

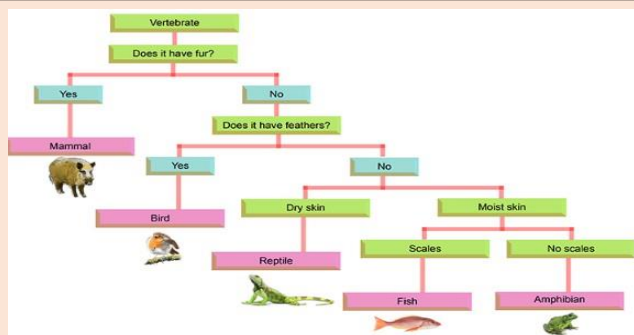


Year 4
Topic: Living things and their habitats
Strand: Biology

What I should already know.

- Environmental change can affect the plants and animals that live there.
- There is variation between all living things.
- Different animals and plants live in different places.
- Animals can be grouped into **vertebrates** (and then further into fish, reptiles, amphibians, birds and mammals) and **invertebrates**.
- Animals can be grouped into **carnivores**, **herbivores** and **omnivores**.
- The differences between the teeth of **carnivores** and **herbivores**.
- Examples of **habitats** (including **microhabitats**) and the animals and plants that can be found there.
- Living things depend on each other to **survive**.

What is a classification key?



Vocabulary

Biomes	A natural area of vegetation and animals.
Carnivore	An animal that eats meat.
Classification key	A system which divides things into groups or types.
Criteria	A factor on which something is judged.
Deciduous	Trees that lose leaves in the autumn every year.
Environment	All the circumstances, people, things, and events around them that influence their life.
Evergreen	A tree or bush which has green leaves all the year round.
Excretion	The process of eliminating waste from the body.
Food chain	A series of living things which are linked to each other because each thing feeds on the one next to it in the series.
Habitat	The natural environment in which an animal or plant normally lives or grows.
Herbivore	An animal that only eats plants.
Invertebrate	A creature that does not have a spine, for example an insect, a worm, or an octopus.
Life processes	There are seven processes that tell us that living things are alive.
Microhabitat	A small part of the environment that supports a habitat , such as a fallen log in a forest.
Minibeast	A small invertebrate animal such as an insect or Spider.
Nutrition	The process of taking food into the body and absorbing the nutrients in those foods.
Omnivore	Person or animal eats all kinds of food, including both meat and plants .
Organism	A living thing.
Reproduction	When an animal or plant produces one or more individuals similar to itself.
Respiration	Process of respiring; breathing ; inhaling and exhaling air.
Sensitivity	Responding to the external environment.
Urban	Belonging to, or relating to, a town or city.
Vegetation	Plants , trees and flowers.
Vertebrate	A creature which has a spine.

What will I know by the end of the unit?

- All living things, which can also be called **organisms**, have to do certain things to stay alive. These are the **life processes**:
 - movement
 - **respiration**
 - **sensitivity**
 - growth
 - **reproduction**
 - **excretion**
 - **nutrition**



different **criteria** (where they live, what type of **organism** they are, what features they have). For example, a camel can belong in a group of **vertebrates**, a group of animals that live in the desert, and a group of animals that have four legs.

How can **environments** change?

- **Habitats** can change throughout the year and this can have an effect on the plants and animals that live there.
- Humans can have positive and negative effects on the environment:
 - positive effects: nature reserves, ecological parks
 - negative effects: litter, **urban** development