

Grade 4.

## Science and Technology.

### 1. Living Things.

#### 1.2 Animals.

Animals are multicellular organisms that belong to the kingdom Animalia.

##### 1.2.1 Characteristics of Animals.

Below are some of the characteristics of animals:

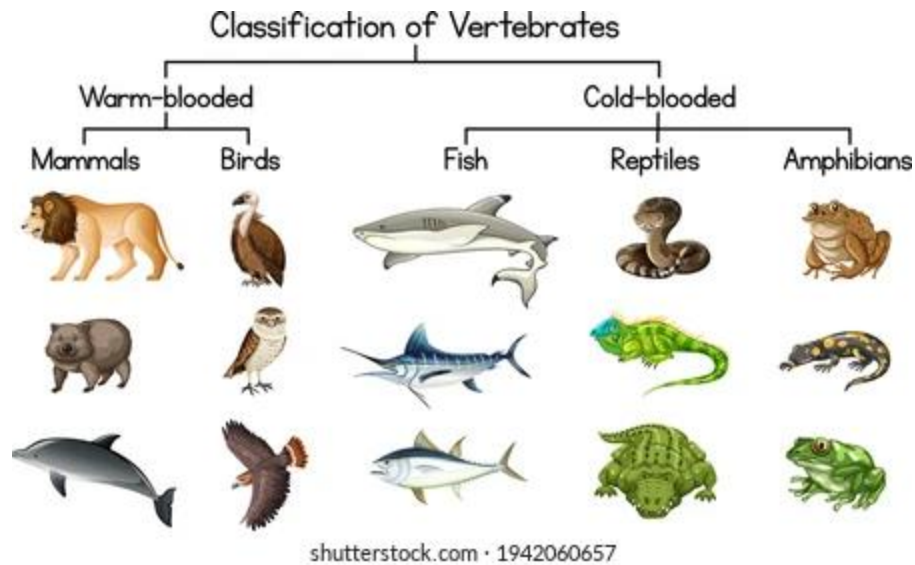
- Movement: Animals can move from one place to another.
- Mortality: Animals have a limited lifespan and eventually die.
- Feeding: Animals obtain nourishment by consuming organic matter, such as plants or other animals.
- Excretion: Animals eliminate waste materials from their bodies through various excretory systems.
- Growth: Animals undergo physical development and increase in size over time.
- Response to Environment: Animals can react and adapt to changes in their surroundings, displaying behaviors in response to stimuli.
- Reproduction: Animals reproduce to produce offspring. Examples include mammals giving birth to live young and chickens laying eggs that hatch into chicks.

##### 1.2.2 Classification of Animals.

Animals are further divided into vertebrates and invertebrates.

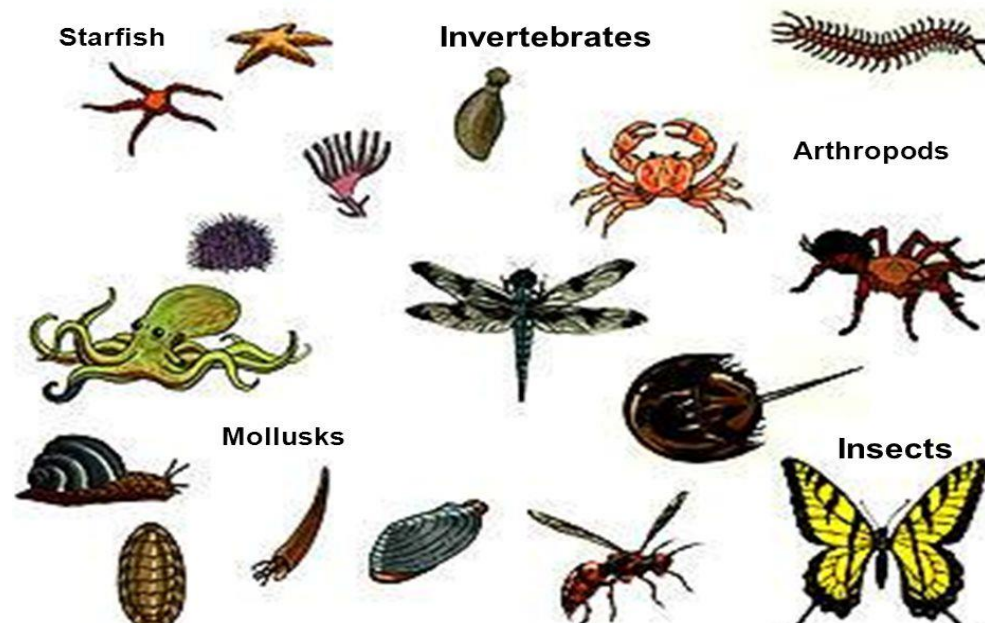
###### 1.2.2.1 Vertebrates.

Vertebrates are animals with a backbone. They include mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fish.



### 1.2.2.2 Invertebrates.

Invertebrates are animals that do not have a backbone. This group includes insects, spiders, worms, and many others.



### 1.2.3 Precautions when handling animals.

When handling animals always ensure that you observe the following guidelines:

- **Wear Protective Gear:** Always wear gloves and use tongs or appropriate tools when handling animals to protect yourself and prevent any potential harm.

- Non-Provocation: Treat animals with respect and avoid scaring or provoking them. Maintain a safe distance and observe their natural behavior without causing unnecessary stress or harm.
- Do not eat any organism or animal when observing them.
- Hygiene Practices: After handling animals, always wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water to reduce the risk of bacterial or parasitic infections.
- No Intentional Harm: Avoid causing harm to animals unnecessarily. Killing animals should only be done in accordance with legal and ethical guidelines, such as for humane purposes or conservation efforts.
- Safe Observation: When observing animals up close, use a magnifying lens or appropriate equipment to maintain a safe distance. Avoid putting animals too close to your eyes to prevent potential injury.