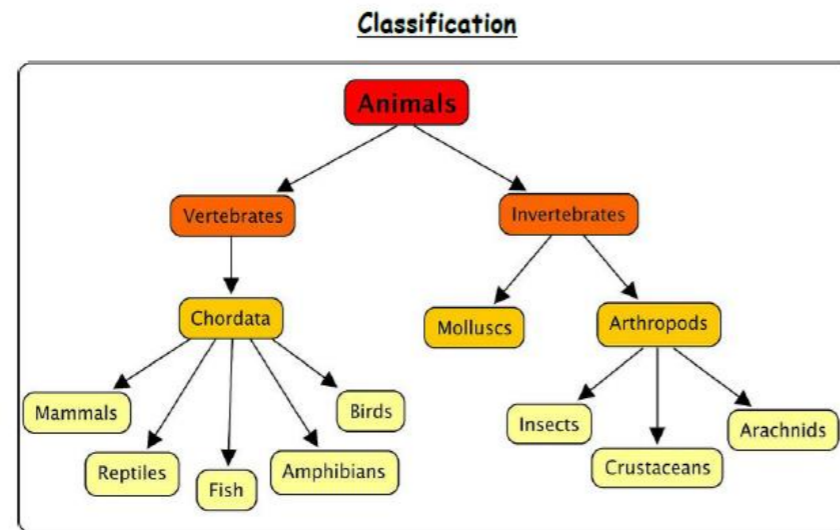


Living Things

Diagram

What we are learning about.

- Classification of organisms
- Carl Linnaeus
- Linnaean system of classification
- Characteristics
- Vertebrates and invertebrates



Vocabulary

Key Vocabulary

Amphibian - A cold-blooded vertebrate animal that comprises frogs, toads, newts, salamanders and caecilians

Annelid - A segmented worm

Arachnid - An animal that has eight legs and a body formed of two parts

Bird - A warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate animal distinguished by the possession of feathers, wings, a beak and typically able to fly

Crustaceans - Mostly live in water with a hard shell and segmented body

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

Insect - A small animal that has six legs and generally one or two pairs of wings

Invertebrate - An animal lacking a backbone

Mammal - A warm-blooded vertebrate animal, distinguishable by the possession of hair or fur, females secreting milk for young and typically giving birth to live young

Microorganism - A microscopic organism, especially a bacteria, virus or fungus

Reptile - A vertebrate animal that has dry scaly skin and typically lay soft-shelled eggs on land

Vertebrate - An animal with possession of a backbone/ spinal column

Questions:

Why is it important to have a standardized system of classification?

Can you remember the Linnaean hierarchy?

What is the difference between vertebrates and invertebrates?

What were the original levels of the Linnaean classification system? Which level was added later?

North and South America

Vocabulary and Key Facts

KEY VOCABULARY:

WORDS	MEANING
Amazon Basin	the area drained by the River Amazon and all its tributaries
Amazon River	the longest river in South America. It flows through Peru, Bolivia, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador and Brazil
Compass points	points on a magnetic compass marking the four main directions: North, South, East, West, and intermediate directions
Continent	very large land mass with no standard definition: Europe, Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australasia, North America or South America
Latitude	imaginary horizontal line used to show NSS position on the Earth's surface
Longitude	imaginary vertical line used to show E-W position on the Earth's surface
Mountain	large landform, often with a peak, rising high above the surrounding area
Mountain Range	A chain of mountains
Physical feature	Naturally occurring, e.g. rivers, mountains, lakes
River	Natural watercourse flowing downhill towards a river, ocean or lake
Rockles	Another name for the rocky mountains. A mountain range that stretches N-S across Canada and the USA
Slum	A densely populated and run down area of a city, usually associated with poverty
Source	The original point where a river begins
Tributary	A river or stream that flows into a larger river
Village	Place where people live, smaller than a town

KEY KNOWLEDGE:

QUESTION 1: What is the difference between a continent, country, state and city?

ANSWER

A continent is one of several large land masses on earth. Ordered by size they are: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australasia. Continents are made up of a number of separately governed countries. Countries are regions that are identified as having a distinct nationality. States are a way that some countries are divided up politically e.g. in USA. Cities are large, permanent human settlements. They generally have extensive housing, transport links and wider utilities and are densely populated. E.G: London, Manchester, Glasgow, Cardiff and Exeter.

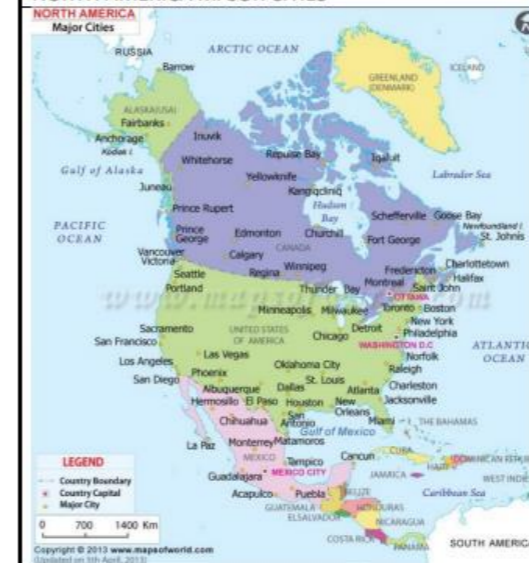
QUESTION 2: What are the differences between North and South America?

ANSWER

North America and South America are two continents. Both North and South America are located in the Western Hemisphere. However North America is north of the equator and South America, south of it. North America is larger than South America and has a larger population. North America has 23 countries in it whilst South America has 12. The main languages of North America are: English, Spanish and French. In South America they are: Portuguese and Spanish.

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