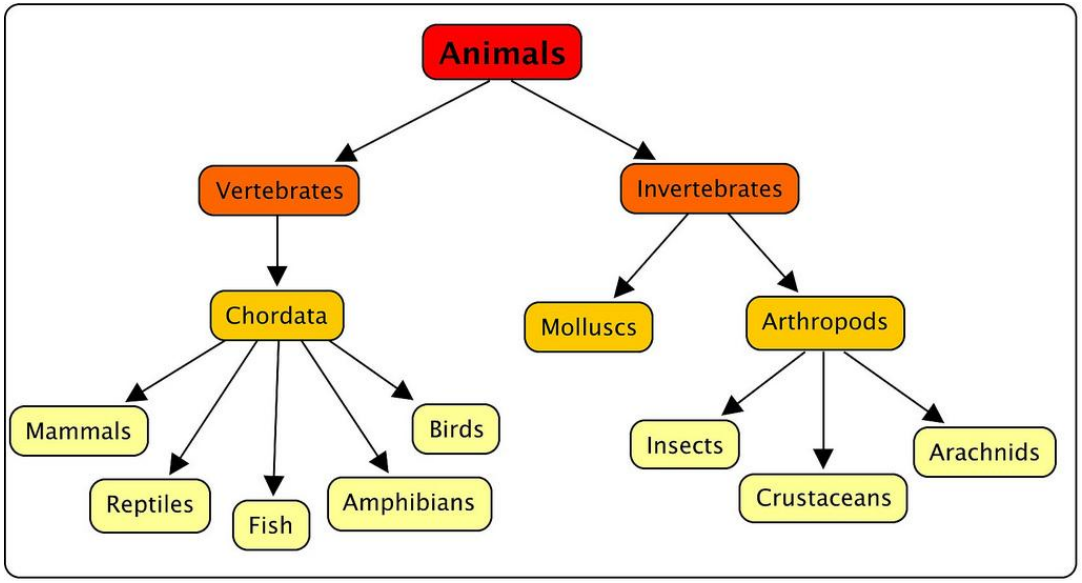
Classification of Living Things - Knowledge Organiser. Eagles Class. Spring Term 1. 2025-2026

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



Key Vocabulary

Amphibian – A cold-blooded vertebrate animal that compromises frogs, toads, newts, salamanders and caecilians

Annelid – A segmented worm

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

Bird – A warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate animal distinguished by the possession of feathers, wings, a beak and typically able to fly

Crustaceans – Mostly live in water with a hard shell and segmented body

Habitat – The natural home or environment of an animal, plant or other organism

Insect – A small animal that has six legs and generally one or two pairs of wings

Invertebrate – An animal lacking a backbone

Mammal – A warm-blooded vertebrate animal, distinguishable by the posession of hair or fur, females secreting milk for young and typically giving birth to live young

Microorganism – A microscopic organism, especially a bacteria, virus or fungus

Reptile – A vertebrate animal that has dry scaly skin and typically lay soft-shelled eggs on land

Vertebrate – An animal with possession of a backbone/ spinal column