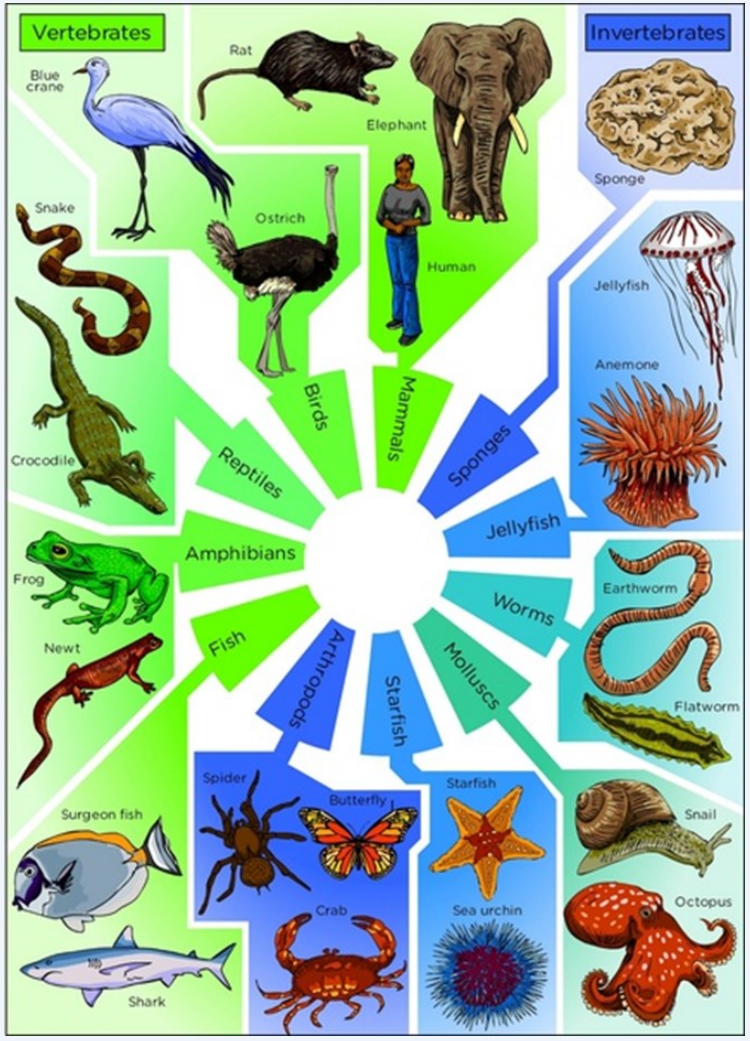
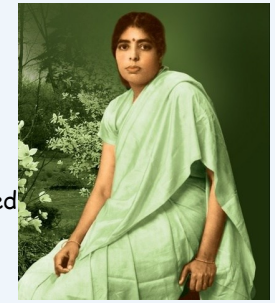
Do we need all 7 classifications for living things?

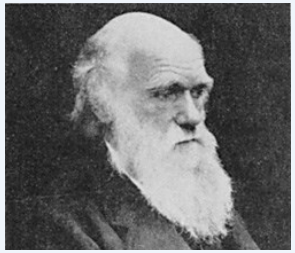


Key Vocabulary			
Habitat	An environment where a particular organism can live and survive	Life processes	The things living things do to stay alive
Human habitat	The environment where humans can survive offering water, oxygen, food and shelter.	respiration	A process where plants and animals use oxygen to help turn their food to energy
Rainforest habitat	Rainforests are found in warm places, located around the tropics and comprising of tall trees, leafy plants and regular rainfall.	Sensitivity	The way living things react to changes in their environment
Polar habitat	Found in the most northern and southern points of the Earth, they are cold, windy and full of snow and ice	Classify	A way of sorting different animals and plants into groups.
Arctic	Northern polar region	Climate	The weather conditions in a particular area.
Antarctica	Southern polar region	Invertebrate	Invertebrates have their skeleton outside their bodies. This protects the animal like a suit of armour.
Environment	The conditions in which an organism lives	Vertebrate	Animals that have a backbone are called vertebrates.
Organism	A living thing	Species	Similar animals that can breed to create an offspring.
Ecosystem	A community of living organisms in its physical environment, containing producers, consumers and decomposers.	characteristics	The distinguishing features or qualities that are specific to a species.
Adaptation	The ways in which an animal or plant is changed to suit its environment and enable it to survive	Climate change	The long – term change to the weather patterns
Producers	Plants and algae that use photosynthesis to make food	Consumers	An animal that eats something else for food
Decomposer	An organism that breaks down dead or decaying organisms	specimen	A particular plant or animal that scientists study to find out about its species.

John Edmonstone was a former enslaved man who **taught the young Charles Darwin the skill of taxidermy**. This skill helped Darwin preserve the birds that fermented his ideas about evolution.



Janaki Ammal an Indian botanist. An expert in cytogenetics (the genetic content and expression of genes in the cell), she conducted research on chromosome numbers and ploidy in which led to new findings on the evolution of species and varieties.



Darwin was an English scientist who studied nature. He is known for **his theory of evolution by natural selection**. According to this theory, all living things are struggling to survive. The living things that have the most helpful traits for their environment tend to survive .