

Alive and Kicking



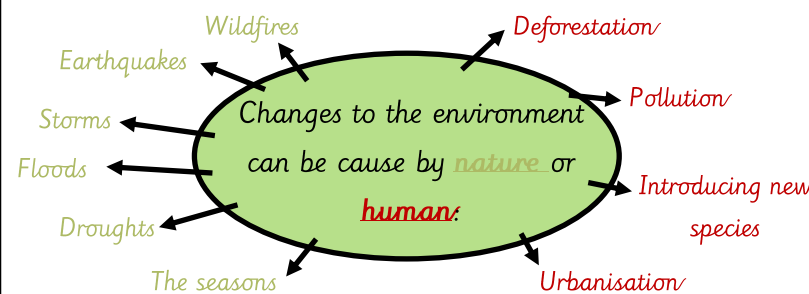
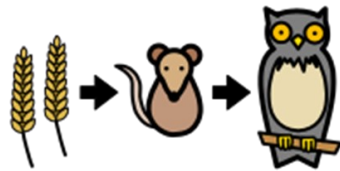
How do we identify a living thing? To be classed as living, a thing must:

M	R	S	G	R	E	N
Movement 	Respiration 	Sensitivity 	Growth 	Reproduction 	Excretion 	Nutrition

Key vocabulary

environment	The surroundings a living thing lives in.
impact	How an action effects another thing.
positive	Good or useful features.
negative	Bad or harmful features.
producer	Makes its own food and provides food for another living thing.
prey	Hunted by other animals as food.
predator	Hunts other animals for food.
consumer	Feeds on plants or other animals for energy.

Food Chains A food chain is a sequence to describe how different animals eat each other.



Classification key

A classification key is a series of questions that help us to group, identify and name living things.



Classifications Animals can be grouped in lots of different ways, based upon their characteristics:

Vertebrates Animals with backbones					Invertebrates Animals without backbones
Mammals	Birds	Fish	Reptiles	Amphibians	
- Are warm-blooded - Live on land or in water - Have hair or fur - Give birth to live babies that drink their milk.	- Are warm-blooded - Live on land and water - Have feathers, wings and beaks - Lay eggs	- Are cold-blooded - Live in water - Have fins to move and gills to breath - Lay eggs in water	- Are cold-blooded - Live on land and in water - Have scales, ear holes and dry skin - Lay eggs	- Are cold-blooded - Live on land and water - Have moist skin and webbed feet - Lay eggs	- Are cold-blooded - Can be divided into further groups e.g. insects, arachnids and crustaceans.