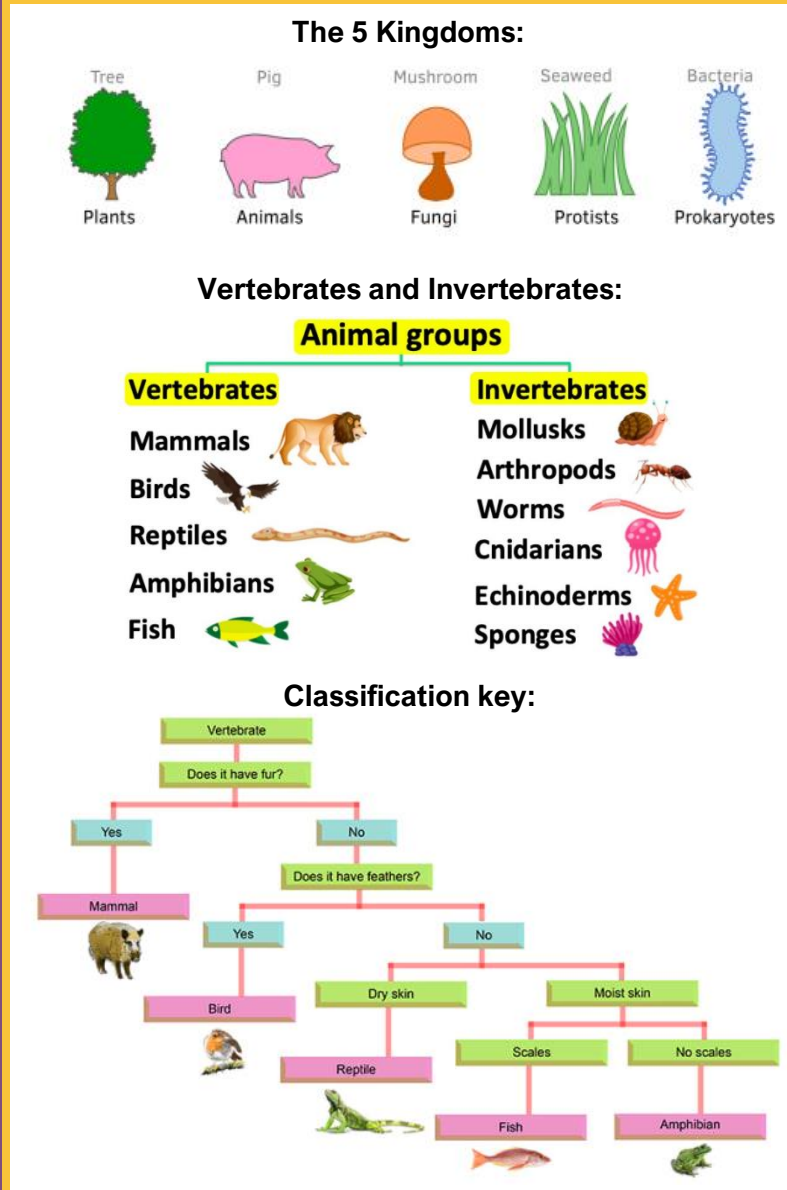


## Key Vocabulary:

<b>classification</b>	How we organise/put items into groups.
<b>classification key</b>	A set of questions about the characteristics of living things that help organise them.
<b>habitat</b>	The natural home or environment of an animal, plant or other organism.
<b>organism</b>	An individual animal, plant or single-celled life form.
<b>ecosystem</b>	All of the living and non-living things in an area.
<b>kingdoms</b>	5 large groups that organisms can be organised into: protists, prokaryotes, plants, fungi and animals.
<b>endangerment</b>	When the number of individuals in a species is going down and is at risk of extinction.
<b>vertebrates</b>	Group distinguished by the possession of a backbone or spinal column.
<b>invertebrates</b>	Group distinguished by the lack of a backbone or spinal column.
<b>binominal</b>	A system of naming plants and animals in which each species is given a name consisting of two Latin terms.

## Diagrams:



## Key Facts:

Amazon native animals have adapted to survive in each layer of the rainforest.
The most common animal adaptation in the rainforest is camouflage.
1/10 of the world's wildlife lives in the Amazon.
Approximately 35 species of animals in the Amazon rainforest become extinct each and every day.
Due to a high level of competition, many animals have chosen to be nocturnal.
Overhunting and habitat destruction are leading to endangerment of rainforest animals and birds.
Aristotle was the first person to try and classify living things into groups.
Linnaeus developed a classification system with seven levels: Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus, Species.
Linnaeus also started the binomial (two part) naming system, a name consisting of two Latin words (the genus and the species name).