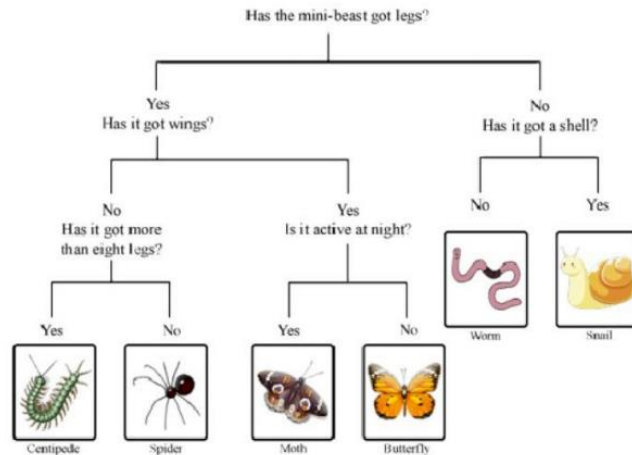
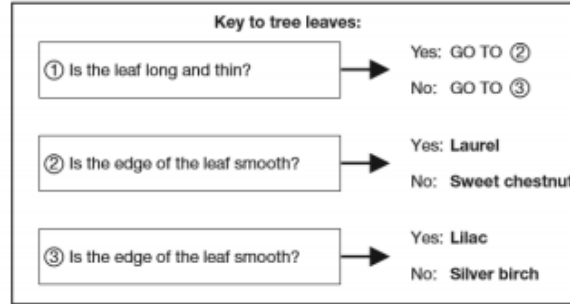


# KEY INFORMATION AND FACTS

## KEY VOCABULARY

- classification** Grouping things based on their characteristics so that they can be identified.
- habitat** The place where an animal or plant lives.
- migrate** The long-distance movement of animals, usually due to a change in the seasons.
- hibernate** An animal or plant that spends the winter in a dormant state.
- vertebrates** Animals that have a backbone. Fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.
- invertebrates** Animals that do not have a backbone. Examples are snails, worms, spiders and insects.
- environment** The conditions in which a living thing exists. Soil, climate and other living things all count as part of the environment.
- classification key** A series of yes/no questions that help identify or classify things.

**Classifying plants and animals:** We can group plants and animals according to their characteristics.



## Is it a living organism?

<b>M</b>	Movement - the moving parts of an organism
<b>R</b>	Reproduction - Producing offspring
<b>S</b>	Sensitivity - Reacting and responding to the environment
<b>G</b>	Growth - Increasing in size to adulthood
<b>R</b>	Respiration - Turning food into energy
<b>E</b>	Excretion - Getting rid of waste
<b>N</b>	Nutrition - Getting food to stay alive

## How can environments change?

Natural events, such as earthquakes, flooding or tsunamis can change the environment.

## Humans have an impact on the environment:

- Positive impacts:**
- Tree planting
  - Creating a pond
  - Setting up a nature reserve

- Negative impacts:**
- Littering
  - Deforestation
  - Air pollution
  - Plastics in the ocean