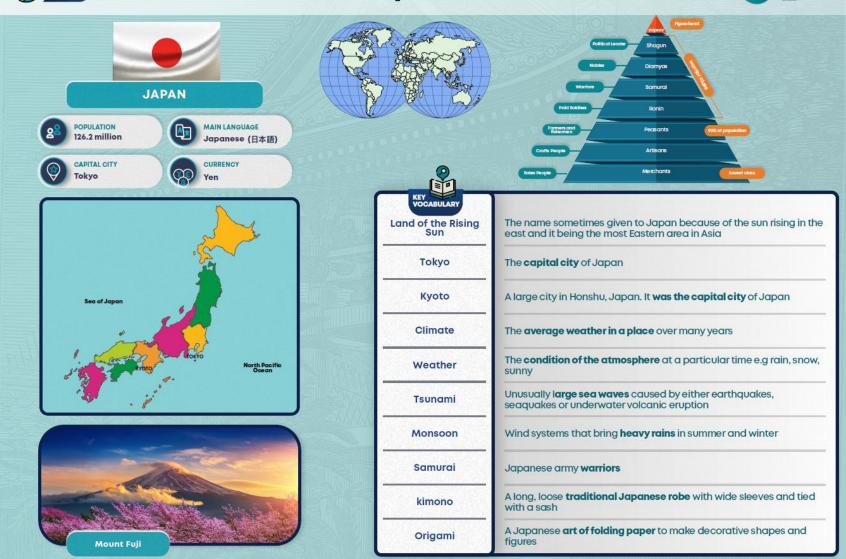


Japan





Science Summer 1:

Living Things and their Habitats

Key Vocabulary

Amphibian- cold-blooded vertebrates who have moist skin and spend part of their life in water and part on land.

Reptiles- cold-blooded vertebrates characterised by scaly skin and the laying of eggs on land.

Birds- warm-blooded vertebrates characterised by feathers, beaks and the laying of hard-shelled eggs

Mammals- warm-blooded vertebrates characterised by mammary glands that produce milk to feed their young. Typically have hair or fur.

Insects- invertebrates characterised by three pairs of legs, a segmented body and one or two pairs of wings.

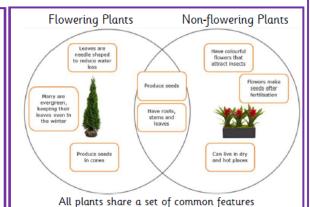
Fish- cold-blooded vertebrates that live in water characterised by gills, fins and scales.

Classification- the process of categorising organisms into groups based on shared characteristics.

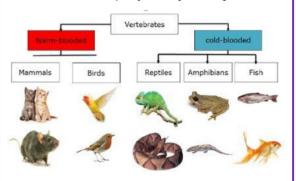
Vertebrate- animals with a backbone or spine

Invertebrate- animals without a backbone or spine

Dichotomous key- a tool used by scientists to identify organisms based on a series of paired statements or characteristics







Scientists use systems such as these to classify all organisms.

Key Scientists



Jacques Cousteau

Marine Biologist and
conservationist



Cindy Looy
Palaeobotanist and
Associate Professor



Joan Beauchamp Procter
Herpetologist