

Living Things and their Habitats

Year 4



Movement

Respiration

Sensitivity

Growth

Reproduction

Excretion

Nutrition

Key Questions

What do all living things have in common?

How can we group and classify different living things?

How do we use and create classification keys?

What is a vertebrate? What is an invertebrate?

What groups are vertebrates split into?

What is a habitat and how can we protect them?

What are endangered animals?

Key Vocabulary

Amphibian: Born with gills then develops lungs/lays eggs in water/damp skin/body temperature changes

Arachnid: An animal that has two body sections and eight legs.

Bird: Breathes with lungs/lays eggs with hard shells/has feathers/steady body temperature

Classifying: To put into groups according to things that are similar.

Consumer: A living thing that cannot make its own food and so gets energy from eating other plants and animals.

Energy: The ability to have force or power to do work.

Fish: Breathes with gills, lays eggs under water, has fins and scales, its body temperature changes.

Food Chain: A series of living things in which each serves as food for the next.

Habitat: The natural environment of an animal or plant.

Insects: An animal that has three body sections and six legs.

Mammal: Breathes with lungs/babies are born live/body hair or fur/steady body temperature/feeds babies milk

Mollusc: An animal that has a slimy foot and often a shell.

Producer: A living thing that makes its own food.

Reptile: Breathes with lungs/lays eggs on land/dry scaly skin/body temperature changes

Vertebrate: Animals that have a backbone.

Classification Keys

