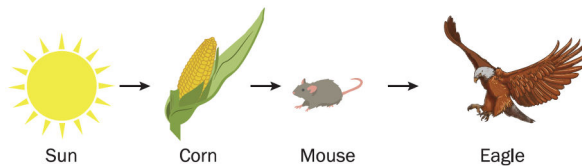
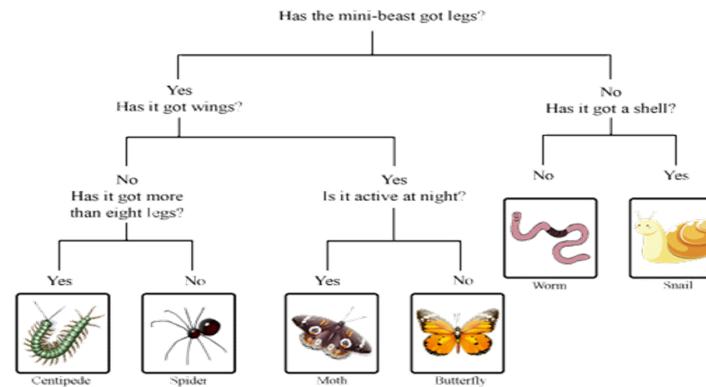


How do humans impact the natural world around them?

Scientists use observable characteristics and classification keys to identify and group plants and animals.

Living things can be grouped in a variety of ways, including:

- vertebrates (has a back bone) or invertebrates (does not have a backbone).
- flowering plants or non-flowering plants.



A food chain shows how plants and animals get their energy.

The arrow means 'is eaten by' and shows the movement of energy in the food chain. The initial source of energy for all food chains is the sun.

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

Natural changes:



- earthquakes
- storms
- floods
- droughts
- wild fires

Human changes:



- pollution
- development
- deforestation
- global warming
- introduction of new plant or animal species

organisms	Another word that means 'living things'
habitat	The specific place a particular animal or plant lives
classification	Where plants or animals are placed into groups according to similarities
characteristics	Distinguishing features or qualities
producer	Living things that make their own food and are at the start of a food chain
consumers	Living things that eat other living things in a food chain
prey	Animals that are eaten by other animals.
predator	An animal that eats other animals.

Greta Thunberg is a Swedish activist who has brought awareness to the younger generation about climate change.

