

Life Processes	Description
Movement	Going from one place to another independently
Respiration	Making energy to keep you active
Sensitivity	How things react and respond to what is happening around them
Nutrition	Taking in food
Excretion	Getting rid of waste substances
Reproduction	Producing new plants or animals.
Growth	Cells multiplying and growing

Kingdom	Description
Plants	Contain chlorophyll and can photosynthesise (make their own food using the sun's energy)
Animals	Multiple animal cells with nervous systems. They eat food for survival.
Prokaryotes	Single celled organisms with no nucleus. E.g. bacteria
Fungi	Made up of decomposers that absorb nutrients for survival e.g. mushrooms, moulds and yeast
Protists	Single celled organisms with a nucleus. Normally live in water. E.g. Amoeba and Algae

Vertebrates	Animals with backbones
Invertebrates	Animals without backbones

Animal Group	Description
Mammals	Give birth to live young, Hair and fur on body, Warm blooded, Live on land and water, Produce milk to feed young
Reptiles	Live on land and water, Leathery eggs, Cold blooded, Dry scaly skin
Amphibians	Live on land and water, Gills, Cold blooded, Webbed feet
Fish	Live in water, Lay soft shelled eggs, Fins, Gills, Wet scales, Cold blooded
Birds	Feathers, Lay hard shelled eggs. Warm blooded, Wings

FOOD CHAINS AND WEBS

Food chain	Shows the different species in a habitat, and what eats what
Food web	When all the food chains in a habitat are joined up together
The direction of the arrows...	shows the way in which energy is moving.
Energy is transferred along food chains but..	the amount of energy is lost from one stage to the next.
Energy is lost in food chains through..	Movement, Respiration and Waste products

Organism	A living thing
Consumer	an organism that eats another organism
Producer	Uses the sun's light energy to make their own food by photosynthesis e.g. grass, algae.
Carnivore	Carnivore: eats meat e.g. lion
Herbivore	eats only plants e.g. cow
Species	When animals can reproduce to produce fertile offspring/ are of the same type e.g. humans are one species.

Pyramid of numbers	The population of each organism in a food chain.
The more organisms there are...	The wider the bar.
Pyramid of biomass	the mass of living material at each stage in a food chain

