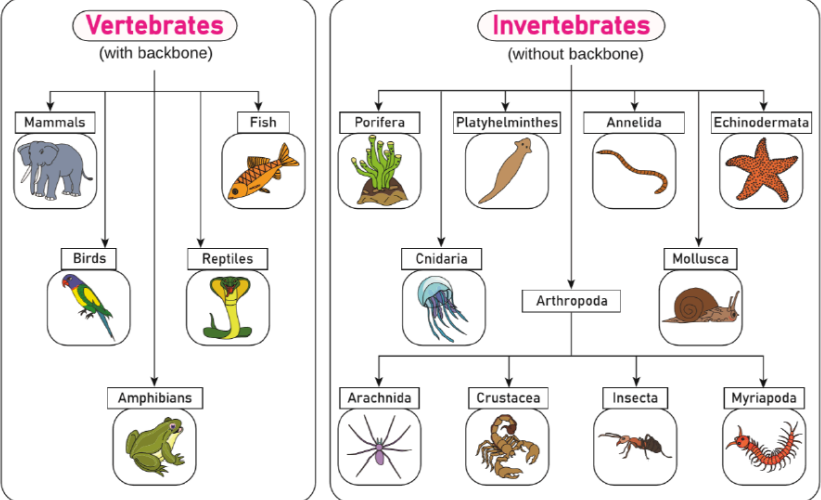## Key vocabulary

characteristic	A quality or appearance that makes an individual or a group different from others.
classification	Grouping things based on their characteristics so that they can be identified.
consumer	A consumer eats producers or other consumers in a food chain.
environment	The conditions in which a living things exists. Soil, climate and other living things all count as part of the environment.
hibernate	An animal or plant that spends the winter in a dormant state.
invertebrate	An animal that does not have a backbone. Examples are snails, worms, spiders and insects.
migrate	The long-distance movement of animals, usually due to a change in the seasons.
predator	A predator is an organism that eats another organism. Examples are lions, bears and foxes.
prey	Prey is the organism that a predator eats. Examples are zebras, fish and rabbits.
producer	An organism that makes its own food, such as a plant.
vertebrate	An animal that has a backbone. These are; fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.

How can environments change?

Natural	This could be caused by flooding, fire, earthquakes etc.	
Human Impact	Negative Impact	Positive Impact
	Littering, deforestation, air pollution, plastics in the oceans.	Setting up a nature reserve, tree planting, creating a garden pond.

Classification

A classification key is a series of yes/no questions that help to identify or classify things.