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| Organism | An individual living thing, such as a plant, an animal or a bacteria |
| Classifying | To put into groups according to things that are similar |
| Unique | Being the only one of its type |
| Vertebrate | Having a backbone |
| Invertebrate | Without a backbone |
| Mammal | Any animal that has hair and feeds its babies milk from the mother |
| Habitat | The natural environment of an animal or plant |
| Ecosystem | A community of living things, together with their environment |
| Food chain | A series of living things in which each serves as food for the next |
| Energy | The ability to have force or power |
| Producer | A living thing that makes its own food |
| Consumer | A living thing that cannot make its own food and so receives its energy through consuming (eating) other plants or animals |
| Greenhouse effect | A process that occurs when gases in Earth's atmosphere trap the Sun's heat. This process makes Earth much warmer than it would be without an atmosphere |
| Invasive species | A species that is not native to a specific location, and that has a tendency to spread to a degree believed to cause damage to the environment |
| Endangered animals | A species that is very likely to become extinct in the near future, either worldwide or in a particular area |
| Pollution | The introduction of contaminants into the natural environment that cause adverse change |
| Environmental activism | When individuals and organisations work together with the main purpose of addressing environmental concerns |

Stuart Pimm

- Born in 1949 in Derbyshire, UK
- A biologist who specialises in conservation biology
- Works with others to protect species, habitats and ecosystems

Greta Thunberg

- Born in 2003 in Stockholm, Sweden
- Teenage environmental activist who campaigns across the world, promoting the view that humans are facing a worldwide crisis due to climate change

Classification of Animals
Vertebrates

These are animals that have a backbone

Reptiles: Have dry scaly skin. Lay eggs on dry land. Are cold blooded. (Snake, Crocodile)

Fish: Have scales on their bodies. Have gills for breathing. Are cold blooded. (Shark, Tuna)

Amphibians: Have moist slimy skin. Lay eggs in water. Are cold blooded. (Frog, Toad)

Birds: Have feathers and wings. Have beaks and lay eggs. Are warm blooded. (Owl, Swan)

Mammals: Have fur or hair. Feed young on milk. Are warm blooded. (Cow, Human)

- Animals with backbones are known as the 'class' vertebrates. These are then grouped into mammals, birds, fish, reptiles and amphibians
- Invertebrates, animals without backbones, are arachnids, insects, snails and slugs and worms

Classification of Animals
Invertebrates

These are animals that do not have a backbone

Protists: Single cell organisms of microscopes.

Flatworms: Single and soft bodied. (Plan Fluke)

Annelid Worms: Segmented bodies. (Earthworm, Leech)

Earthworms: Same as annelids. (Earthworm, See leeches)

Cnidarians: Soft bodied, stingy cells. (Jellyfish, Sea anemones)

Arthropods: Have external skeleton and jointed limbs.

Molluscs: Soft bodied. Most have shells. (Snail, Limpet)

Arachnids: Eight legs, two body parts, no antennae. (Spider, Scorpion)

Crustaceans: Mostly sea creatures. Many legs and two sets of antennae. (Crab, Lobster)

Insects: Wings, six legs, three body parts, one pair of antennae. (Bee, Ladybird)

Myriapods: Many legs and body segments. (Centipede, Millipede)

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      Feathers -- yes --> Swims
      Swims -- yes --> Duck
      Swims -- no --> Hen
      Feathers -- no --> Legs
      Legs -- yes --> Lizard
      Legs -- no --> Snake
    
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Branched Diagram