






















## Vocabulary

	Sample	To arrange or group things into categories depending on characteristics.
	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.
	Endangered	At risk of extinction.
	Habitat	Place where 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.







## What is classification?

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

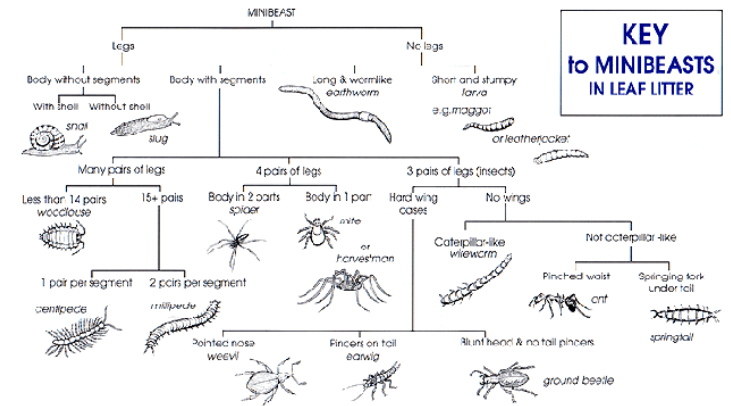
## Invertebrates and Vertebrates

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	 Holly
 Elm	 Spruce

## Classification keys.



## Features of living things.

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



## Key scientists

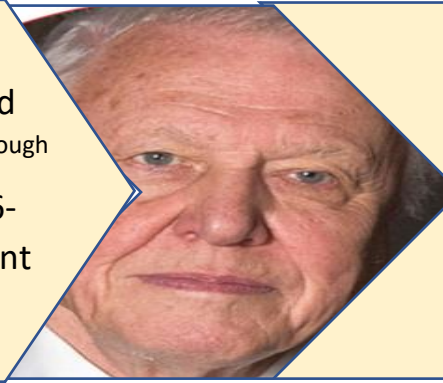
Year 4/5  
Living things and their habitats

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

