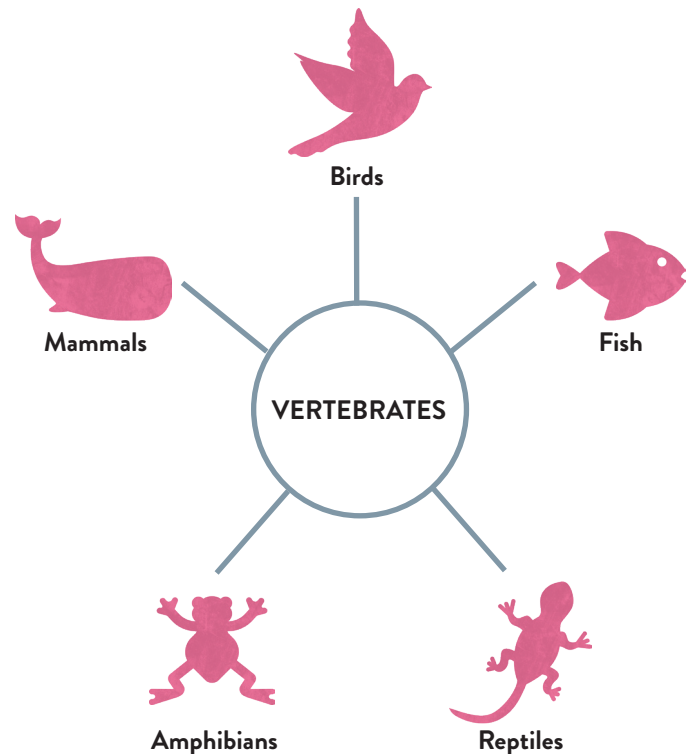


ANIMALS AND THEIR HABITATS

KEY FACTS

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- Animals with backbones are called vertebrates
- Animals without a backbone inside their bodies are invertebrates eg insects
- Vertebrates can be classified into five groups:
 1. Mammals breathe air, have hair or fur and produce milk to feed their young
 2. Amphibians lay their eggs in water but live on land; their skin has no scales
 3. Fish have gills and fins and live in water their entire lives
 4. Reptiles live on land and have skin covered with scales
 5. Birds lay eggs, can usually fly and have feathers, wings and a beak
- A habitat is the place where an animal lives eg woodland, field, mountain, desert
- The habitat provides food and shelter for the animal
- Some habitats are very small; called microhabitats eg a log pile
- Animals are suited to their habitat. For example, a polar bear's white fur camouflages it so that it can hunt its food; its thick fur keeps it warm.
- Plants and animals in a habitat depend on each other.
- Plants provide shelter and produce oxygen for animals to breathe
- Animals enrich the soil, pollinate plants and produce carbon dioxide for plants



WORKING SCIENTIFICALLY



OBSERVING



ASKING QUESTIONS



GROUPING



COLLECTING AND RECORDING DATA

KEY VOCABULARY



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- Amphibian:** An animal that can live both in land and in water.
- Reptile:** An animal with skin covered with scales or bony plates.
- Mammal:** An animal that breathes air, has a backbone, grows hair/fur and feeds on its mother's milk as a baby.
- Vertebrate:** an animal with a backbone
- Carnivore:** an animal that kills other animals for food
- Herbivore:** an animal that eats only plants
- Omnivore:** an animal that eats both plants and animals

SIGNIFICANT PEOPLE



Pablo Garcia Borboroglu, an Argentinian marine biologist spearheading a global campaign to protect penguins, was honoured with the gold award for his outstanding contribution to nature conservation.