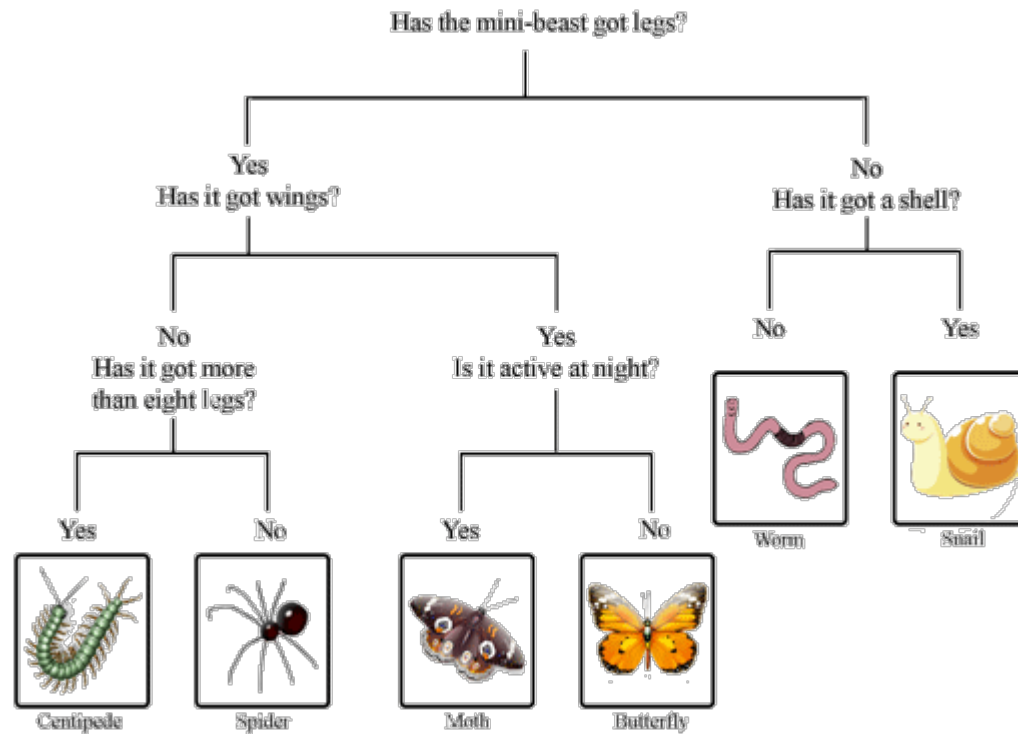


1. Classification

- All living things can be grouped in a number of different ways based on similarities
- Animals can be initially divided into vertebrates or invertebrates
- Animals can be grouped based on their appearance and features
- Animals can also be grouped based on their habitat and environment



2. Adaptation

This is the process by which organisms adapt to survive in their changing environments.

Wolves:

- Big ears to listen for prey
- Sharp teeth for catching and eating prey
- Long legs for running long distances

Otter:

- Waterproof fur to keep warm and dry
- Powerful lungs to hold breath underwater
- Webbed feet act as paddles when swimming

3. Key vocabulary

Adaptation	The way in which an organism changes to live in its habitat.
Classify	A way of sorting different animals and plants into groups.
Climate	The weather conditions in a particular area.
Eco-system	The relationship between plants and animals in an area.
Environment	The surroundings or conditions that something lives in.
Habitat	A place where an organism lives.
Invertebrate	Invertebrates have their skeleton outside their bodies. This protects the animal like a suit of armour.
Species	Similar animals that can breed to create an offspring.
Organism	A living thing.
Vertebrate	Animals that have a backbone are called vertebrates.

4. Declining bee population

Bees and other pollinating insects play an essential role in eco-systems.

Since the late 1990s, bee keepers around the world have noticed the mysterious disappearance of bees.

Bee-killing pesticides pose the most direct risk.