

Vocabulary

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|------------------------------|--|---------------------------|--|
| 1. classification | To group living things based on shared characteristics. | 6. adapt | How a living thing changes over time to suit its environment/habitat. |
| 2. classification key | A series of questions <i>used to help us to identify the class of different living things.</i> | 7. natural changes | Changes to an environment that occur naturally e.g. changes in the seasons. Extreme weather such as flooding, drought and hurricanes also cause natural changes to environment |
| 3. animal | A living thing that can moved around by itself and can eat food. | | |
| 4. plant | A living thing that grows in the ground, cannot move around and makes food using sunlight. | 8. human changes | Changes to an environment that occur because of human action. This could be deforestation, urbanisation and conservation. |
| 5. habitat | The place a living thing naturally lives. | | |

Key knowledge

A **mammal**

- has hair/fur
- gives birth to live young
- feeds its young with milk
- warm blooded

A **bird**

- has feathers
- lays eggs
- can usually fly, but can sometimes swim
- warm blooded

A **reptile**

- has scales
- lays eggs
- cold blooded

An **amphibian**

- can live and breathe in and out of water
- lays eggs in water
- cold blooded

A **fish**

- lives in water
- lays eggs
- breathes through gills
- cold blooded

An **insect**

- invertebrate (does not have a backbone)
- has six legs
- can sometimes fly
- cold blooded

A scientist named **Carl Linnaeus** designed the way we classify living things in 1735 and we still use his same method today!

