

## Key Vocabulary

Organisms	This is another word than can be used to mean 'living things'.
Life processes	The things living things do to stay alive.
Respiration	A process where plants and animals use oxygen from the air to help turn their food into energy.
Sensitivity	The way living things react to changes in their environment.
Reproduction	The process through which young are produced.
Excretion	The process by which living things get rid of waste products.
Nutrition	The process of obtaining food to provide living things with energy to live and stay healthy.
Habitat	The specific area or place in which particular animals or plants may live.
Environment	An environment contains many habitats and these include areas where there are both living and non-living things.
Endangered species	A plant or animal where there are not many of their species left and scientists are concerned that the species may become extinct.
Extinct	When a species has no more members alive on the planet, it is extinct.

# Living Things and their Habitats.

St Mary's C of E Primary School and Nursery



'Be the BEST you can be'

## MRS GREN

MRS. GREN is a useful way to remember the necessary features of living organisms.

### MOVEMENT

It can change its position.

### RESPIRATION

It releases energy from a food source.

### SENSITIVITY

It responds to things (e.g. light).

### GROWTH

It can develop and get larger.

### REPRODUCTION

It can make copies of itself or produce offspring.

### EXCRETION

It can get rid of waste products.

### NUTRITION

It consumes chemical material / food.



## Groups of Living Organisms:

Mammals	Warm-blooded, have hair, parents care for the young, females produce milks for babies, breathe through lungs. Most live on land, some live in the sea.
Birds	Warm-blooded, most can fly, have feathers and wings, hatch from eggs.
Fish	Aquatic animals, breathe through gills, cold-blooded, most have scales, most develop from eggs that the female lays outside her body.
Amphibians	Live part of their life cycle in water and part on land, have gills when young - these later develop into lungs, cold-blooded.
Reptiles	Hatch from eggs, cold-blooded, have dry, thick and scaly skin.

## Did you know?

In about 350 B.C, Aristotle (A Greek philosopher) classified all things into 4 main groups:

- Human Beings
- Animals (cats and fish)
- Plants (trees and grass)
- Non-living (rocks)

## Food Chains

