



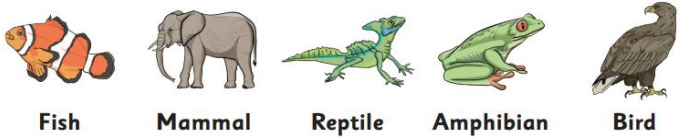
Living Things and their Habitats

Prior Learning

- explore and 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 describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other
- identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including micro-habitats
- describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food

Grouping Animals

We can group animals into **five different groups** based on their characteristics.



Year 4 Learning

- 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.

Classifying Animals

Vertebrates
Vertebrates have a backbone

Warm Blooded (Mammals, Birds) | **Cold Blooded** (Fish, Reptiles, Amphibians)

Invertebrates
Invertebrates don't have a backbone

Mammals	Birds	Fish	Reptiles	Amphibians	Insects	Arachnids	Molluscs	Annelids	Crustaceans	Echinoderms
Mammals usually have hair and feed their young on milk. They give birth to live young.	Birds have bodies covered in feathers and four powerful legs. They have sticky legs and wings. Their young come from hard-shelled eggs.	Fish live in water and breathe through gills. They usually have fins and have adapted to their environment in water.	Reptiles have dry, scaly skin and most lay eggs. They get their oxygen from air.	Amphibians live on land and in water. They have sticky skin and lay eggs in water. Their young have gills.	Insects have two antennae, three pairs of legs and six wings. Some insects have wings that fold over their backs. Some insects have wings that are transparent.	Arachnids are spiders, ticks and scorpions. They have four pairs of legs and two body parts.	Some molluscs have a shell but all have a soft body and muscular foot. Pholads have no legs.	Annelids have long, thin bodies divided into body rings. They usually live in the soil.	Crustaceans have a hard, external shell that protects their body.	Echinoderms belong to a group of animals called phlebobranchs which means 'spiny animal'.
bat, eagle, fox, owl, dolphin, tiger, ostrich	salmon, goldfish, angelfish, seahorse	tortoise, chameleon, snake, crocodile	frog, toad, newt	ant, bee, butterfly, spider	tick, scorpion, spider	snail, octopus, slug	millipede, worm, centipede	lobster, crab, limpet	starfish, sea cucumber	Protozoa

Protozoa are tiny one-celled animals that can only be seen with a microscope.

Key Vocabulary

Vertebrate	Animals that have a backbone inside their body.
Invertebrate	Animals that don't have a backbone.
Movement	The state of changing something's position.
Respiration	A chemical reaction that occurs in all living plant and animal cells. It involves the release of energy from glucose to help fuel natural life processes.
Sensitivity	The way organisms respond to their environment.
Growth	An increase in size.
Reproduction	The process by which a living organism creates a likeness of itself.
Excretion	The process that removes waste products from the body.
Nutrition	The nutrients in food and how the body uses them.

There are seven things that all living things do, we call these life processes. All animals, including humans, do these and plants do too!

- M**ovement
- R**espiration
- S**ensitivity
- G**rowth
- R**eproduction
- E**xcretion
- N**utrition



Animals are adapted to suit their environment. However, if the environment changes, they may no longer be able to survive and reproduce. A change in environment can cause extinction. When a species is at risk of extinction, it is endangered. Over 1,100 animal species and over 700 plant species are classed as endangered or threatened.