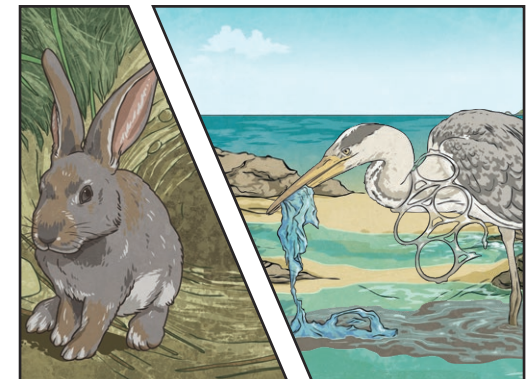


| Key Vocabulary | |
|---------------------------|--|
| organisms | This is another word that can be used to mean 'living things'. |
| life processes | The things living things do to stay alive. |
| respiration | A process where plants and animals use oxygen gas from the air to help turn their food into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

Life Processes

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

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



Changes to an **environment** can be natural or caused by humans. Changes to an **environment** can have positive as well as negative effects. Here are some examples of things that can change an **environment**.

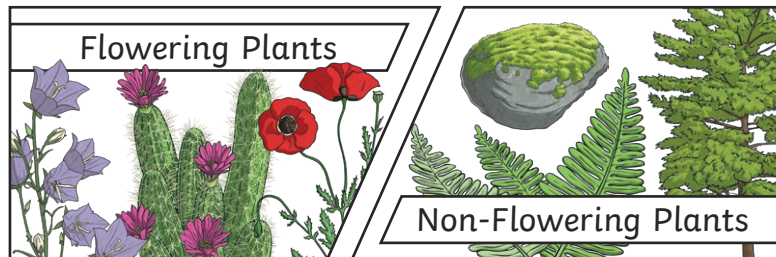
- Natural*
- earthquakes
 - storms
 - floods
 - droughts
 - wildfires
 - the seasons

- Human-Made*
- deforestation
 - pollution
 - urbanisation
 - the introduction of new animal or plant species to an **environment**
 - creating new nature reserves

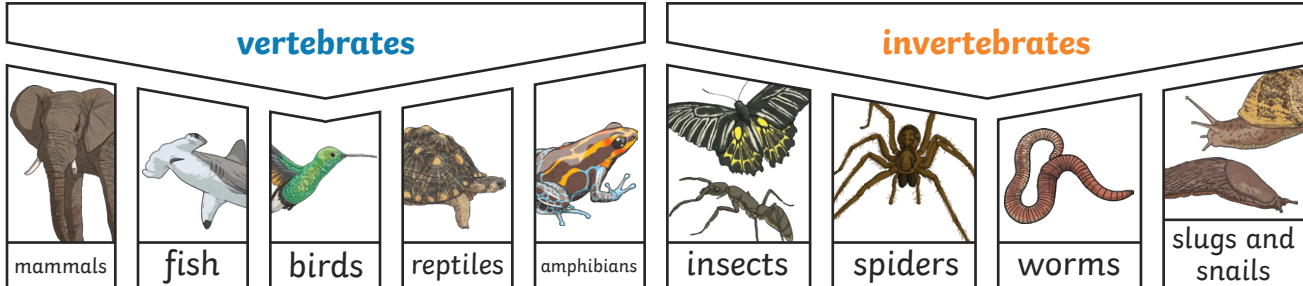
Plants and animals rely on the **environment** to give them everything they need. Therefore, when **habitats** change, it can be very dangerous to the plants and animals that live there.

| Key Vocabulary | |
|------------------------|---|
| classification | This is where plants or animals are placed into groups according to their similarities. |
| vertebrates | Animals with a backbone. |
| invertebrates | Animals without a backbone. |
| specimen | A particular plant or animal that scientists study to find out about its species. |
| characteristics | 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**.

Invertebrate Classification Key

