

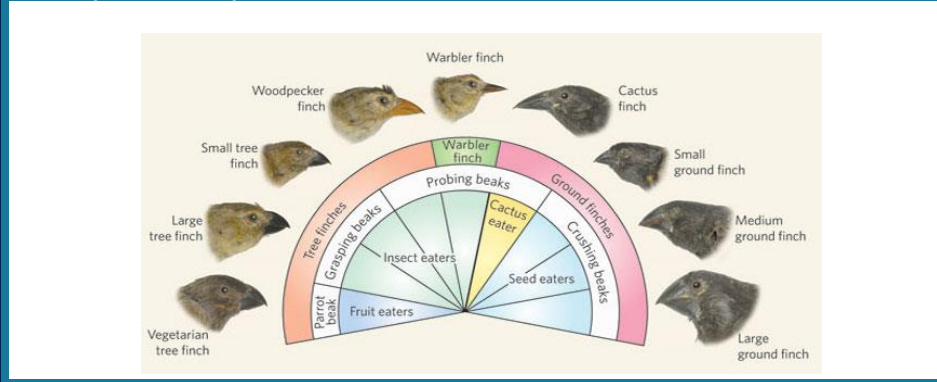
Key Vocabulary:

classification	Sorting of animals and plants into groups based on their similarities.
adaptation	How animals change to suit their environment.
environment	The living and non-living surroundings of an organism.
habitat	A natural home of an animal or plant.
organism	A living life form, including plants, animals and microbes.
microorganism	An organism that is too small to be seen, such as bacteria or a virus.
key	A system of classifying organisms.

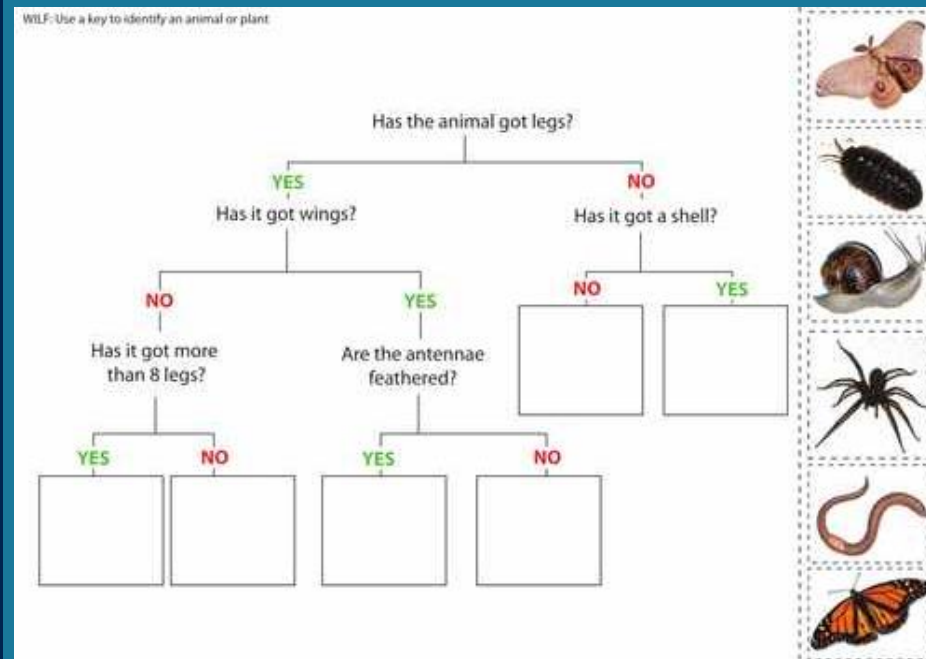
What I should already know:

Living things can be grouped in a variety of ways. Classification keys are used to help group, identify and name a variety of living things. Animals can be classified as vertebrates and invertebrates. Habitats also include microhabitats, e.g. leaves and stones. Habitats change throughout the year. Environments can change and pose danger to living things. Humans have an impact on environments.

Example of adaptation:



Classification Key:



Key Facts:

Vertebrates can be classified into mammals, birds, fish, amphibians and reptiles.

Invertebrates can be classified into groups, such as, insects, spiders, snails and worms.

Variation in offspring can make animals more or less likely to survive in particular environments.

Adaptation leads to evolution over time.

Over time, animals develop features to help them survive in their habitat.