

LIVING THINGS- WOODPECKER CLASS

Life Processes

To stay alive and healthy, all living things need certain conditions that let them carry out the seven **life processes**:

- M**ovement
- R**eproduction
- R**espiration
- E**xcretion
- S**ensitivity
- N**utrition



Changes to an environment

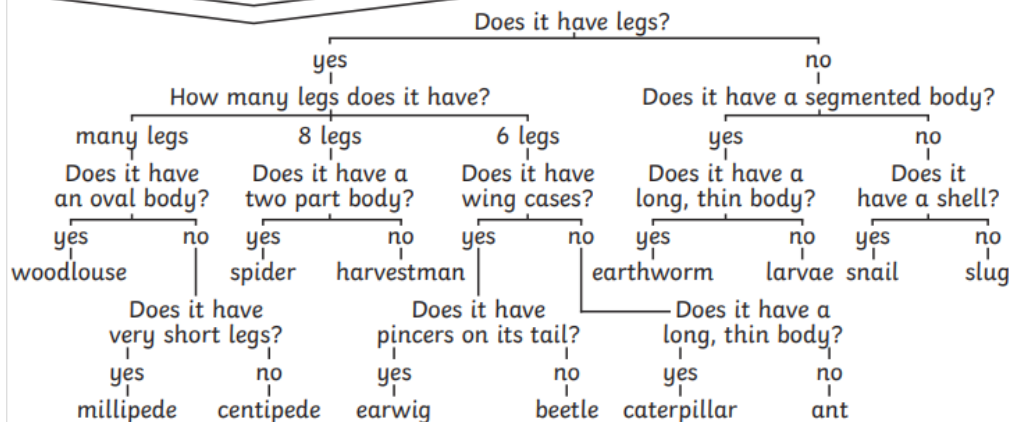
Changes to an environment can be natural or caused by humans. Changes to an environment can have positive as well as negative effects. Here are some examples of things that can change an environment:

Natural and Human-made

- earthquakes
- storms
- floods
- droughts
- wildfires
- the seasons
- deforestation
- pollution
- urbanisation
- the introduction of new animal or plant species to an environment
- creating new nature reserves

You can use **classification** keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things. Here is an example of a **classification** key:

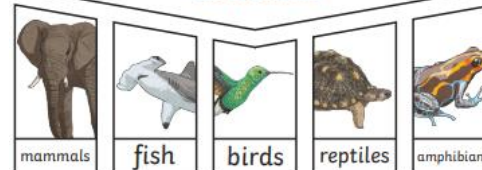
Invertebrate Classification Key



Key Vocabulary

classification	This is where plants or animals are placed into groups according to their similarities.
organisms	This is another word that can be used to mean 'living things'.
vertebrates	Animals with a backbone.
invertebrates	Animals without a backbone.
specimen	A particular plant or animal that scientists study to find out about its species.
characteristics	The distinguishing features or qualities that are specific to a species.
respiration	A process where plants and animals use oxygen gas from the air to help turn their food into energy.
sensitivity	The way living things react to changes in their environment.
environment	An environment contains many habitats and these include areas where there are both living and non-living things.
nutrition	The process of obtaining food to provide living things with energy to live and stay healthy.

vertebrates



invertebrates

