



Year 4 Living Things and their Habitats

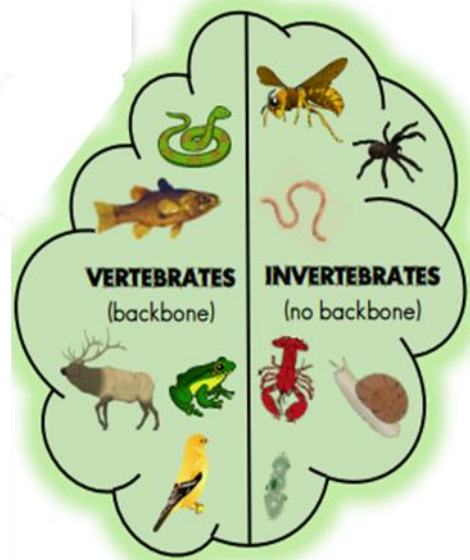
Strand: Biology

Big Idea: Living things on Earth come in a huge variety of different forms that are all related because they all came from the same starting point 4.5 billion years ago.

Big Question: Are some animals more alike than others?

Topic vocabulary

kingdom	large divisions of living things
classify	to group or order in classes
species	a group of living things that can mate with one another but not with those of other groups.
climate change	the warming of the climate
extinct	no longer existing



GROUPS OF LIVING ORGANISMS

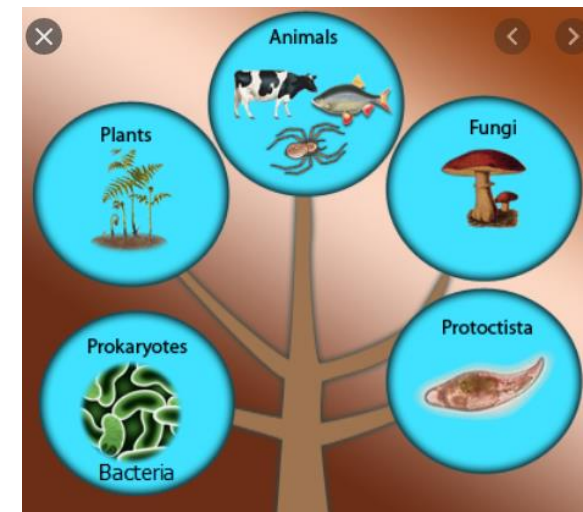
Mammals - warm-blooded, have hair on their bodies, parents care for the young, females produce milk for their babies, breathe through lungs, most are terrestrial (live on land) though some are aquatic (live in sea).

Birds - warm-blooded, most can fly, have feathers and wings, most build nests, hatch from eggs, most baby birds must be fed by parents and cared for until they can survive on their own (though some, like baby chickens and quail, can search for food a few hours after hatching)

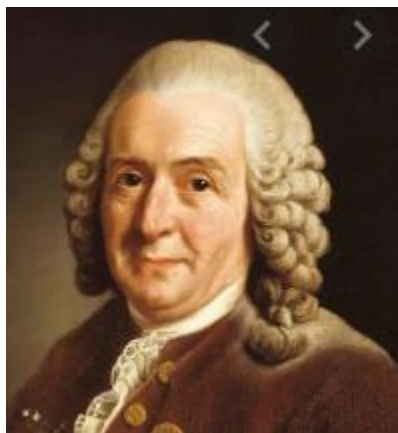
Fish - aquatic animals, breathe through gills, cold-blooded, most have scales, most develop from eggs that the female lays outside her body

Amphibians - live part of their life cycle in water and part on land, have gills when young, later develop lungs, cold-blooded, usually have moist skin.

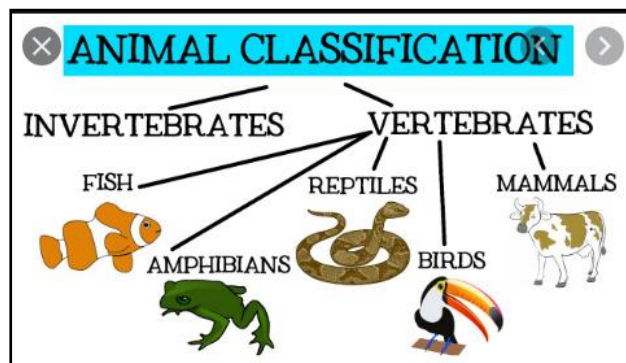
Reptiles - hatch from eggs, cold-blooded, have dry, thick, scaly skin



The 5 Kingdoms



Carl Linnaeus (1707 -1778) invented **taxonomy**, which is a system of classifying and naming organisms.



A classification key



Climate Change
As the climate changes and gets warmer, the sea ice, on which polar bears live, reduces in size making it harder for them to survive and reproduce.