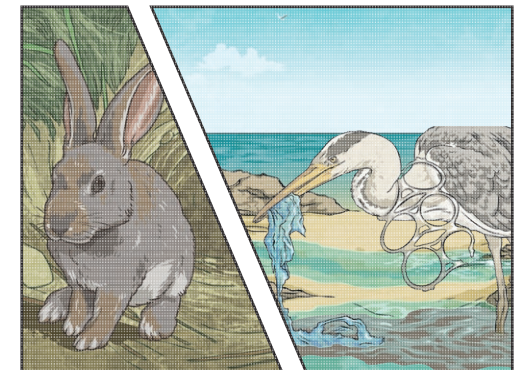


Key Vocabulary	
<b>organisms</b>	This is another word that can be used to mean 'living things'.
<b>life processes</b>	The things living things do to stay alive.
<b>respiration</b>	A process where plants and animals use oxygen gas from the air to help turn their food into energy.
<b>sensitivity</b>	The way living things react to changes in their <b>environment</b> .
<b>reproduction</b>	The process through which young are produced.
<b>excretion</b>	The process by which living things get rid of waste products.
<b>nutrition</b>	The process of obtaining food to provide living things with energy to live and stay healthy.
<b>habitat</b>	The specific area or place in which particular animals or plants may live.
<b>environment</b>	An <b>environment</b> contains many <b>habitats</b> and these include areas where there are both living and non-living things.
<b>endangered species</b>	A plant or animal where there are not many of their species left and scientists are concerned that the species may become <b>extinct</b> .
<b>extinct</b>	When a species has no more members alive on the planet, it is <b>extinct</b> .

**Life Processes**

To stay alive and healthy, all living things need certain conditions that let them carry out the seven **life processes**:

- Growth
- Reproduction
- Excretion
- Nutrition
- Movement
- Respiration
- Sensitivity



**Living**  
Living things are things that are alive and have all **life processes**.

**Non-Living**  
Non-living things are not alive. They can be things that were once living or part of a living thing, or they can be things that have never been alive.

**Once Living**  
Once living things use to be alive and carried out all the **life processes** but now are not alive anymore.

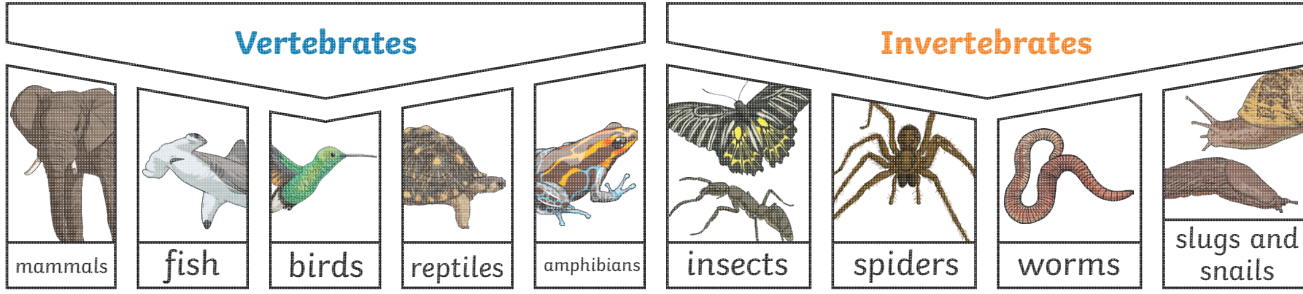
**Products of Living Things**  
Products of living things are things that come from a living thing or can be made from once living things.

Key Vocabulary	
<b>classification</b>	This is where plants or animals are placed into groups according to their similarities.
<b>vertebrates</b>	Animals with a backbone.
<b>invertebrates</b>	Animals without a backbone.
<b>specimen</b>	A particular plant or animal that scientists study to find out about its species.
<b>characteristics</b>	The distinguishing features or qualities that are specific to a species.

