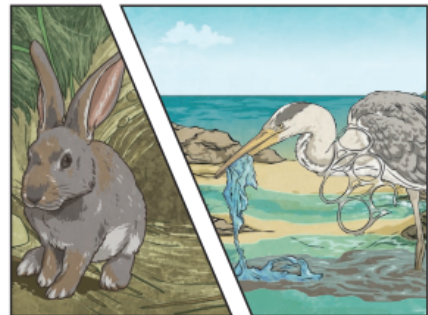


Key Vocabulary	
<b>organisms</b>	This is another word that can be used to mean 'living things'.
<b>life processes</b>	The things living things do to stay alive.
<b>respiration</b>	A process where plants and animals use oxygen gas from the air to help turn their food into energy.
<b>sensitivity</b>	The 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**:

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



Changes to an <b>environment</b> can be natural or caused by humans. Changes to an <b>environment</b> can have positive as well as negative effects. Here are some examples of things that can change an <b>environment</b> .	<i>Natural</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• earthquakes</li> <li>• storms</li> <li>• floods</li> <li>• droughts</li> <li>• wildfires</li> <li>• the seasons</li> </ul>	<i>Human-Made</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• deforestation</li> <li>• pollution</li> <li>• urbanisation</li> <li>• the introduction of new animal or plant species to an <b>environment</b></li> <li>• creating new nature reserves</li> </ul>
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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.

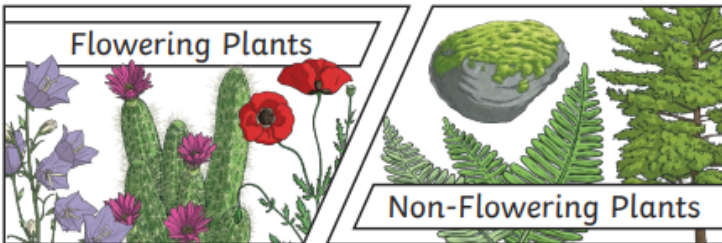
**Disciplinary Skills**

- Observation over time:** To know how to make systematic & careful observations &, where appropriate, take accurate measurements using **timers/ thermometers**
- Observing Patterns:** To know how to make systematic and careful observations.

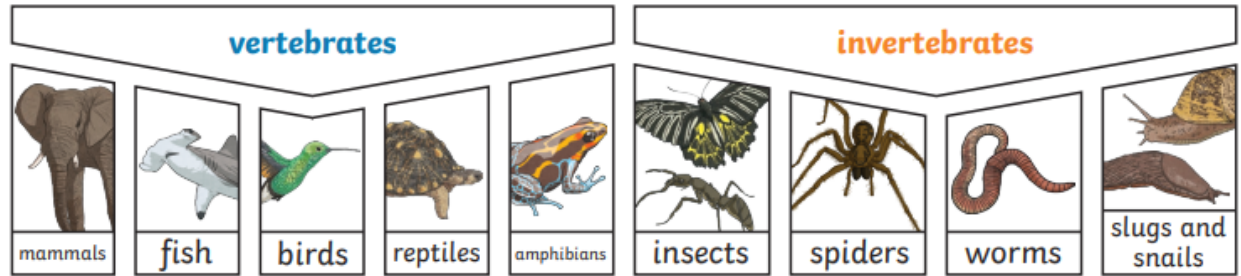
**Key Vocabulary**

<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**.

**Invertebrate Classification Key**

