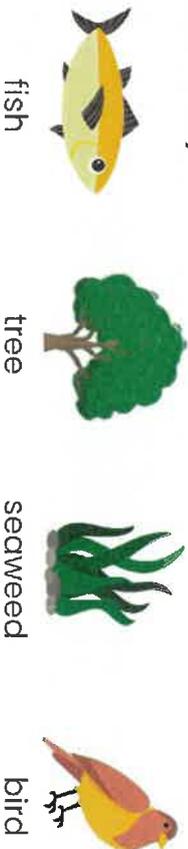
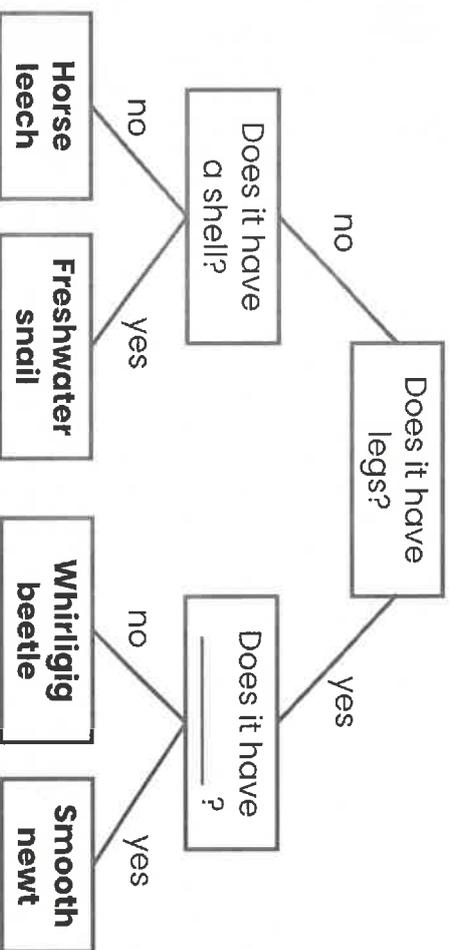




1. Look at the pictures below. Group these living things in two different ways.



2. Here is a classification key to identify living things found in some ponds. Complete the key to identify the living things pictured below.



3. A forest is being cut down to build houses. What effect might this have on the local environment?

4. Describe how a polar bear is suited to its environment.

5. Order the statements from 1 to 5 to summarise the life cycle of frogs. The first one has been done for you.

1	Frogs lay eggs, known as 'frogspawn'; it looks like clear jelly.
	Tadpoles grow small legs which become bigger and stronger.
	Around summertime, an adult frog is fully grown.
	Small black dots grow tails and hatch out of the clear jelly.
	Tadpoles absorb their tail as they grow into a froglet.

6. Complete the Venn diagram using the word bank below.

has live young

warm-blooded

reproduces

lays eggs

produces milk

mammals

birds

7. Circle the animal that gives birth to live young.



bird

snake

rabbit

lizard

Question 1

Match each organism to the group it belongs to.



Microorganism Plant Animal

Question 2

Why do scientists classify plants?

Question 3

Circle the description of ferns.

1. Green plants with long roots, stems and leaves. They use spores to reproduce.
2. Plants with simple leaves, small roots to anchor the plant and spores to reproduce.
3. Trees and shrubs with needle or scale-like leaves that produce cones with seeds.

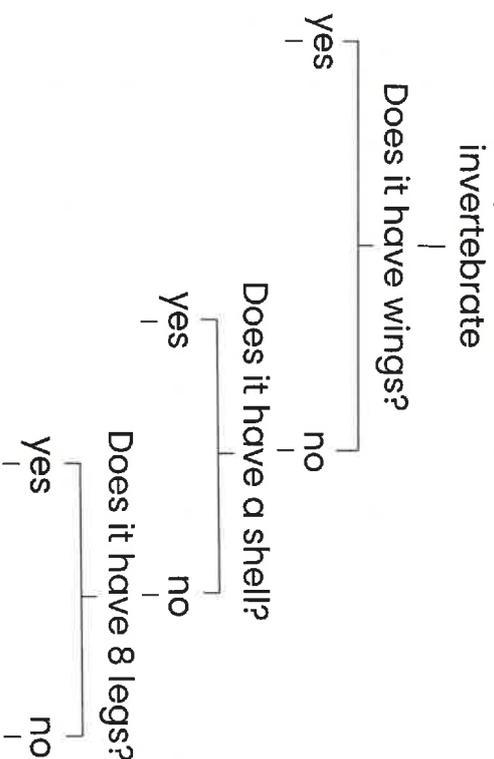
Question 4

Label each statement to show which plant type is described. Insert F for flowering, NF for non-flowering and B for both.

Keep their leaves all year round.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Produce spores.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Can live in dry and hot places.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Has roots, stems and leaves.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Flowers make seeds after fertilisation.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Produce seeds in cones.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Produce seeds.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Have colourful flowers.	<input type="checkbox"/>

Question 5

Write an organism that could go at the end of each branch of this classification key.



Question 1

Tick the organisms that are vertebrates.

- shark
- jellyfish
- chicken
- snake
- daffodil
- ladybird

Question 2

All invertebrates are cold-blooded. How do they keep warm and cool off?

Question 3

Tick the correct statements.

1. Bacteria is a plant.
2. A spider is a cold-blooded invertebrate.
3. An invertebrate is an animal without a brain or a backbone.
4. Reptiles and fish both have gills.
5. Most mammals give birth to live babies.

Milk
way

Question 4

Circle the word from each category that would classify this organism correctly.



- A. Micro-organism Plant Animal
- B. Vertebrate Invertebrate
- C. Warm-blooded Cold-blooded
- D. Mammal Bird Reptile Amphibian Fish

Question 5

Insert the three missing ticks into this table.

Organism	Microscope needed to see it	Produces flowers	Has a backbone
Microorganism			
Flowering plant			
Non-flowering plant			
Vertebrate			
Invertebrate			

Question 1

Use the word bank to complete the sentences.

Carolus Linnaeus was a Swedish

_____ and explorer. He is best known

for developing a system to _____

living _____, making it easier for

scientists to understand relationships

between _____.

species classify naturalist organisms

Question 2

Sort the microorganisms into the Carroll diagram.

Salmonella athlete's foot
yeast probiotics

	Helpful	Harmful
Fungi		
Bacteria		

Question 3

What are microorganisms?

Galaxy

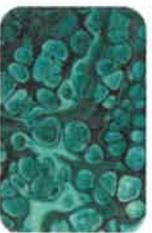
Question 4

Label each photo with the microorganism shown: protozoa, viruses, algae, bacteria or fungi.











Question 5

Complete the table with the microorganism being described in each column.

Single-celled organisms.	Cannot live independently and must invade living cells to survive.	Can be found in various environments like soil and decayed material.	Single-celled organisms that can live in various habitats.	Simple plant-like organisms that usually live in water. They produce oxygen and serve as food for aquatic life.
Most are friendly and help us, but some can make us ill.	Many are harmful.	Some are useful but some cause infections.	Some are harmless but others can cause diseases.	

