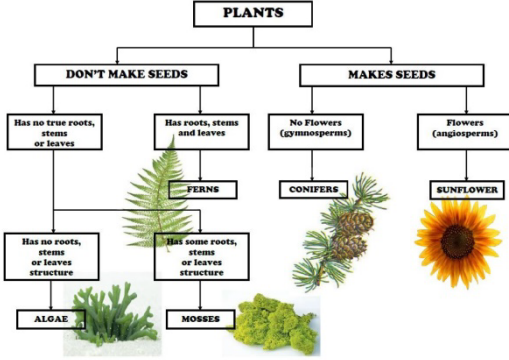
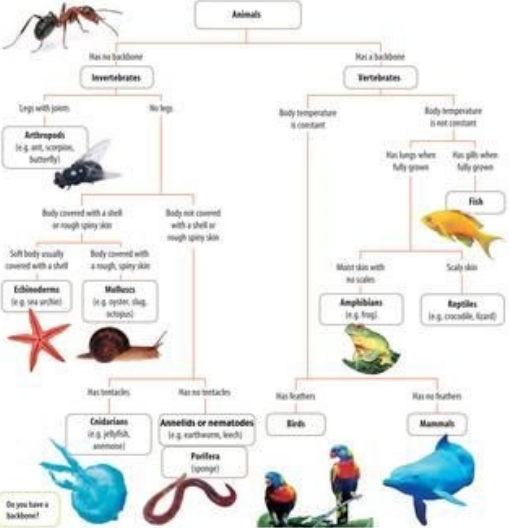


Prior Learning: All living organisms are classified into groups based on very basic, shared characteristics. This grouping system makes it easier for scientists to study certain groups of organisms.

P.O.S – Living things and their habitats

Concept – biology cell development

Facts	Vocabulary
<p>1) Living Things</p> <p>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.</p> <p>b) Animals are multicellular and rely on other organisms for food.</p>	
<p>2) Within the plant kingdom, plants are divided into two main groups:</p> <p>a) The largest group contains the plants that produce seeds – flowering plants and conifers</p> <p>b) The other group contains the seedless plants that reproduce by spores.</p>	
<p>3. Vertebrates:</p> <p>a) mammals - warm-blooded, have hair on their bodies, females produce milk for their babies</p> <p>b) birds - warm-blooded, most can fly, have feathers and wings</p> <p>c) fish - aquatic animals, breath through gills, cold-blooded, most have scales,</p> <p>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 skin.</p> <p>e) reptiles - hatch from eggs, cold-blooded, have dry, thick, scaly skin</p>	
<p>4 Invertebrates:</p> <p>a) insects - a small animal that has six legs and generally one or two pairs of wings.</p> <p>b) arachnids - almost all adult arachnids have eight legs.</p> <p>c) worms - creeping or burrowing invertebrate animals with long, slender soft bodies and no limbs.</p> <p>d) mollusc - have a soft unsegmented body and live in aquatic or damp habitats e.g. slugs, snails</p>	
<p>5) Negative environmental changes:</p> <p>a) global warming - a long-term rise in the average temperature of the Earth's climate system</p> <p>b) litter – rubbish such as paper, cans, and bottles left lying in an open or public place.</p> <p>c) oil spill - oil is released into the ocean or coastal waters, but spills may also occur on land.</p> <p>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</p> <p>e) deforestation - is the removal of a forest from land which is then converted to farms or urban use.</p> <p>f) land development - is altering the landscape for agriculture or housing.</p>	
<p>6) Positive environmental changes:</p> <p>a) nature reserves</p> <p>b) parks</p> <p>ponds</p>	
<p>Websites: https://ypte.org.uk young people’s trust for the environment</p>	