



Year 4 – Living Things and Their Habitats

Things I have learned already...

Year 2

- Explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive
- Identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other.
- Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including micro-habitats. Describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food.

Key scientists

Carl Linnaeus (1707 – 1778) – Developed a method for classifying all living things on the planet.
<http://www.nhm.ac.uk/nature-online/science-of-naturalhistory/biographies/linnaeus/>

KEY VOCABULARY AND SPELLINGS

Vertebrate – animals which have a backbone/spine

Invertebrate – animals which do not have a backbone/spine

Classification – grouping living things by looking at similarities and differences

Habitat – where a plant or animal lives

Environment – the surroundings or conditions in which an animal or plant lives

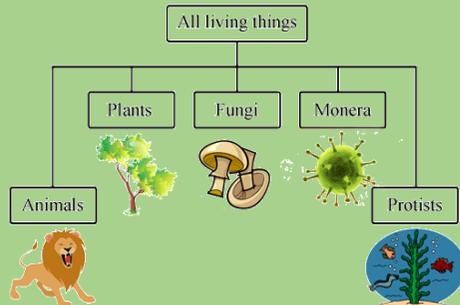
Deforestation – the action of clearing a wide area of trees

CLASSIFICATION KEYS

A set of yes or no questions about the characteristics of living things.

They are used to group and sort animals and plants.

Answer the questions and follow the Lines depending on whether the answer is yes or no.



In this topic, I will learn to..

- Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways
- Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment
- Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things.

CHANGING ENVIRONMENTS NATURAL CHANGES

– different seasons can change habitats. As the weather changes so can the plant life of the habitat. Look at the area around you, do you notice different plants and possible different animals at different times of the year?

HUMAN CHANGES – How humans live and what they do can impact habitats both negatively and positively.

Negative ways:

- Deforestation - cutting down trees for a range of reasons
- Littering – dropping rubbish or leaving large objects lying in the environment
- Pollution – introducing harmful substances into the environment.

Positive ways:

- Protecting endangered species via conservation projects
- Cleaning bodies of water
- Recycling

CHARACTERISTICS OF LIVING THINGS – MRS GREN

All living things do these 7 life processes:

Movement – moving, can be fast and obvious or slow and over time

Respiration – releasing energy from food

Sensitivity – responding to their environment

Growth – getting bigger and older

Reproduction – producing offspring

Excretion – getting rid of waste

Nutrition – taking in food

