**CLASSIFICATION OF**

**LIVING THINGS**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Term** | **Meaning** | **Concept** |
|  | Classification | درجہ بندی | To gap different things or objects on the basis of similarities and differences |
|  | Suppose | فرض کریں |  |
|  | Separate | علیٰحدہ |  |
|  | Basis | بُنیاد |  |
|  | Scientist | سائنسدان |  |
|  | Major | بڑا |  |
|  | Kingdom |  |  |
|  | Organism | جاندار | All the living things called organism |
|  | Objects | شئے |  |
|  | Ask | پوچھا |  |
|  | Similar | ایک جیسے |  |
|  | Conclusion | تحقیق کے بعد حاصل شدہ نتیجہ |  |
|  | Characteristics | خواص | The features or qualities which separate organisms from each other |
|  | Bacteria | خوردبینی جاندار | No benefit & no harm |
|  | Animal | جانور |  |
|  | Common | عام |  |
|  | Microscope | خوردبین |  |
|  | Quite different | بلکل مختلف |  |
|  | Beneath | نیچے |  |
|  | Structure | ساخت |  |
|  | Movement | حرکت |  |
|  | Functions | کام |  |
|  | Protection | حفاظت |  |
|  | Resemble | ملتے جلتے |  |
|  | Prepare | تیارکرنا |  |
|  | Recall | یاد کرنا |  |
|  | Coctais | مشتمل |  |
|  | Covered | ڈھکے ہوئے |  |
|  | Fungi | پھپھوندی |  |
|  | Plants | پودے |  |
|  | Around | اردگرد |  |
|  | Shows | دکھاتا ہے |  |
|  | Thick | سخت |  |
|  | Capsule | خول | Thick covering for protection |
|  | Wipe like | کوڑے کی طرح کا |  |
|  | Relation | تعلق |  |
|  | Yogurt | دھی |  |
|  | Cheese | پنیر |  |
|  | Plant like | پودے کی طرح |  |
|  | Unicellular | یک خلوی | The organisms consists of single cell |
|  | Aquatic habitual | آبی مسکن | The organisms grows/lives in water |
|  | Bodies | جسام |  |
|  | Damp places | نمی والی جگہ |  |
|  | Flagellum | فلے جیلم |  |
|  | Multi cellular | کشیرخلوی | The organisms made of more than one cells |
|  | Photosynthesis | ضیائی تالیف | Plants prepare their own food with sunlight, carbon dioxide, chlorophyll & water |
|  | Invertebrates | غیرفقاریہ |  |
|  | Vertebrates | فقاریہ |  |
|  | Fluid | مائع |  |
|  | Enough | کافی |  |
|  | Shell | خول |  |
|  | Jar | مرتبان |  |
|  | Disadvantage |  |  |
|  | Jointed | جوڑدار |  |
|  | Divided | تقسیم |  |
|  | Thorax |  |  |
|  | Dominate | غالب |  |
|  | Included | شامل کئے گئے |  |
|  | Further | مزید |  |
|  | Swim | تیرنا |  |
|  | Scales | چھلکے |  |
|  | Hatches | خول توڑ کر باہر نکلنا |  |
|  | Smooth | ملائم |  |
|  | Breathing | سانس لینا |  |
|  | Movement | حرکت |  |
|  | Amphibians | جَل تھلیے |  |
|  | Birds | پرندے |  |
|  | Produce | پیدا کرنا |  |
|  | Most | نمی والی/گیلی |  |
|  | Adult | جوان |  |
|  | Fish | مچھلی |  |
|  | Reptiles | خزندے |  |
|  | Mammals | ممالیا |  |

**Importance of Classification**

1. It tells us about characteristics of organisms
2. It makes easy to study living things
3. It tells us where an animal lives lad, water, desert, sea, mountains etc
4. It tells us about food eaten by the organisms

**Conclusion-Extended Work**

Please classify the following on the basis of similarities and differences Frog, Fly, Mosquito, Parrot, Jasmine Flower, Ant, Snake, Goat, Sheep, Pigeon, Bair Plant, Fish, Rat, Sheesham Tree & Cow

**Introduction to main Kingdoms**

Now scientists classify living things into five major groups called kingdoms:

1. Bacteria (ii) Algal (iii) Fungi (iv) Animals (v) Plants

**Presences**

* Most common organisms
* Present around us
* Very small, only seen by microscope

**Structure**

* Body single cell; thick cell wall like plant cell
* Many have capsule, Nucleolus absat/not present (thread like present)

**Diseases**

T.B, diarrhea, typhoid, cholera etc

**Advantages**

* Vitamins in
* ------
* Yogurt, cheese, bakery products

**Foods**

* Some have wipe like structure for movement
* Some make their own food
* Some from other organism (living & dead)

Examples: chlamodonous, Euplene, Shiprogyra

**Fungi**

Muticullar, thread like structure, cell wall, grow in damp places like trees, bread, fruits & food items can’t made their own food, get food from living & dead bodies, cause diss to animals & plants.

Useful fungi: Yeast for bakery & Cheese Mushroom as food

Harmful Fungi: Smart & most curse disease in plants (what) things warms & scatries in humans

**Plants**

All multi cellular, prepare their own food, body made of root, stem & leaves, in leaved food prepared green color due to chlorophyll

**Animals**

A few unicellular, mostly multi cellular, digest food, cells do not have cell walls, mostly showed movement for food & shalfs, having Skelton (internal & external)

**Animals: Invertebrates**

* 98% of the total animals
* Don not have back bone or bony Skelton
* Get support by having characters in the bodies e.g. Jelly Fish & Woves (filled with fluid) or harderter shell like insects e.g. Cockroach, beetle (susree)

Octobus is an intelligent animal, can open a jar having its food

**Vertebrates:**

* Having backbone & bony Skelton
* Size & movement make them dominate
* Lives in air, water, sea, land
* Fish, frog, snake, pigeon, sheep, horse, & human are the examples
* Further divided into 05 sub groups

**Classification of vertebrates**

1. Fish (2) Amphibians (3) Reptiles (4) Birds (5) Mammals
2. **Fish**

* All aquatic
* Body covered with scales
* No legs
* Having fins, swim in water
* Breath through gill
* Rho, Mohre

1. **Amphibians**

* Live on land but reproduce in water
* Lay egg in water
* No scales on body
* Smooth & most skin
* Lorral
* Breath through gills but adult by lungs and most skin

1. **Reptiles**

* Tough scale skin may live on land or in water
* Useless for breathing
* Lay eggs on land
* Enclosed in hard shells
* Crowl on lands
* Snake, wall lizard, crocodile one examples
* Having largest life-tortoises upto 50 years and alligators upto 75 years

1. **Birds**

* Birds having feather, having two legs and two wings to help them fly
* Bones are hollow & light to help in flight
* Breath through legs
* Having beaks
* Lay eggs covered with shells
* Penguin & ostrich cannot fly due to weak feathers
* Humming birds one the smallest can also fly backward examples one crow, sparrow, parriot & Eagles