

VOCABULARY

Classify- To arrange or group things into categories depending on characteristics.

Vertebrate- an animal with a backbone.

Invertebrate- an animal without a backbone.

Cold-blooded- an animal whose body temperature varies with the environment they are in e.g. fish.

Warm-blooded- animals that maintain a regular body temperature.

Sample- a small amount of something to show what the whole of it may be like.

Exoskeleton- an external covering of the body found in some invertebrates such as arthropods.

Creature- an animal, distinct from a human being.

Habitat- place where an organism makes its home.

Hibernate- to become inactive or dormant

Migrate- move from one region or habitat to another.

Amphibian- cold-blooded vertebrate animal

Reptile- vertebrate animal with scaly skin and typically lay soft-shelled eggs on land.








Mammal- warm-blooded animal with fur/hair, give birth to live young.

Endangered- at risk of extinction.







What is classification?

This is the arrangement of things into groups according to their observed similarities.

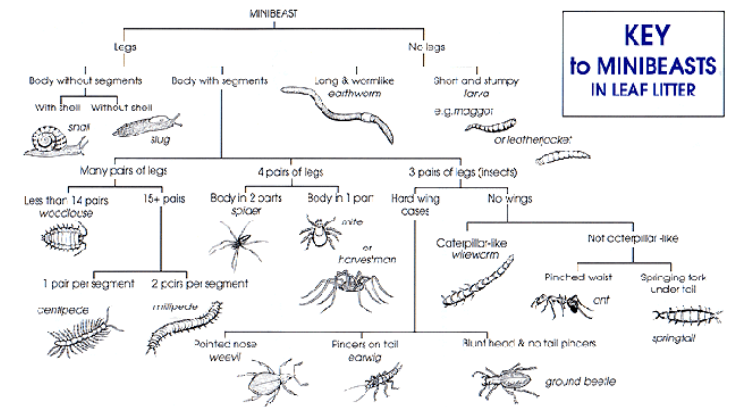
Invertebrates and Vertebrates

Invertebrates (Animals without a backbone)		Vertebrates (Animals with a backbone)	
			
			

Deciduous and Evergreen

Deciduous (Loses leaves after growing season)			Evergreen (Stays green all year)		
					
Maple	Oak	Elm	Palm	Holly	Spruce

Classification keys.



Features of living things.

- Movement
- Respire (breathe)
- Sensitivity to environment
- Nutrients
- Excrete
- Reproduce
- Grow



Key scientists

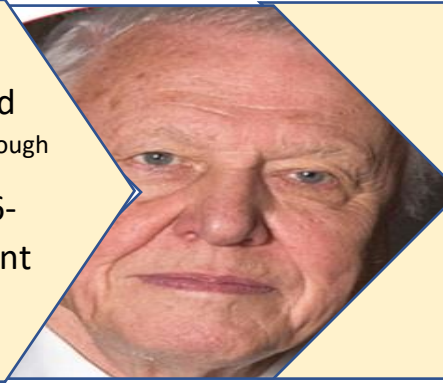
Year 4
Living things and their habitats

Carl
Linnaeus
1707-
1778



Swedish botanist
who devised a
system for naming
organisms.

David
Attenborough
1926-
present



English
broadcaster
and
naturalist.
Best known
for his
educational tv
programmes.

Endangered Animals

Environments change all the time e.g., leaves fall from the trees during Autumn. Sometimes the changes are not expected and have a drastic effect on the living things there.

How changes in environment pose dangers to living things.

Litter



Plastic pollution



Chemical pollution



Oil spill



Deforestation



Development



Global warming



There are 41,415 endangered species. 13,306 of them are endangered species threatened with extinction.

10 most endangered species: Giant Panda, Tiger, Whooping crane, Blue whale, Asian Elephant, Sea otter, Snow leopard, Gorilla, Tasmanian Devil, Orangutan

