Living things and their habitat!

Types of animals			
Mammals: - They are warm blooded and often have fur/hair. - Mammals give birth to their young. - Mammals often drink milk from their mothers. Reptiles:	Snails: - They have shells and a large muscular foot that secretes mucus. - Most live underwater Slugs:	Living things must have these seven characteristics. Mrs. Gren is a great way to remember them! Characteristics of living things MRS GREN Respiration Sensitivity Growth	
 Reptiles are cold blooded. They normally lay eggs (but some don't) Reptiles have scales or scutes Amphibians: They are cold blooded animals They have moist, scale less skin. They lay eggs. 	- They do not have shells - They have shells and a large muscular foot that secretes mucus. Worms: - They have long, narrow bodies and no limbs - They are symmetrical (both sides are exactly the same)		
Fish: - They are cold blooded and lay eggs - They can breathe underwater using gills, and their fins propel them.	Spiders: - They have 8 legs and their bodies are made of 2 main parts - They lay eggs	Reproduction Excretion Nutrition	
Birds: They are warm blooded and have feathers, tails and beaks. They lay eas:	Insects: - They have exoskeletons (hard, shell like coverings) - They have antennae on the top of their heads.	SpankleBOx © Copyright 2008, SpankleBox Teacher Resources ((SpakleBox KS2 - www.sparklebox2.co.uk)



Habitat Changes:

They lay eggs

Animals have adapted to the habitats that they live in. However, these habitats can change over time, making life difficult for the animals.



Man-made Causes:

Global warming impacts temperature and weather.

Over use of fossil fuels, deforestation and urbanisation lead to loss of habitat.

Natural Causes:

Temperature changes mean that some animals hibernate or migrate.

Rainfall can also affect habitats with floods and droughts.