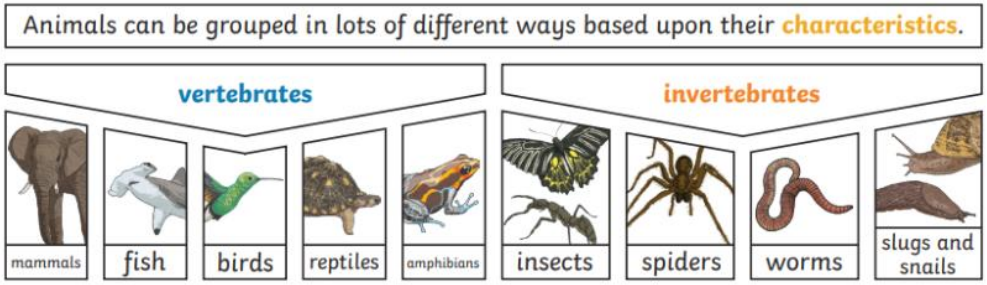
Barn Owls Living Things and Their habitats – Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

Characteristics – distinguishing features or qualities that are specific to a species.
Classification – where plants or animals are placed into groups according to their similarities.
Endangered – plant or animal where there are not many of their species left and scientists are concerned that the species may become extinct.
Environment – an environment contains many habitats and these include areas where there are both living and non-living things.
Excretion – process by which living things get rid of waste products.
Habitat – specific area or place in which particular animals or plants may live.
Invertebrate – animals without a backbone.
Life processes – things living things do to stay alive.
Nutrition - process of obtaining food to provide living things with energy to live and stay healthy.
Organisms – another word that can be used to mean 'living things'.
Reproduction - process through which young are produced.
Respiration – process where plants and animals use oxygen gas from the air to help turn their food into energy.
Sensitivity – the way living things react to changes in their environment.
Species – a group of living organisms with common characteristics.
Vertebrate – animals with a backbone.

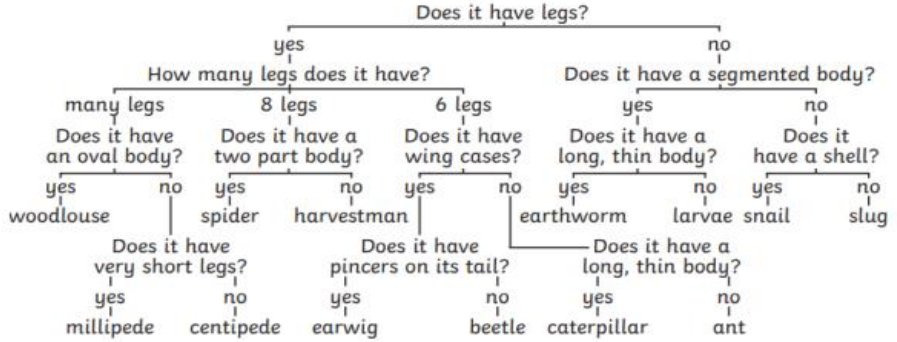
Grouping animals



Vertebrates can be separated into five broad groups.
You could sort invertebrates you might see around school in different ways, such as in this example.
The vast majority of living things on the planet are invertebrates.

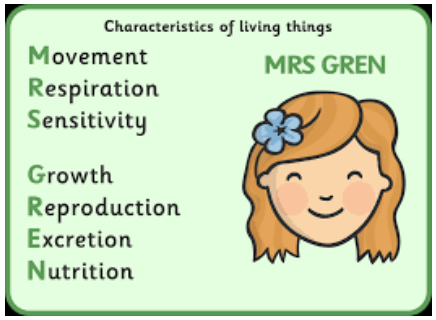
Classification keys

You can use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things. Here is an example of an invertebrate classification key:



Life processes

To stay alive and healthy, all living things need certain conditions that let them carry out the seven life processes.



Habitats

- Plants and animals rely on the environment to give them everything they need. Therefore, when habitats change, it can be very dangerous to the plants and animals that live there.
- Changes to an environment can be natural or caused by humans. Changes to an environment can have positive as well as negative effects.

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