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| Key vocabulary | **Definition** |
| Amphibians | **Amphibians** are cold-blooded vertebrate animal (frogs, toads, newts, salamanders, and caecilians**)** characterised by their smooth, slimy skin and their lack of scales, feathers or hair. |
| Arachnid | Arachnids are a class of animals that includes spiders, scorpions, mites, and ticks. Most **arachnids** have a segmented body divided into two regions, with the front part bearing four pairs of legs, but no antennae. |
| Crustacean | **Crustaceans** usually have a hard covering, or exoskeleton, and two pairs of antennas, or feelers. All **crustaceans** are arthropods. |
| Environment | The **environment** includes everything living and everything nonliving. ... People, animals, plants, and all other living things rely on the nonliving parts of the **environment** to survive. |
| Mammals | A **mammal** is an animal that breathes air, has a backbone, and grows hair at some point during its life. In addition, all female **mammals** have glands that can produce milk |
| Reptiles | Reptiles are animals that are cold-blooded. Most **reptiles** lay eggs and their skin is covered with hard, dry scales. |

**Life Cycle**

**All animals, including humans, are born, they get older and bigger and some will go on to have children. In the end, all animals die. We call this a life cycle.**

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**Invertebrates** are animals that don't have a backbone. Some have soft bodies, like worms, slugs and jellyfish. Other **invertebrates**, like insects, spiders and crustaceans, have a hard outer casing called an exoskeleton. This protects their body a bit like a suit of armour. Vertebrates have a backbone inside their body.

Fungus Mollusc

 