

Science: Living Things and Their Habitats



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| Classification | The process of sorting things into groups based on their shared features or rules. |
| Environment | Everything that surrounds us; all the living and non-living things that work together to help us live. |
| Habitat | The natural home of a plant or animal |
| Human impact | The effect that people have on the natural world, including plants, animals, land or water. |
| Hibernate | A super deep, long sleep that some animals go into during winter to survive the cold. |
| Shelter | A safe place that protects people or animals from outside dangers. |
| Protection | Keeping something safe from harm or danger. |

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| Vertebrates | Animals with a backbone (spine). |
| Invertebrates | Animals without a backbone (spine). |
| Mammal | Warm blooded animals that have hair/fur. They breathe through lungs. |
| Fish | Cold blooded animals that live in water. They breathe through their gills. |
| Birds | Warm blooded animals. They have feathers and wings, and most can fly. |
| Amphibians | Cold blooded animals that live part of their life cycle on water, part on land |
| Reptiles | Cold blooded animals that hatch from eggs. They have dry, thick, scaly skin. |



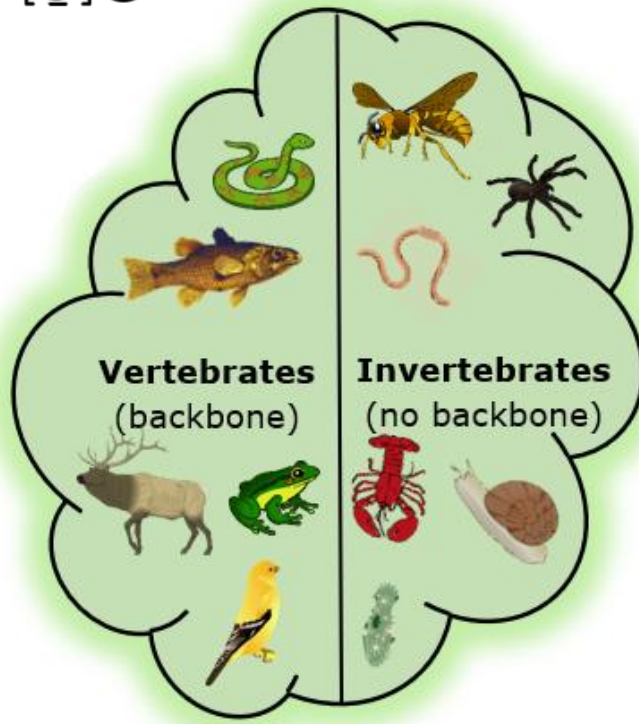
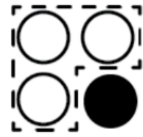
Different animals need different habitats to survive. Over years, animals adapt and evolve to better exist and survive in their environments.



Humans have a huge impact on the world and the habitats of living creatures around the world. Littering and pollution are major issues which affect many living things and can cause serious harm.



Some animals are endangered because of climate change and human impact.



Mammals - warm-blooded, have hair on their bodies, breathe through lungs, most are terrestrial (live on land) though some are aquatic (live in sea).



Birds - warm-blooded, most can fly, have feathers and wings, hatch from eggs



Fish - aquatic animals, breath through gills, cold-blooded



Amphibians - live part of their life cycle in water and part on land, have gills and then lungs, cold-blooded



Reptiles - hatch from eggs, cold-blooded, have dry, thick, scaly skin.



Carl Linnaeus 1707-1778

Developed a system for classifying living things.



mammal



bird



fish



amphibian



reptile

We can also classify leaves and trees into evergreen or deciduous.

