<u>Prior Learning</u>: All living organisms are classified into groups based on very basic, shared characteristics. This grouping system makes it easier for scientists to study certain groups of organisms.

P.O.S – Living things and their habitats

Concept – biology cell development

Facts	Vocabulary
1) Living Things	
a) Plants all share the common characteristic of being able to make their	
own food using water and sunlight. Because they only require a few	
simple requirements, plants can grow almost anywhere.	
b) Animals are multicellular and rely on other organisms for food.	
2) Within the plant kingdom, plants are divided into two main groups:	
a) The largest group contains the plants that produce seeds – flowering	PLANTS
plants and conifers	DON'T MAKE SEEDS MAKES SEEDS
b) The other group contains the seedless plants that reproduce by	DUN'I MAKE SEEDS MAKES SEEDS
spores.	Has no true roots, stems and leaves (gymnosperms) (angiosperms)
3. Vertebrates:	
a) mammals - warm-blooded, have hair on their bodies, females produce	FERNS CONIFERS SUNFLOWER
milk for their babies	Has no roots, stems stems
b) birds - warm-blooded, most can fly, have feathers and wings	or leaves structure
c) fish - aquatic animals, breath through gills, cold-blooded, most have	ALOAE MOSSES
scales,	
d) amphibians - live part of their life cycle in water and part on land, have	
gills when young, later develop lungs, cold-blooded, usually have moist	Admats
skin.	Net in boldoore Net in boldoore
e) reptiles - hatch from eggs, cold-blooded, have dry, thick, scaly skin	Investeure
4 Invertebrates:	Arthropoli
a) insects - a small animal that has six legs and generally one or two pairs	Is a set, scoper, scorely Not grave Ro pits when Not grave Set grave
of wings.	Ride
b) arachnids - almost all adult arachnids have eight legs.	er nugh gany kan with a shell ar nugh gany kan
c) worms - creeping or burrowing invertebrate animals with long, slender	son bory young bog period entit power with a shall a topic periyyikit Mitor tala weth Scaly dan the state of the state of
soft bodies and no limbs.	leg sourchel (e.g. sourche) stepicol (e.g. sourche) stepicol (e.g. source)
d) mollusc - have a soft unsegmented body and live in aquatic or damp	
habitats e.g. slugs, snails	Retinitadis Rannabetiadis Nacionation Racionation
5) Negative environmental changes:	Childrians ich Jelfeld, Annelids er nematodes ich Jelfeld, Mannads
a) global warming - a long-term rise in the average temperature of the	Parties
Earth's climate system	
b) litter – rubbish such as paper, cans, and bottles left lying in an open or	boltoni
public place.	
c) oil spill - oil is released into the ocean or coastal waters, but spills may	
also occur on land.	
d) chemical pollution - chemical pollution is defined as the presence or	
increase in our environment of chemical pollutants that are not naturally	
present there or are found in amounts higher than normal	
e) deforestation - is the removal of a forest from land which is then	
converted to farms or urban use.	
f) land development - is altering the landscape for agriculture or housing.	
6) Positive environmental changes:	
a) nature reserves	
b) parks	
ponds	
Websites: <u>https://ypte.org.uk</u> young people's trust for the environment	
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