

## Vocabulary

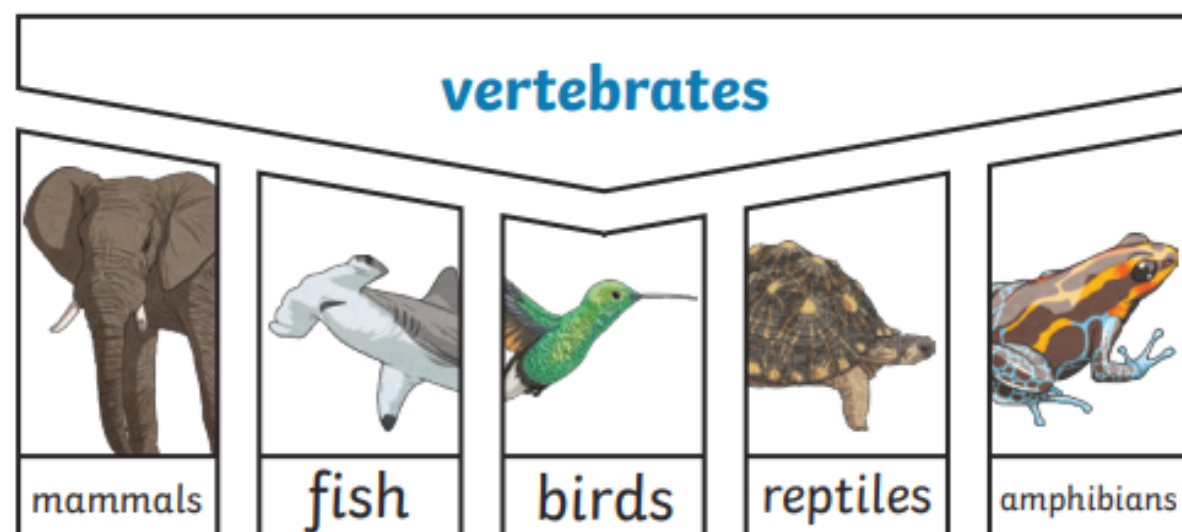
<b>organisms</b>	This is another word that can be used to mean 'living things'.
<b>life processes</b>	The things living things do to stay alive
<b>respiration</b>	A process where plants and animals use oxygen gas from the air to help turn their food into energy.
<b>sensitivity</b>	The way living things react to changes in their environment.
<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>	Food which provides 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 environment contains many habitats 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 extinct.
<b>extinct</b>	When a species has no more members alive on the planet, it is extinct.
<b>classify</b>	To group things so that they can be identified .
<b>invertebrate</b>	An animal without a backbone.
<b>key</b>	A series of questions that helps identify or group/classify things.
<b>vertebrate</b>	An animal with a backbone.

## Living Things and Their Habitats



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	Human Made
Earthquakes	Deforestation
Wildfires	Pollution
Storms	Urbanisation
Floods	Introducing new animals and species to an environment
Drought	
The Seasons	Creating new nature reserves



## Key knowledge

Living things can be grouped in a variety of ways.

Classification keys help group, identify and name a variety of living things.

Environments can change and this can sometimes pose dangers to living things.

