
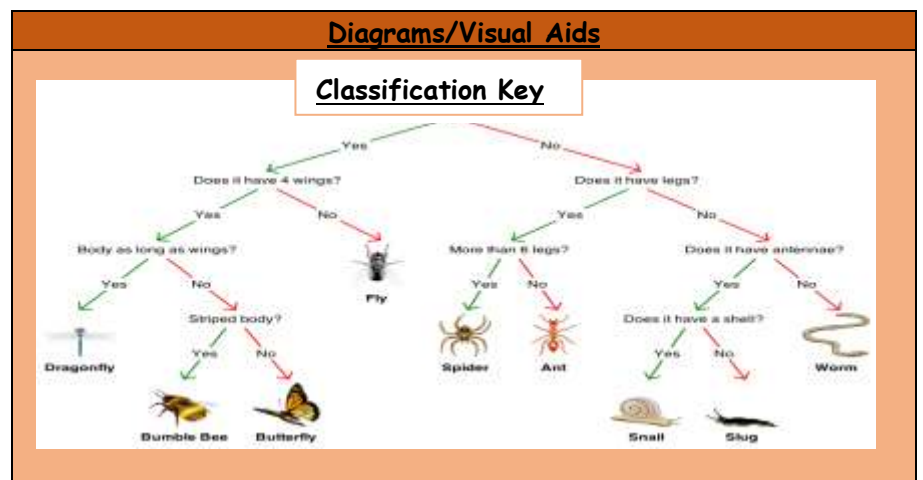




Key People/Scientists	
	<p><b>Jacques Cousteau (1910-1997)</b> A French marine biologist who studied the sea and all forms of life in water. Cousteau described his underwater world research in a series of books, also directed films.</p>

Misconceptions/Key facts
<p><b>Misconception:</b> All ocean creatures are 'fish', e.g. whales, dolphins. <b>Fact:</b> Whales, dolphins, jellyfish and shellfish are not fish, but seahorses and sea dragons are fish!</p> <p><b>Misconception:</b> Spiders are insects. <b>Fact:</b> Spiders are not insects. They are arachnids, belonging to the same group as scorpions. They have four pairs of legs and two body segments. Insects have three pairs of legs and three body segments.</p> <p><b>Misconception:</b> All fish lay eggs. <b>Fact:</b> Some fish give birth to live young, e.g. guppy, molly, swordtail, most types of sharks</p> <p><b>Misconception:</b> Only large land mammals are animals. <b>Fact:</b> There are many different types of animals such as worms, spiders, sea anemone and corals.</p>

Key Questions	
<p><b>What are the characteristics of living things?</b></p>	<p>All living things do 7 life processes which can be remembered with <b>MRS GREN</b>. These are: <b>Movement, Respiration, Sensitivity, Growth, Reproduction, Excretion and Nutrition.</b></p>
<p><b>How are living things be classified?</b></p>	<p>When scientists discover a new animal, they give it a name and record everything they know about it. They organise living things into groups based on their similarities and differences, so that we can learn more about what makes each species unique.</p>
<p><b>Is the local and wider environment important for living things?</b></p>	<p>Plants and animals rely on their environment to give them everything they need. This means that when habitats change it can be very dangerous to the plants and animals that live there.</p>
<p><b>Can changes in environments pose dangers to living things?</b></p>	<p>Yes, environments can be changed in natural ways (such as weather) and by humans. Negative changes can include deforestation, littering and pollution. But it can also be changed in a positive way for example projects to clean environments or protect endangered species</p>



Key Vocabulary	
<b>characteristic</b>	The characteristics of a living thing are what make it similar or different to other living things. All species of living thing have a unique set of characteristics.
<b>classification</b>	Grouping living things by looking at similarities and differences.
<b>classification keys</b>	A set of yes and no questions about the characteristics of living things (see Diagram/Visual Aids box).
<b>environment</b>	The surroundings or conditions in which an animal or plant lives.
<b>invertebrate</b>	Animals which do not have a backbone/spine.
<b>organism</b>	An individual animal, plant, or single-celled life form.
<b>vertebrate</b>	Animals which have a backbone/spine.