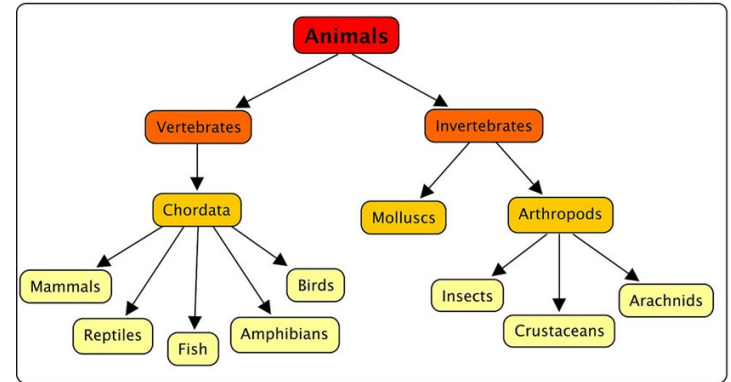


**Science Vocabulary**

| Word                   | Definition  |
|------------------------|---|
| <b>Mammals</b>         | A <b>mammal</b> 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. Mammals include a wide variety of animals, from cats to humans to whales.                      |
| <b>Vertebrates</b>     | <b>Vertebrate</b> is an animal with a backbone. Fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals, including humans, are all <b>vertebrates</b> .  |
| <b>Invertebrates</b>   | <b>Invertebrates</b> are animals without a backbone or internal skeleton. They come in a huge range of shapes and sizes.  |
| <b>Mollusc</b>         | A <b>mollusc</b> is a kind of animal with a soft body. Most <b>molluscs</b> have a hard shell that protects the body. There are more than 100,000 species, or types, of mollusc. Octopuses, oysters, snails, and squid are just a few examples.                                 |
| <b>Environment</b>     | All the physical surroundings on Earth are called the <b>environment</b> . The <b>environment</b> includes everything living and everything non-living. People, animals, plants, and all other living things rely on the non-living parts of the <b>environment</b> to survive. |
| <b>Micro-organisms</b> | <b>Micro-organisms</b> (also known as microbes) cannot be seen by the naked eye (micro means tiny and organism means a living creature). Bacteria, virus and fungus are all types of <b>micro-organisms</b> .   |
| <b>Classification</b>  | <b>Classification</b> is the systematic arrangement in groups or categories according to established criteria   |

A classification key is a series of questions about the organism's physical characteristics.

The answers will either branch off to another question or will identify your unknown organism.



Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778) created the classification system we use today.

The part of the **environment** where life happens is called the biosphere.

Living things can be grouped into 5 main kingdoms: animals, plants, fungi, protists and bacteria.

Carl Linnaeus developed the classification system that is used to group all living things. Scientists classify many organisms into two large groups-- plants and animals. Then scientists sort these large groups into smaller groups. Classifying helps scientists understand how living things are related to each other.

**FUN FACTS**

- Ants are living creatures, they only take power naps throughout the day of around 1 minute! They don't sleep like humans!
- Energy is essential for several biological activities and is mainly obtained through respiration.
- A human's finger contributes to over 50% of the total hand's strength.
- Not all animals move. Not all plants are green. Not all microbes

**Science Knowledge**