Plants can be sorted into many different groups. For example:



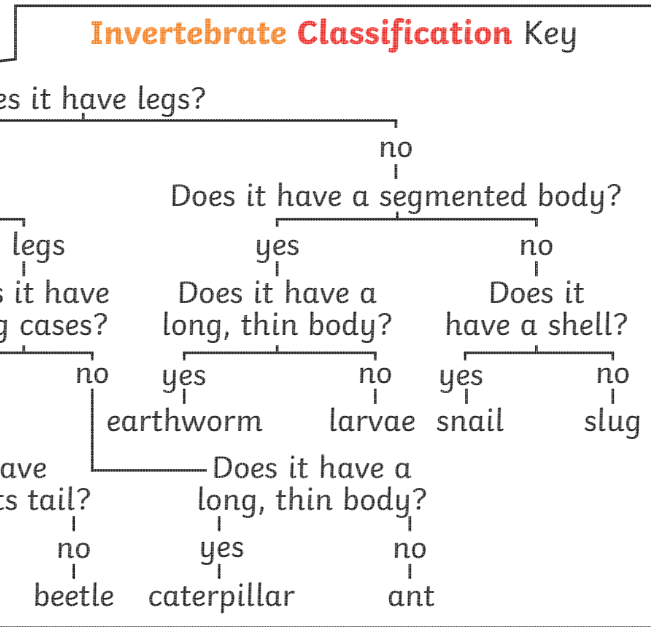
Animals can be grouped in lots of different ways based upon their **characteristics**.



**Vertebrates** can be separated into five broad groups.

You can use **classification** keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things. Here is an example of a **classification** key:

You could sort **invertebrates** you might see around school in different ways, such as in this example. The vast majority of living things on the planet are **invertebrates**.

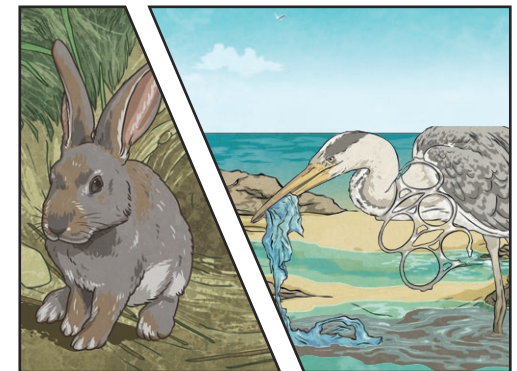


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**Life Processes**

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- Growth
- Reproduction
- Excretion
- Nutrition
- Movement
- Respiration
- Sensitivity



**Living**

Living things are things that are alive and have all **life processes**.

A black and white cow is shown standing and facing left.

**Non-Living**

Non-living things are not alive. They can be things that were once living or part of a living thing, or they can be things that have never been alive.

A smooth, brown, oval-shaped rock is shown.

**Once Living**

Once living things use to be alive and carried out all the **life processes** but now are not alive anymore.

A fossilized skeleton of a small animal, possibly a dinosaur, is shown embedded in a rock matrix.

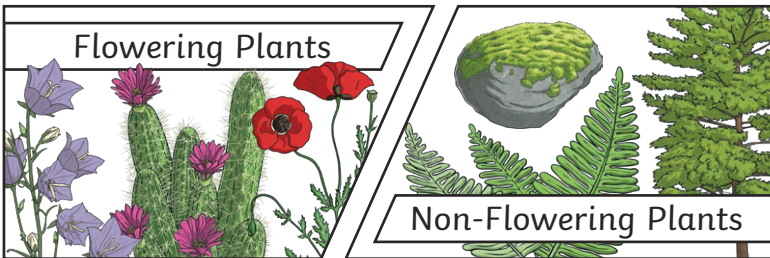
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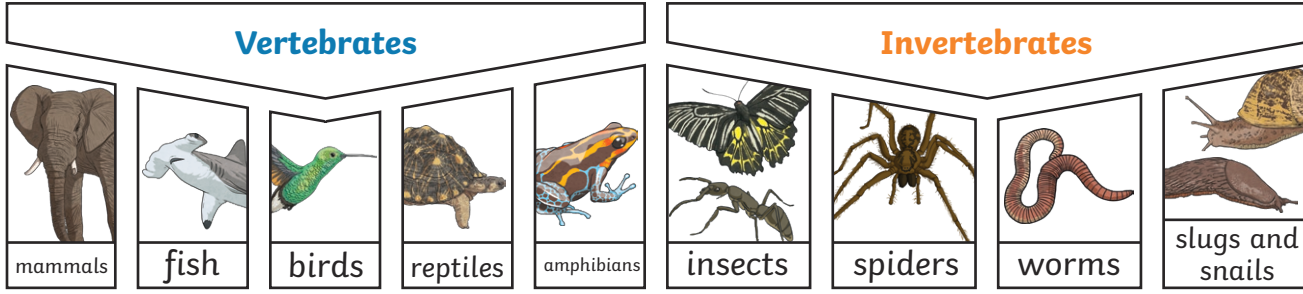
A green and white carton of 'SEMI SKIMMED MILK' is shown.

Key Vocabulary	
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