Key Vocabulary

|	
life processes	These are the things that all living things do. They move, breathe, sense, grow, make babies, get rid of waste and get their energy from food.
vertebrate	Animals which have a backbone/ spine.
invertebrate	Animals which do not have a backbone/spine.
classification	Grouping living things by looking at similarities and differences...
habitat	A **habitat** is the natural place something lives. A **habitat** provides **living** things with everything they need to **survive** such as **food, shelter and water.**
microhabitat	A **microhabitat** is a very small **habitat** in places like under a rock, under leaves or on a branch. Minibeasts live in **microhabitats**. The **microhabitats** have everything they need to **survive**.
environment	The surroundings or conditions in which an animal or plant lives. How humans live and what they do can impact habitats and the environment.
natural changes	Different seasons can change habitats. As the weather changes so can the plant life of the habitat.
human changes	**Positive ways:** • Protecting endangered species via conservation projects • Cleaning bodies **Negative ways:** • Deforestation - cutting down trees for a range of reasons • Littering – dropping rubbish eg plastic or leaving large objects lying in the environment • Pollution – introducing harmful substances into the environment.

Key Knowledge

Examples of **habitats**:

woodland | urban | coastal

rainforest | arctic | desert

ocean | desert | mountain
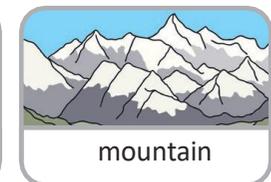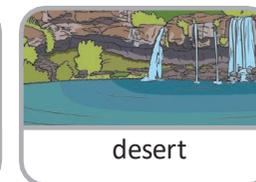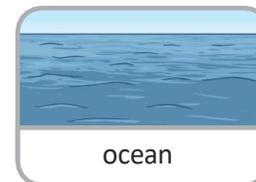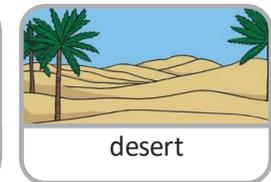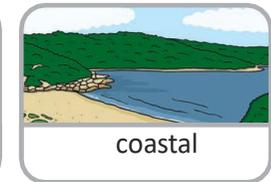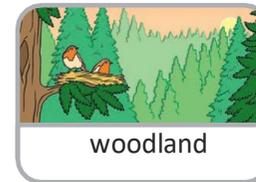
Vertebrate	Characteristics
Fish	Scales, live in water, cold-blooded, lay eggs, gills
Amphibians	Smooth skin, live in water and land, cold-blooded, lay eggs
Reptiles	Scales, lay eggs, cold-blooded, lungs
Mammals	Hair or fur, warm-blooded, live births, lungs
Birds	Feathers, warm-blooded, lay eggs, lungs

Key Vocabulary

food chain	A **food chain** shows how each animal gets its food. **Food chains** are one of the ways that **living** things **depend** on each other to stay alive.
flowering	**Flowering plants** are the dominant land **plants** today. Eg daisies, grasses, oak trees. It includes not only the plants that make visible flowers, but also many that don't appear obvious (the grasses, for example). It also includes all of the trees except the conifers, cycads, and ginkgos.
non-flowering	**Non-flowering plants** do not grow **flowers**, and use either seeds or spores, which are very tiny parts of a **plant** that can be used to reproduce, to grow more **plants** just like them. **Eg ferns, mosses**

Key Knowledge

CLASSIFICATION OF ANIMALS
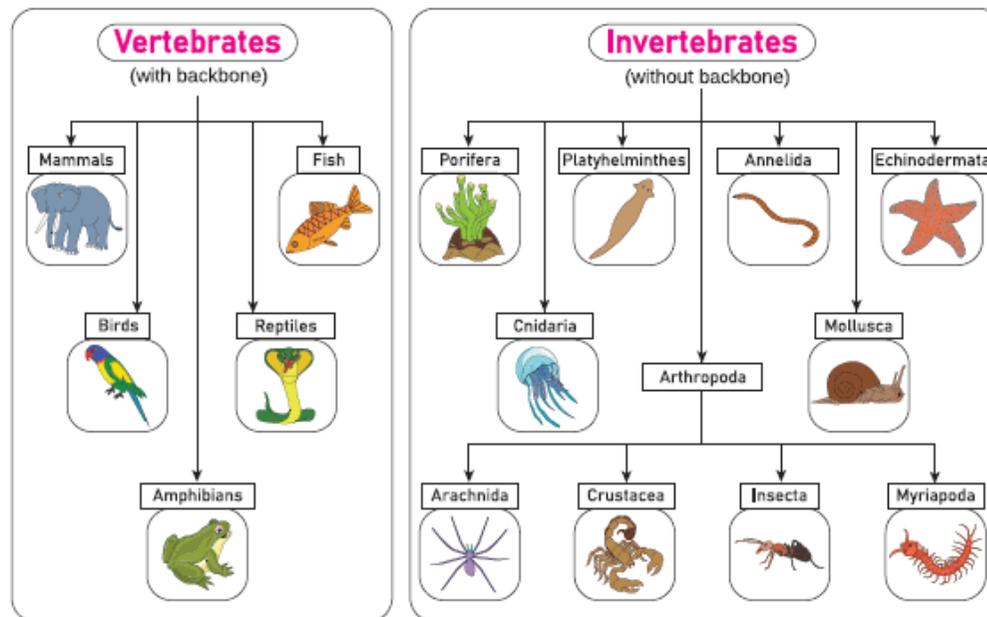
Food chains. The arrows mean 'is eaten by'.