

## Grouping living things

Animals can be put into one of two groups

**Vertebrates – animals with a backbone**  
Invertebrates - animals without a backbone

### Vertebrates

Vertebrates can be grouped 5 ways

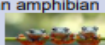
- Fish
- Amphibians
- Reptiles
- Birds
- Mammals

How to spot a fish



- Breathes with gills
- Lays eggs in water
- Has fins and scales
- Its body changes temperature

How to spot an amphibian



- Born with gills then develops lungs
- Lays eggs in water
- Damp skin
- Body temperature changes

How to spot a reptile



- Breathes with lungs
- Lays eggs on land
- Dry scaly skin
- Body temperature changes

How to spot a bird



- Breathes with lungs
- Lays eggs with hard shells
- Has feathers
- Steady body temperature

How to spot a mammal



- Breathes with lungs
- Babies are born live
- Body hair or fur
- Steady body temperature
- Feeds babies milk

### Invertebrates

Invertebrates can be grouped 4 ways

- Insects
- Arachnids
- Snails and slugs
- Worms

How to spot an insect



- 3 body sections
- 6 legs

How to spot an arachnid



- 2 body sections
- 8 legs

How to spot snails and slugs



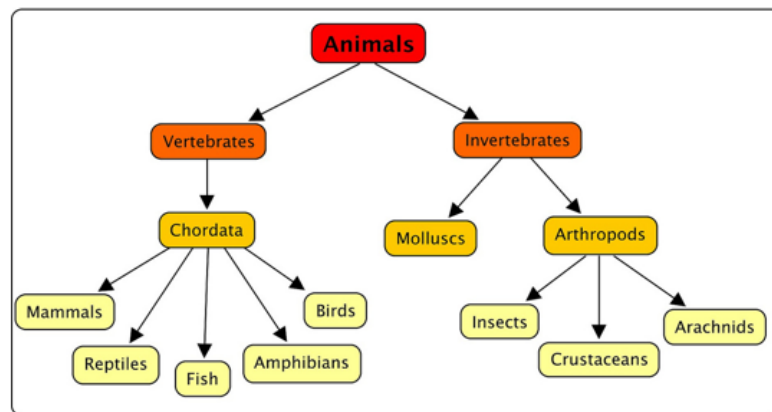
- Slimy foot
- Often have a shell

How to spot a worm



- 0 legs
- Long tube-like body

## Classification



How can we classify minibeasts?

## Venn Diagram



**M**ovement  
**R**espiration  
**S**ensitivity

**G**rowth  
**R**eproduction  
**E**xcretion  
**N**utrition

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## Changing Habitats

Living things depend upon their habitats to give them everything they need, including food, water, air and a space to live and grow. Human beings are able to make big changes to their habitat to make it suitable for them to live in.

Some species are very good at adapting to changes in their habitats. These species are able to live alongside humans successfully in towns and cities.



Some animals can only survive in a particular habitat, such as rainforest, desert or marshland. When the habitat changes, these species find it very difficult to survive

Events like earthquakes, storms, floods, hurricanes, wildfires and droughts can have very serious consequences for living things. Habitats can be destroyed and the plants and animals that live there might be killed. Those animals that survive might find that their sources of food and water have disappeared. They may no longer have a safe place to live and grow.

Most of the changes to the habitats of living things are caused by humans. We call these changes man-made.



## Key Vocab

|    |                               |  |
|----|-------------------------------|--|
| 1  | <b>Vertebrate</b>             | Vertebrates are animals with a backbone                                |
| 2  | <b>Invertebrate</b>           | Invertebrates are animals without a backbone                           |
| 3  | <b>Gills</b>                  | Slits on the side of a fish which help it breathe                      |
| 4  | <b>Fins</b>                   | Part of a fish that helps it move and balance                          |
| 5  | <b>Scales</b>                 | Thin plates protecting the skin of fish or reptiles                    |
| 6  | <b>Lungs</b>                  | Spongy bags in the chest used when breathing                           |
| 7  | <b>Body temperature</b>       | How hot or cold the inside of an animal's body is                      |
| 8  | <b>Section</b>                | A part of something  |
| 9  | <b>Deciduous</b>              | A tree that loses its leaves in Autumn and grows new ones in Spring    |
| 10 | <b>Coniferous (Evergreen)</b> | A plant or tree that keeps its leaves all year                         |
| 11 | <b>Algae</b>                  | A small plant that is found in water. It has no stems, roots or leaves |

## Plant Groups

Plants can be put into one of two groups

**Flowering plants**  
**Non flowering plants**

**Flowering plants are made up of 4 groups**

- Grasses
- Cereals
- Garden shrubs
- Deciduous trees

**Non flowering plants are made up of 3 groups**

- Algae
- Coniferous trees
- Ferns