



## Science – Year 4 Living Things and Their Habitats

(Previous knowledge – refer to  
Knowledge Organiser Year 2 – Habitats)

### Vocabulary

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Group	Classify	Classification Key
Living	Vertebrate	Adaptation
Environment	Invertebrate	Variation
Survive	Habitat	Deforestation
Danger	Nutrition	Respiration
Change	Characteristic	Reproduction

### Useful Resources

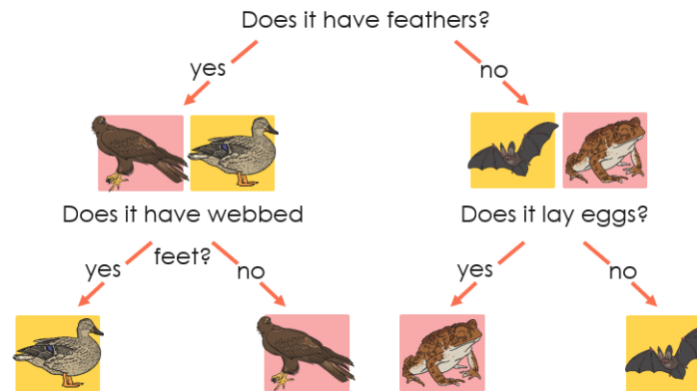
- Animal pictures to sort into different groups.
- Model classification keys and sentence STEMS.
- Pictures and video clips of different animals and habitats to observe.

### Key Scientists:

**Sarah Fowler** – is a modern English marine biologist. Sarah's research identified the global threat to sharks and shares strategies of how we can protect them.



### Classification Key



### Environmental Changes

Natural Causes	Human Causes
Earthquakes	Pollution
Storms	Urbanisation
Floods	Deforestation
Wildfires	Invasive species

### Key Questions/Facts

#### How do you know if something is alive?

- All living things do certain things to stay alive. These are called life processes.

- **Movement**
- **Respiration**
- **Sensitivity**
- **Growth**
- **Reproduction**
- **Excretion**
- **Nutrition**

#### What is a classification key?

- The characteristics of a living thing are what make it similar or different to other living things.
- Species with similar characteristics are put into groups. This is how we classify living things.

#### How can we classify different animals?

- We can split animals into two groups: vertebrates (animals with a backbone) and invertebrates (animals without a backbone).
- Vertebrates can be divided into five further groups: mammal, fish, reptile, bird, amphibian.
- Invertebrates can be divided into : insects, annelids, protozoa, crustaceans, molluscs, arachnids and echinoderms.

#### What is a habitat?

- A habitat is a place where animals and plants live and find everything they need to stay alive.
- Plants and animals cannot make big changes to their habitats to make them more suitable.
- This means that when habitats change it can be very dangerous to the plants and animals that live there.