

Living Things & their Habitats

Life Processes

There are **seven things** that all living things do, we call these **life processes**. All **animals**, including **humans**, do these and **plants** do too! We can remember them with the help of **Mrs Gren!**

Movement

Respiration

Sensitivity

Growth

Reproduction

Excretion

Nutrition

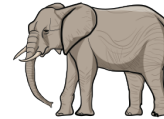


Grouping Animals

We can group animals into **five different groups** based on their characteristics.



Fish



Mammal



Reptile



Amphibian



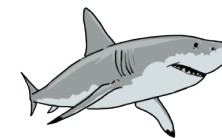
Bird

How else can we group animals?

We can also group animals based on the **types of food** they eat.



Omnivore



Carnivore



Herbivore

We can also **group animals** based on whether they have a **backbone** (spine) or not.

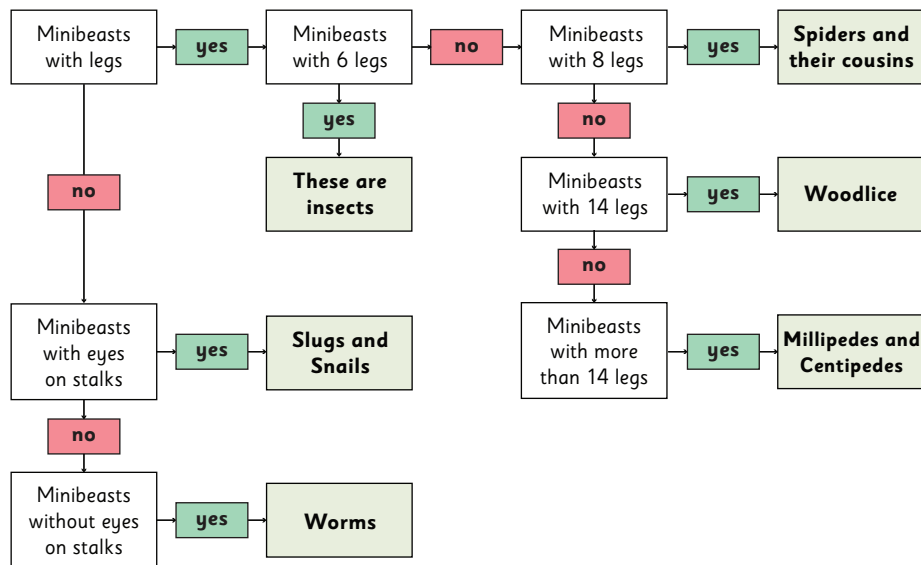
Vertebrates	Invertebrates
dog	slug
cat	snail
human	butterfly
lion	spider
bird	crab
shark	bee
tiger	jellyfish



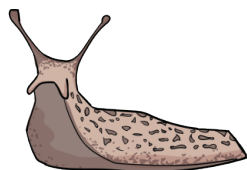
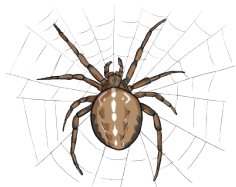
Classification Keys

Classification keys usually have statements or questions that describe some of the **features** or **characteristics**. You have to answer either **yes** or **no**. Your answer will then take you to another **question** or **statement** OR the **type of living thing**.

This one looks at **amount of legs** the living thing has and the **placement of their eyes**.



Use the **classification key** to identify these minibeasts.



Key Vocabulary

amphibians - an animal that is born in the water but develops lungs and lives on land later in its life

birds - a type of animal that has wings and is born from a hard-shelled egg

carnivore - a living things that just eats meat

characteristic - a feature or quality

classification - to categorise or group something

excretion - to dispose of waste

fish - a type of animal that lives in water and has scales, gills and fins

group - sorting things based on their similarities

growth - to get bigger

herbivore - a living thing that just eats plants

invertebrate - an animal that does not have a backbone

mammals - a type of animal that has hair on its body and usually drinks milk from its mother as a baby

movement - to change position

nutrition - the food we eat

omnivore - a living thing that eats both plants and meat

reproduce - to create more of the same species

reptiles - a type of animal that is cold-blooded and has scaly skin

respiration - taking in gas and giving out another (breathing in humans)

sensitivity - using your senses (see, smell, hear, touch, taste)

vertebrate - an animal with a backbone

