



Science

Living Things and Their Habitats

Year 4

Autumn 1

## Key Knowledge

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| Organisms      | This is another word that can be used to mean 'living things'.  |
| Life processes | Certain conditions that all living things need to stay alive and healthy: MRS GREN (Movement, Respiration, Sensitivity, Growth, Reproduction, Excretion and Nutrition). |
| Respiration    | A process where plants and animals use oxygen gas from the air to help turn their food into energy.   |
| Sensitivity    | The way living things react to changes in their environment.  |
| Reproduction   | The process through which young are produced.   |
| Excretion      | The process by which living things get rid of waste products.   |
| Nutrition      | The process of obtaining food to provide living things with energy to live and stay healthy.  |
| Habitat        | The specific area of place in which particular animals or plants may live.  |
| Environment    | An environment contains many habitats and these include areas where there are both living and non-living things.  |

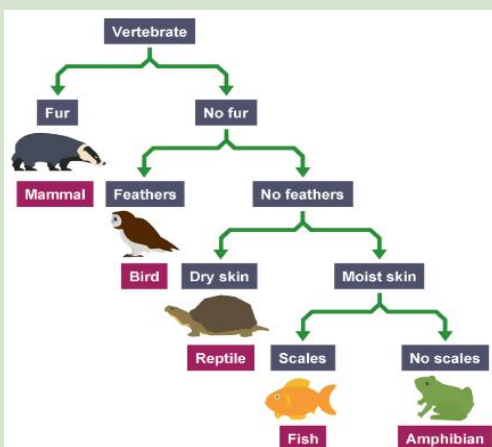
## Statutory Requirements

- 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.

## Key Vocabulary

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| Classification     | This is where plants or animals are placed into groups according to their similarities.  |
| Vertebrates        | Animals with a backbone.   |
| Invertebrates      | Animals without a backbone.  |
| Specimen           | A particular plant or animal that scientists study to find out about its species.  |
| Characteristics    | The distinguishing features or qualities that are specific to a species.   |
| Endangered species | A plant or animal where there are not many of their species left and scientists are concerned that the species may become extinct. |
| Extinct            | When a species has no more members alive on the planet, it is extinct.   |

## Diagrams



## Possible Experiences

- Complete Venn diagrams to show if living things can be grouped into two or more groups.
- Sort vertebrates and invertebrates into groups, describing their key features. Use a classification key to identify which group of vertebrates animals belong to and then create your own.
- Carefully observe minibeasts in a microhabitat and use a classification key to identify them.
- Sort plants into group (e.g. flowering and non-flowering plants) and then create a classification key to help others identify plants.
- Explore examples of human impact (both positive and negative) on environments.