

Living things

# Living things

any organism or a life form that possesses or shows the characteristics of life or being alive.

Animals

# Animals

a member of the kingdom Animalia, and is characterised by a multicellular body, specialised sense organs, voluntary movement and the ability to acquire and digest food.

Vertebrates

# Vertebrates

A vertebrate is an animal that has a backbone and a skeleton.

Invertebrates

# Invertebrates

animals that neither possess nor develop a vertebral column (commonly known as a backbone or spine)



classify/group

## classify/group

the process of classifying involves grouping objects or events into predetermined groups.

Habitat

# Habitat

The natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism.

Marine invertebrates

# Marine invertebrates

Marine invertebrates are the invertebrates that live in marine habitats.

# Classification

# Classification

The arrangement of animals and plants in taxonomic groups according to their observed similarities.



Common traits

## Common traits

physical attributes of an organism such as hair color, leaf shape, size, etc., and behavioral characteristics, such as bird nesting.

Flowering

# Flowering

Flowering plants are a type of vascular plant that produces flowers in order to reproduce. Flowering plants produce seeds within a fruit

# Amphibians

# Amphibians

Any of a group of cold-blooded vertebrate animals that have gills and live in water as larvae but breathe air as adults.

# Molluscs

# Molluscs

A soft animal without a skeleton.



Binomial name

# Binomial name

The name of a species is made of two parts: one indicating the genus and one indicating the species. Binomial name means "two-part name" or "system of two-part names".

Non-flowering

# Non-flowering

Non-flowering plants are those that do not ever produce flowers.

# Reptiles

# Reptiles

A cold-blooded animal (as a snake, lizard, turtle, or alligator) that breathes air and usually has the skin covered with scales or bony plates.

# Crustaceans

# Crustaceans

Animals that usually have a hard covering, or exoskeleton, and two pairs of antennas, or feelers.



Worms

# Worms

Soft, long-bodied invertebrates, or animals without a backbone.

Living organisms

# Living organisms

Any individual living thing.

Mammals

# Mammals

A mammal is an animal that breathes air, has a backbone, and grows hair at some point during its life. In addition, all female mammals have glands that can produce milk.

Environments

# Environments

The environment is everything around us. All our surroundings including the air, soil, water, plants, and animals.



Fossil fuels

# Fossil fuels

Fossil fuels include petroleum (oil), coal, and natural gas. These materials are called fossil fuels because, like fossils, they are the remains of organisms that lived long ago. Organisms are plants, animals, and other living things.

Natural resources

# Natural resources

Anything that is found in nature that can be used by living things is a natural resource. This includes water, forests, fossil fuels, minerals, plants, animals and even air.

Population

# Population

A population is the number of living people that live together in the same place. A city's population is the number of people living in that city. These people are called inhabitants or residents. The population includes all individuals that live in that certain area.

Pollution

# Pollution

When gases, smoke and chemicals are introduced into the environment in large doses that makes it harmful for humans, animals and plants.



Conservation

# Conservation

The protection of things found in nature. It requires the sensible use of all Earth's natural resources: water, soil, minerals, wildlife, and forests.

# Deforestation

# Deforestation

The clearing, or cutting down, of forests. The word is normally used to describe the actions of humans in removing forests from the planet, rather than destruction caused by natural events.

Natural reserve

## Natural reserve

A protected area of importance for flora, fauna, or features of geological or other special interest.

Global warming

# Global warming

The increase in Earth's average temperature over a long period of time.



Sustainability

# Sustainability

Sustainability refers to using resources in such a way that they will continue to be available in the future.