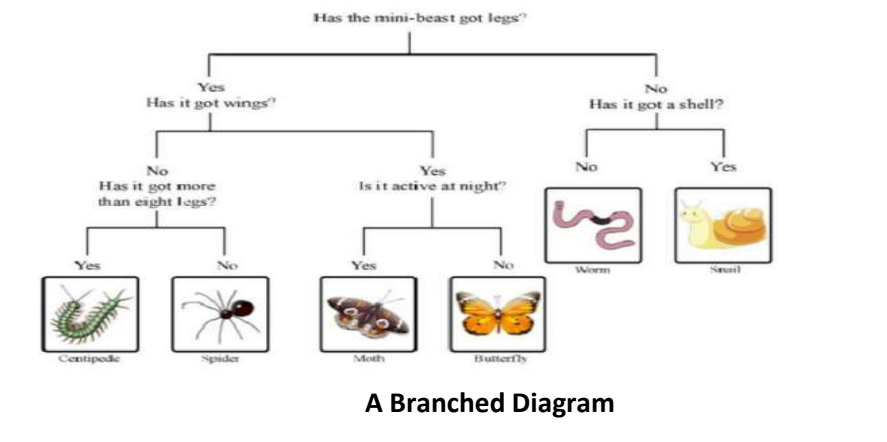


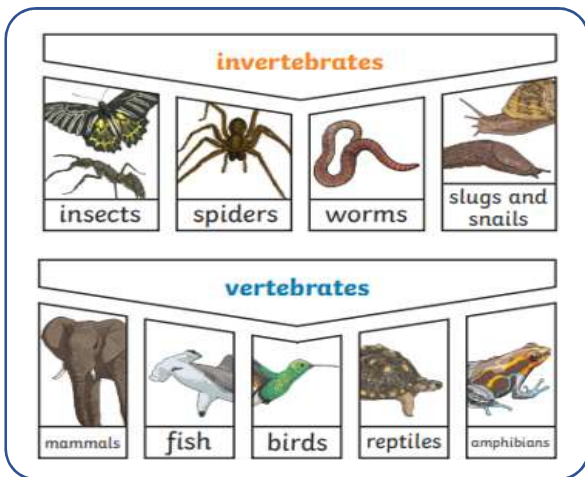
Facts I need to learn now

1	Living things can be grouped in a variety of ways	Living things are sorted by their observable features. There are many ways to put living things into groups: plants / animals; carnivore / herbivore / omnivore; wild / domesticated, etc.
2	All living things have life processes in common	Movement (even if it's very slow and can hardly be seen), Respiration (using gases), Sensitivity (reacting to changes in environment), Growth, Reproduction (the process through which young are produced), Excretion (getting rid of waste products), Nutrition (obtaining food to provide living thing with energy to live and stay healthy).
3	Classification keys help group, identify and name living things	Branched diagrams use features of living things to help us identify which type of organism it is: Is it an animal? -> Has it got a backbone -> Does it breathe air? -> Does it have feathers? -> Bird!
4	How environments change	Natural changes – flooding, fire, earthquakes, the seasons Human impact – Positive: nature reserves, tree planting, creating a garden pond Negative: littering, deforestation, air pollution, plastics in ocean
5	Impact of changes	When an environment or habitat changes, the living things may find it harder to survive. When there are not many left of a species, it is an endangered species. When there are no more of the species alive on the planet, it is extinct.



Vocabulary (Words I need to know)

classification	Plants or animals are placed into groups based on their characteristics so they can be identified.	organisms	Another word that can be used to mean 'living things'
characteristics	The distinguishing features or qualities that are specific to a species.	human impact	The ways humans affect environments and the effect that has on living things
habitat	The specific area or place in which particular living things may live.	environment	The conditions in which a living thing exists. Soil, climate and other living things are part of this.
invertebrate	Animals that do not have a backbone, such as snails, worms, spiders and insects.	endangered	When there are not many of a species left and scientists are concerned that it may become extinct.
vertebrate	Animals that have a backbone, such as fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.	extinct	When a species has no more members alive on the planet.



Characteristics of living things

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

Flowering plants

Non-flowering plants