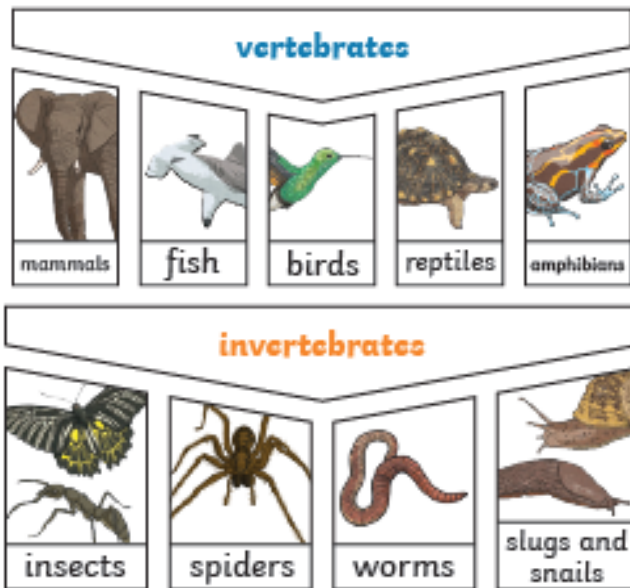
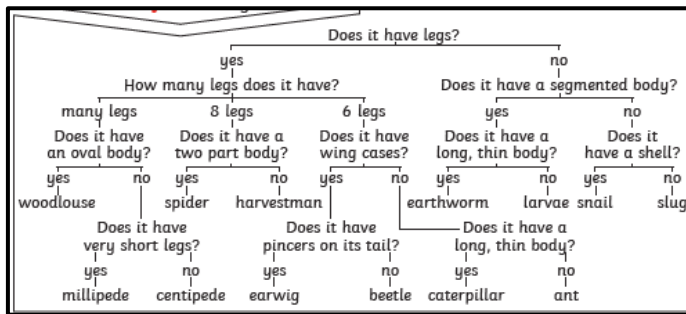


Key Knowledge

Animals can be grouped in lots of different ways based upon their characteristics.



You can use **classification keys** to help group, identify and name a variety of living things.



Plants can be sorted into many different groups e.g. **Flowering Plants** and **Non-Flowering Plants**.

Key Vocabulary

Classification – Where animals or plants are placed into groups according to their similarities.

Habitat – The specific area or place in which particular animals or plants may live.

Environment – An environment contains many habitats and these include areas where there are both living and non-living things.

Vertebrates – Animals with a backbone

Invertebrates – Animals without a backbone.

Fish – cold-blooded vertebrate that lives in water. Has gills and fins.

Birds – warm-blooded vertebrate. Lays eggs, has feathers, wings and a beak.

Amphibians – cold-blooded vertebrates with lungs.

Reptiles – vertebrates with dry, scaly skin. Lay eggs.

Mammals – a warm-blooded vertebrate with hair or fur. Gives birth to live young.

Insects – invertebrate animals with six legs and often with wings.

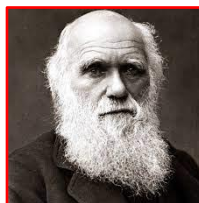
Endangered Species – A plant or animal where there are not many of their species left and scientists are

concerned that the species may become **extinct** (when a species has no more members alive on the planet).

Famous Scientists

Charles Darwin (1809–1882)

An English scientist who studied nature, best known for his theory of evolution by natural selection. Evolution is the development of living things over history.



Steve Backshall

A wildlife expert, adventurer, author and television presenter well-known for the programme, Deadly 60.

He has recently written a series of books for children called The Falcon Chronicles.



Habitats

Plants and animals rely on the environment to give them everything they need. Therefore when **habitats** change, it can be very dangerous to the plants and animals that live there.

Changes to an **environment** can be **natural** or caused by humans. These changes can be positive or negative. Examples of **natural** changes are: **earthquakes, storms, floods, droughts, wildfires and the seasons.** **Man made** changes include: **deforestation, pollution, urbanisation, creating new nature reserves.**