

Living Things and their Habitats KO

Unit Vocabulary - Join them up with the correct definition once you have learned it.

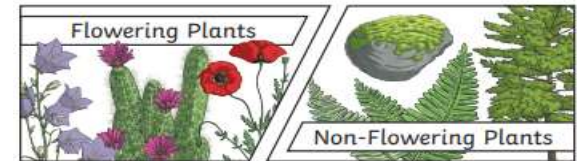
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|--------------------|--|
| organisms | Contains many habitats and these include areas where there are both living and non-living things. |
| Life processes | When a species has no more members alive on the planet, it is extinct. |
| respiration | This is where plants or animals are placed into groups according to their similarities. |
| reproduction | The process by which living things get rid of waste products. |
| excretion | A plant or animal where there are not many of their species left and scientists are concerned that the species may become extinct. |
| nutrition | A process where plants and animals use oxygen gas from the air to help turn their food into energy. |
| habitat | The process through which young are produced |
| environment | The process of obtaining food to provide living things with energy to live and stay healthy. |
| endangered species | A particular plant or animal that scientists study to find out about its species. |
| extinct | The specific area or place in which particular animals or plants may live. |
| classification | The things living things do to stay alive. |
| specimen | 'living things' |

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 |

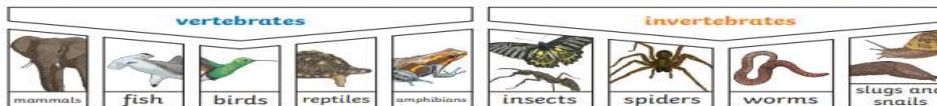
Plants can be sorted into many different groups. For example:



Scientific Enquiries

1. How can living things be grouped in different ways?
2. How can classification keys be used to sort and identify vertebrates?
3. What invertebrates live in our local environment and how can they be classified?
4. How do living things adapt to suit their environment?
5. Who is Wangari Maathai and why is her work important?

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

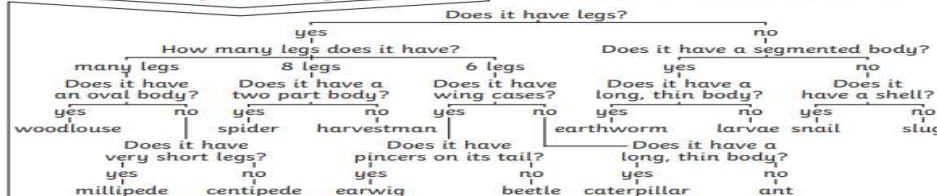


Vertebrates can be separated into five broad groups.

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



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.

