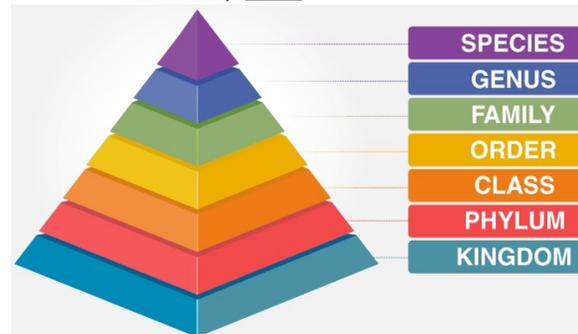


Key Information	
reptiles:	A group of cold-blooded animals which have skins covered with small hard plates called scales and lay eggs
amphibians:	A cold-blooded vertebrate animal that is born in water and breathes with gills. As the larva grows into its adult form, the animal's lungs develop the ability to breathe air, and the animal can live on land
birds:	A warm-blooded vertebrate with a body covered with feathers, wings, scaly legs, a beak, and no teeth, and bearing young in a hard-shelled egg
mammals:	A warm-blooded vertebrate that nourish their young with milk, have the skin usually more or less covered with hair.
fish:	A gill-bearing aquatic animal that lack limbs with digits
warm-blooded animals:	Animals that can produce their own heat to keep themselves warm (mammals) Even if it snowing outside, your insides are still warm
cold-blooded animals:	Animals that cannot produce their own heat to keep themselves warm and need to heat of the sun to stay warm (reptiles, amphibians)

Vocabulary	
classification	To organise living things into a category/ groups
organism	A living thing – e.g. animals, plants, insects, bacteria
micro-organism	A tiny organism that is not visible to the naked-eye. (e.g. bacteria)
vertebrates	An animal with a spine
invertebrates	An animal without a spine
aquatic	water
zoologist	A scientist who studies animals
botanist	A scientist who studies plants
Homo-sapiens	We are homo-sapiens. It's the official name for humans. it is a Latin word that means 'Wise man'
Linnaean classification	A way of sorting out organisms created by Carl Linnaeus in Sweden (in 1735).

This is a **Linnaean classification** model.

For example, there are *lots of different animals* in the **animal KINGDOM** – but there is only *one human SPECIES*.



Key Diagrams

This is a **Linnaean classification** system of humans (homo-sapiens).

