

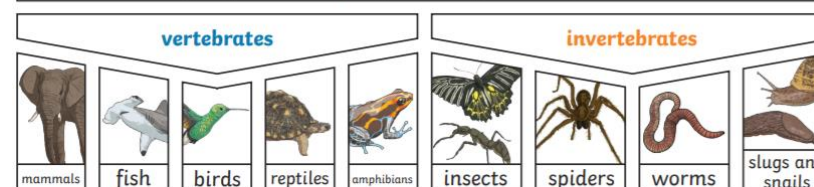
# Living things and their habitats

## Key Vocabulary

<b>Organisms</b>	This is another word that can used to mean 'living things'.
<b>Life processes</b>	The things living things do to stay alive.
<b>Sensitivity</b>	The way living things react to changes in their environment
<b>reproduction</b>	The process through which young are produced
<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 scientist are concerned that the species may become extinct.
<b>extinct</b>	When a species has no more members alive on the planet.
<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.

Life Processes: To Stay alive ad health, all living things need certain conditions that let them carry out the seven life processes. These are **Movement, Respiration, Sensitivity, Growth, Reproduction, Excretion and Nutrition** (Mrs Gren).

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

