

Grouping living things

Animals can be put into one of two groups

Vertebrates

animals with a backbone

Invertebrates

animals without a backbone

Invertebrates

Invertebrates can be grouped 4 ways

- Insects
- Arachnids
- Snails and slugs
- Worms

How to spot an insect

- Outer skeleton that covers their entire 3 part body.
- Pair of antennae and compound eyes.
- Has 6 legs
- Has wings for flying

How to spot an arachnid

- Outer skeleton
- Jointed legs for walking
- No antennae
- Spiders have 8 legs

How to spot a crustacean

- A hard shell that protects their body
- Ahead, an abdomen and antennae

How to spot a myripod

- Segmented bodies
- One pair of antennae
- At least nine pairs of legs

How to spot an annelid

- Body split into sections (segments)
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How to spot a mollusc

- Soft body
- Hard outer shell
- Lives on land or water
- If on land moves 1 foot.

Key Vocab

1	Vertebrate	Vertebrates are animals with a backbone
2	Invertebrate	Invertebrates are animals without a backbone
3	Gills	Slits on the side of a fish which help it breathe
4	Fins	Part of a fish that helps it move and balance
5	Scales	Thin plates protecting the skin of fish or reptiles
6	Lungs	Spongy bags in the chest used when breathing
7	Body temperature	How hot or cold the inside of an animal's body is
8	Section	A part of something
9	Deciduous	A tree that loses its leaves in Autumn and grows new ones in Spring
10	Coniferous (Evergreen)	A plant or tree that keeps its leaves all year

Vertebrates are animals with a backbone.

They make up less than 3% of the world's animals.



Mammals



Birds



Reptiles



Amphibians



Fish

Invertebrates

There are about 30 million species of invertebrates in the world! They can be divided into many groups, each with very different characteristics.



Classifying plants and animals

Classifying is when you group things together that are similar. With so many living things to make records of, and so many yet to discover, it is important that we have a system to organise and make sense of the information we have about them.

We organise living things into groups based on their similarities and differences, so that we can learn more about what makes each species unique. The differences between living things is sometimes called variation.

How can we classify plants?

We can group plants into 2 major groups: those that produce seeds and those that don't. Most plants on our planet do produce seeds, which has helped them to thrive.

- Ferns and mosses do not produce seeds.
- Flowering plants and conifers do produce seeds.



Changing Habitats

Living things depend upon their habitats to give them everything they need, including food, water, air and a space to live and grow.

Human beings are able to make big changes to their habitat to make it suitable for them to live in.

Some species are very good at adapting to changes in their habitats. These species are able to live alongside humans successfully in towns and cities.



Some animals can only survive in a particular habitat, such as rainforest, desert or marshland. When the habitat changes, these species find it very difficult to survive

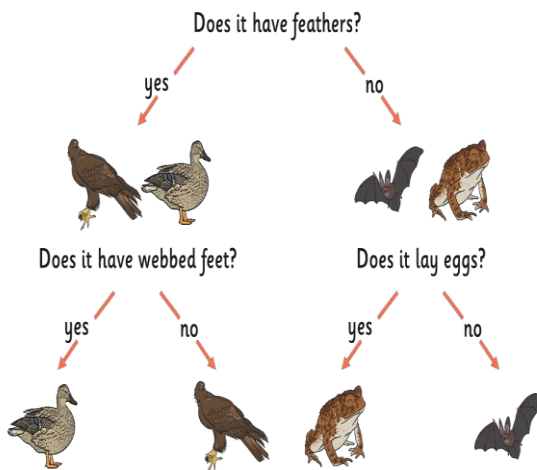
Events like earthquakes, storms, floods, hurricanes, wildfires and droughts can have very serious consequences for living things.

Habitats can be destroyed and the plants and animals that live there might be killed. Those animals that survive might find that their sources of food and water have disappeared. They may no longer have a safe place to live and grow.

Most of the changes to the habitats of living things are caused by humans. We call these changes man-made.



Branched Diagram



What can we do?

Choose recycled or certified sustainable wood products to reduce the need for deforestation



Look for products that no longer use palm oil. This will reduce the need for large Palm Oil plants



What Is an Endangered Species?

An endangered animal is:

- a species that is threatened with extinction;
- a species with a small habitat;
- a species that has a small population.

An **orangutan** is an example of an endangered animal. It is thought there are only around 7500 left in the world.

