

YEAR 4: Living Things and Their Habitats

What I should already know:

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- Say what is different about things that are living, dead or have never been alive.
- Identify some of the plants and animals in a familiar habitat.
- Sort objects into categories.
- Describe the conditions in a habitat.
- Ask questions about different habitats.
- Explain characteristics of some plants and animals.

At the end of this topic, I will know:

Sort living things into groups.

- Generate questions about animals.
- See similarities and differences between vertebrates.
- Identify vertebrate groups.
- Identify the characteristics of living things.
- Suggest how to have a positive effect on the local environment.
- Record observations on a map.
- Name some endangered species.



Jane Goodall

(Born 1934)

Jane Goodall is an expert on wild chimpanzees. She is known for her ground breaking discoveries about their behavior. She has shown us the urgent need to protect chimpanzees from extinction.

Key Facts:

Life Processes		
M	Movement	All living things move, even plants
R	Respiration	Getting energy from food
S	Sensitivity	Detecting changes in the surroundings
G	Growth	All living things grow
R	Reproduction	Making more living things of the same type
E	Excretion	Getting rid of waste
N	Nutrition	Taking in and using food

Vocabulary

classification	Grouping things based on their characteristics so that they can be identified.
classification key	A series of yes/no questions that help identify or classify things.
environment	The conditions in which a living thing exists. Soil, climate and other living things all count as part of the environment.
habitat	The place where an animal or plant lives.
mammals	Warm blooded animals who give birth to live young and have hair or fur.
fish	cold-blooded have scales lay spawn live in water
birds	warm-blooded lay eggs have feathers have wings and a beak
reptiles	cold-blooded lay eggs have scales
amphibians	cold-blooded lay spawn often undergo metamorphosis
vertebrates	Animals that have a backbone. Fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.
invertebrates	Animals that do not have a backbone. Examples are snails, worms, spiders and insects.