

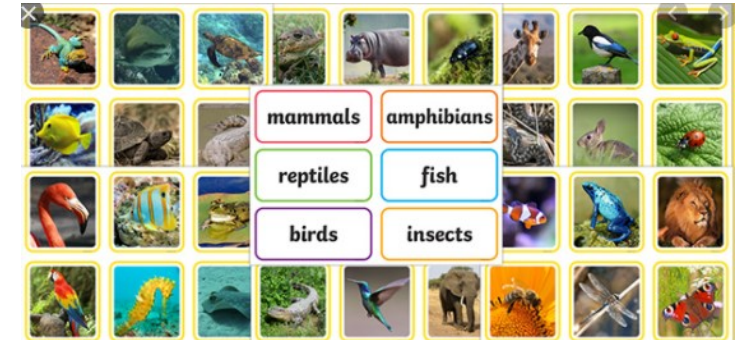
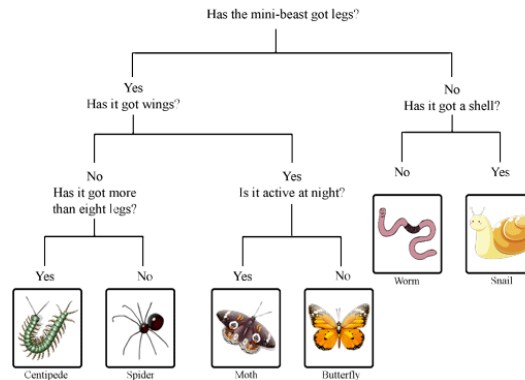
St Luke's Knowledge Organiser



Year 4 - Living things and their habitats-

What I should already know

- Animals can be grouped into carnivores, herbivores and omnivores
- The differences between the teeth of carnivores and herbivores.
- The names of some common wild and garden plants and deciduous and evergreen trees.
- Examples of habitats (including microhabitats) and the animals and plants that can be found there.
- Living things depend on each other to survive.
- How food chains and food webs work.



Sticky Knowledge

- ◆ A **habitat** is the natural home or environment of an organism.
- ◆ Organisms can be grouped depending on if they have a backbone or not.
- ◆ A **mammal** is a warm-blooded vertebrate. They have hair or fur and usually give birth to live young.
- ◆ Birds are warm-blooded vertebrates with feathers and beaks. Most birds fly and they lay hard shelled eggs.
- ◆ Fish are cold-blooded vertebrates. They have fins and gills which allow them to take in oxygen from water.
- ◆ Reptiles are cold-blooded animals that have dry scaly skin.
- ◆ Amphibians are cold-blooded vertebrates that can live both in water and on land.
- ◆ Insects are invertebrates with six legs and generally one or two pairs of wings.
- ◆ Humans have positive and negative effects on the environment.

Vocabulary

habitat	The area in which an animal or plant normally lives or grows.
environment	Environments contain many habitats and include areas where there are living and non-living things.
classification system	A system which divides things into groups or types based on their similarities.
organism	A living thing.
vertebrate	An organism that have a backbone
invertebrate	An organism that does not have a backbone.
minibeast	A small invertebrate animal such as an insect or spider.
vegetation	Plants, trees and flowers.
microhabitat	A small part of the environment that supports a habitat, such as a fallen log in a forest
endangered species	Plant or animal where there are not many of them left. Scientists are concerned they become extinct.
extinct	Where a species has no more members alive on the planet, it is extinct.

Working Scientifically

Use and making simple guides or keys to explore and identify local plants and animals;

Sort vertebrate and invertebrate animals into groups, describing their key features. Use a classification key to identify which group of vertebrates animals belong to and then create your own