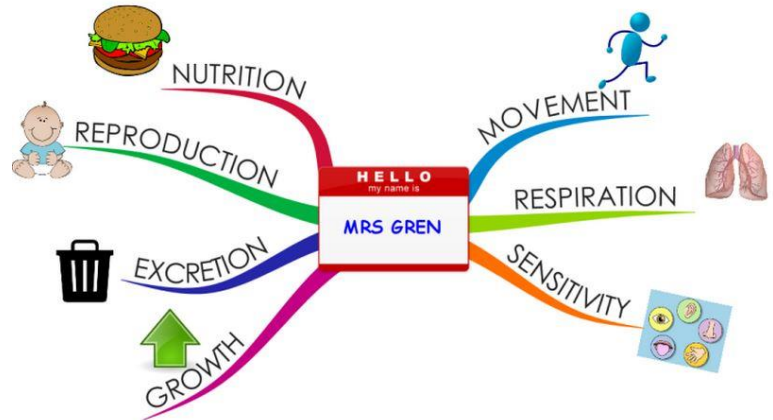## Living Things & Their Habitats
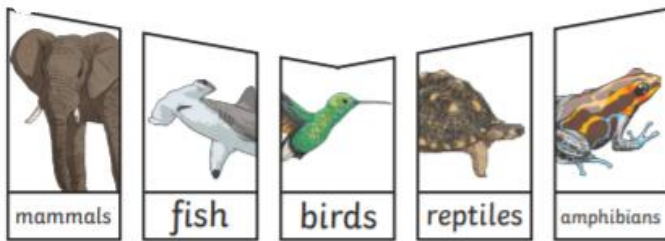
To stay alive and healthy, all living things need certain conditions that let them carry out the seven life processes:

NUTRITION
REPRODUCTION
EXCRETION
GROWTH
MOVEMENT
RESPIRATION
SENSITIVITY
HELLO my name is MRS GREN

Animals can be classified into different groups depending upon their characteristics.

Vertebrates	Invertebrates
Vertebrates can be separated into 5 broad groups shown below.	The 4 invertebrate groups are shown below.

mammals | fish | birds | reptiles | amphibians | insects | spiders | worms | slugs and snails
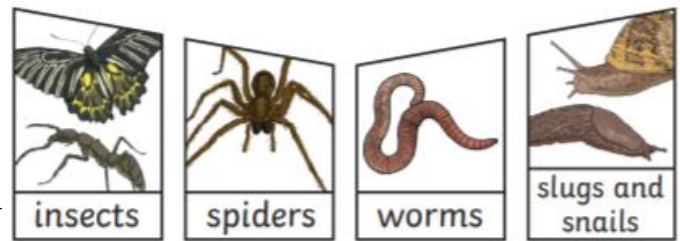
You can use classification to help group, identify and name a variety of living things. Here is an example of a classification key.

Invertebrate Classification Key

Does it have legs?
- yes
  - How many legs does it have?
    - many legs
      - Does it have an oval body?
        - yes → woodlouse
        - no → Does it have very short legs?
          - yes → millipede
          - no → centipede
    - 8 legs
      - Does it have a two part body?
        - yes → spider
        - no → harvestman
    - 6 legs
      - Does it have wing cases?
        - yes → Does it have pincers on its tail?
          - yes → earwig
          - no → beetle
        - no → Does it have a long, thin body?
          - yes → caterpillar
          - no → ant
- no
  - Does it have a segmented body?
    - yes
      - Does it have a long, thin body?
        - yes → earthworm
        - no → larvae
    - no
      - Does it have a shell?
   - yes → snail
        - no → slug

Changes to an environment can be natural or caused by humans and can have positive as well as negative effects. Here are some of examples of things than can change the environment.

Natural
- Earthquakes
- Storms
- Floods
- Droughts
- Wildfires
- The seasons

Man-Made
- Deforestation
- Urbanisation
- Pollution
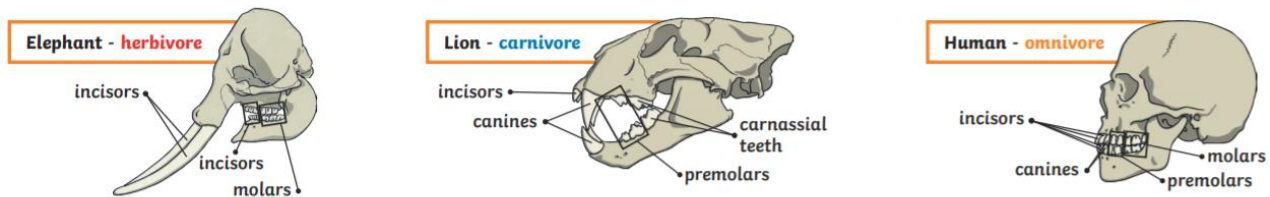- The introduction of a new animal or species into an environment
- Nature reserves

Plants and animals rely on the environment to give them everything they need. Therefore, when habitats change, it can be very dangerous for the plants and animals that live there.

Don't forget, plants can be classified too!
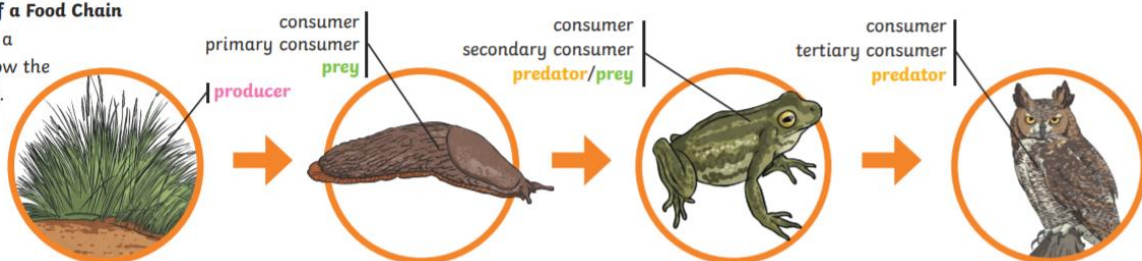
Flowering Plants

Non-Flowering Plants
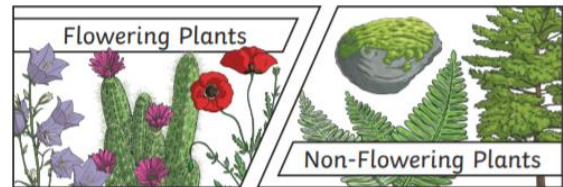
Food Chains

The teeth of an animal are designed to eat different foods depending on the diet of the animal. Examples of a **herbivore**, a **carnivore** and an **omnivore** skull:

Elephant - herbivore
- incisors
- incisors
- molars

Lion - carnivore
- incisors
- canines
- carnassial teeth
- premolars

Human - omnivore
- incisors
- canines
- molars
- premolars

An Example of a Food Chain

The arrows in a food chain show the flow of energy.

producer

consumer
primary consumer
prey

consumer
secondary consumer
predator/prey

consumer
tertiary consumer
predator

Vocabulary

Classification – Where animals and plants are placed into groups based on their similar characteristics

Vertebrates – animals with a backbone

Invertebrates – animals without a backbone

Environment – The surroundings and conditions where living things live

Life processes – the things living things do to stay alive