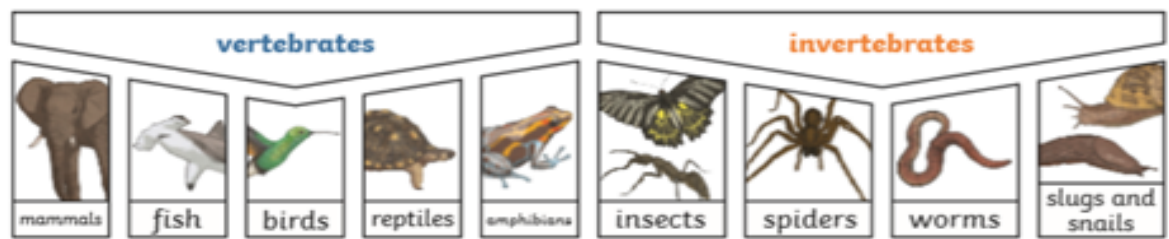


Key Vocabulary	
Organism	This is another word that can be used to describe living things.
Species	Species refers to a group of similar living organisms that are able to reproduce.
Life processes	The things living things do to stay alive.
Respiration	A process where plants and animals use oxygen gas from the air to help turn their food into energy.
Sensitivity	The way living things react to their environment.
Reproduction	The process through which young are produced.
Excretion	The process by which living things get rid of waste products.
Nutrition	Food which provides 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 the species left and scientists are concerned that the species may become extinct.
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 specific key features or qualities that are specific to a species.

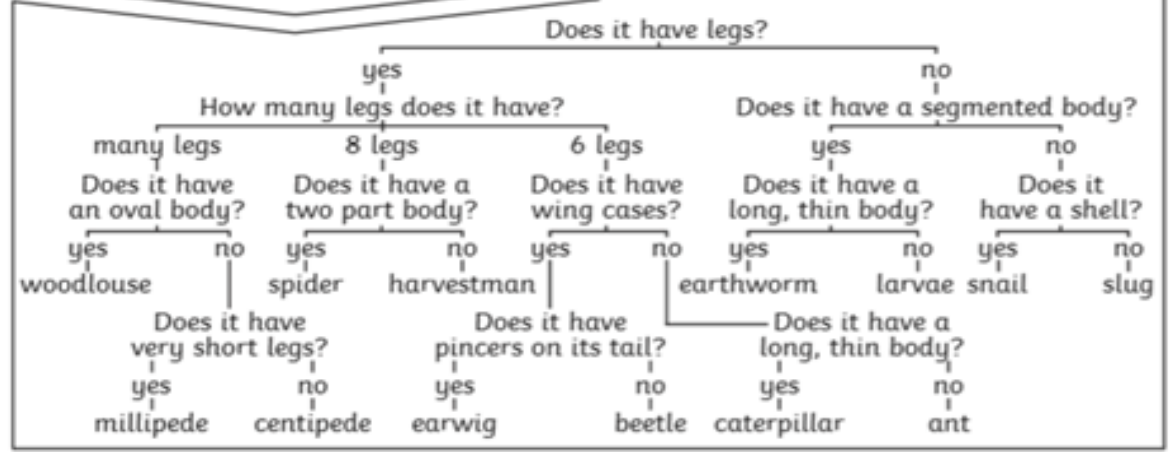
Animals can be grouped in lots of different ways based upon their **characteristics**.



Vertebrates can be separated into five broad groups.

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**.

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

<i>Natural</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • earthquakes • storms • floods • droughts • wildfires • the seasons 	<i>Human-Made</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • deforestation • pollution • urbanisation • the introduction of new animal or plant species to an environment • creating new nature reserves
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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.

