

# Science - Year 4 - Biology

## Living Things and their Habitats



### Key Vocabulary



organisms  
 life processes  
 respiration  
 sensitivity  
 reproduction  
 excretion  
 nutrition  
 habitat  
 environment  
 endangered species  
 extinct  
 classification  
 vertebrates  
 invertebrates  
 specimen  
 characteristics

### Key Facts



To stay alive and healthy, all living things need certain conditions that let them carry out the seven **life processes**:

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

Animals can be grouped together in lots of different ways based upon their **characteristics**.

Invertebrates
Invertebrates are animals without backbones. The vast majority of living things on the planet are invertebrates.

Vertebrates										
Vertebrates are animals with a backbone. Vertebrates can be separated into five broad groups.										
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>mammals</td> <td>fish</td> <td>birds</td> <td>reptiles</td> <td>amphibians</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	mammals	fish	birds	reptiles	amphibians					
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### Key Facts

Plants and animals rely on the **environment** to give them everything they need.

When **habitats** change, it can be very dangerous to the plants and animals that live there.

Changes to an **environment** can be natural or caused by humans. Changes to an **environment** can have positive and negative effects.

**Natural changes:** earthquakes/ storms/ floods/ droughts/ wild fires/ the seasons

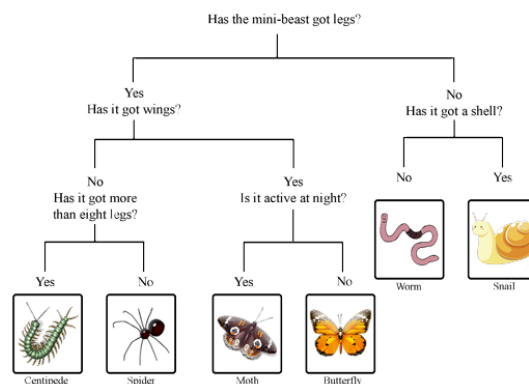
**Human-made changes:** deforestation/ pollution/ urbanisation/ creating new nature reserves

### Science GOLDEN WORDS:

prediction  
 measurements  
 conclusion  
 explain  
 classify

### Classification Keys

You can use **Classification** keys to help group, identify and name living things.



### Our 'Living Things' knowledge journey:

Y2: 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 which meet their needs.

### Working Scientifically:

- setting up simple, practical enquiries and comparative and fair tests.
- recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables.
- using straightforward, scientific evidence to answer questions or to support our findings.