

Living Things & their Habitats

Life Processes

There are seven things that all living things do. We call these life processes. All animals, including humans, do these and plants do too! We can remember them with the help of Mrs Gren!

Movement

Respiration

Sensitivity

Growth

Reproduce

Excretion

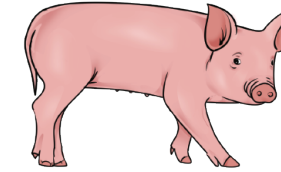
Nutrition



Living, not living or never alive?



The **roast chicken** is **dead** because it was **alive** but isn't anymore.



A pig is **living**.



A camera is **not a living thing**.

Habitats

A **habitat** is where a **living thing** lives. **Habitats provide** things that living things need for **life**, such as **food, water and air**.

Examples of micro-habitats:

- flower beds
- trees
- bushes
- under rocks/logs
- ponds
- in the grass

Examples of large habitats:

- desert
- mountains
- polar regions
- jungle
- ocean
- savannah

Grouping animals

We can group animals depending on what **type of food they eat**.

Herbivores just eat plants.

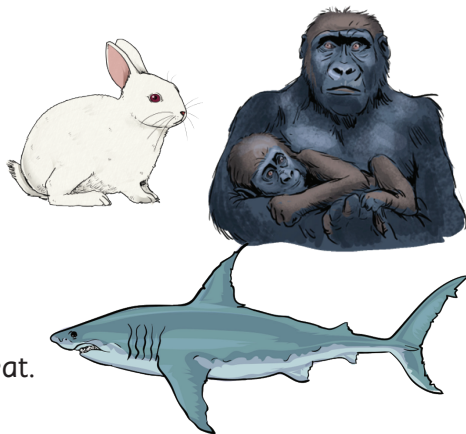
A rabbit is a herbivore.

Carnivores just eat meat.

A shark is a carnivore.

Omnivores eat both plants and meat.

A gorilla is an omnivore.



Key Vocabulary

alive – something that is living

dead – something that was living but is not anymore

living – something that is alive

habitat – the place in which a living thing lives

microhabitat – a small habitat

conditions – the state of something

adapted – how something is adjusted

food chain – a series of living things that feed on each other

omnivore – an animal that eats both plants and meat

herbivore – an animal that just eats plants

carnivore – an animal that just eats meat

animals – living creatures

adaptation – the act or process of adapting or the state of being adapted

features – an element of the body, such as the eyes

suited – to be acceptable to

nutrition – the act or process of ingesting and using nutrients or of providing nourishment

human – a person

reproduction – the process by which new plants or animals of the same kind are created

movement – change in position or location

differences – a particular instance of being unlike or not the same as something else

similarities – the state or quality of being similar

respiration – the act of breathing

growth – the process of growing

prefer – to consider more desirable than something else

plants – living things that grow in earth, in water, or on other plants, usually has a stem, leaves, roots, and flowers, and produces seeds

sensitivity – the quality, state, or condition of being sensitive

survive – to continue to live or exist

ocean – the vast expanse of saltwater covering approximately three-quarters of the Earth's surface

woodland – an area of land that is covered with trees and other plants

forest – a large area of land densely covered with trees and other plants

jungle – land covered with very dense natural vegetation

savanna – a grassy plain with scattered tree growth found in tropical or subtropical regions

desert – a very dry, often sandy area with little or no plant growth

mountain – a geological formation or land mass with great height and steep sides that is higher than a hill

compare – to note the likenesses and differences of

Food chains

Sometimes, scientists use food chains to show **what different animals eat in a habitat**. This is a simple **food chain**:



The arrows mean **'is eaten by'**.

The grass is eaten by the rabbit. The **rabbit is eaten by the fox**.

