LIVING THINGS & HABITATS - SPRING 1 YEAR 4

KEY VOCABULARY	
Classification	Arranging things into groups based on their similarities.
Classification keys	A system which divides things into groups or types.
Organisms	Any individual living thing - Humans, bears, dolphins, trees
Life processes	7 actions that are essential for an animal/plant to live.
Respiration	How living things like plants & animals, get energy (glucose) from food to live & grow.
Sensitivity	The way living things react to changes in their environment.
Reproduction	Producing young / offspring

LINKS IN THE CURRICULUM:
Year 1 & 3 – Plants & Animals
Year 2, 5 & 6 – Living Things & Habitats

Key Knowledge

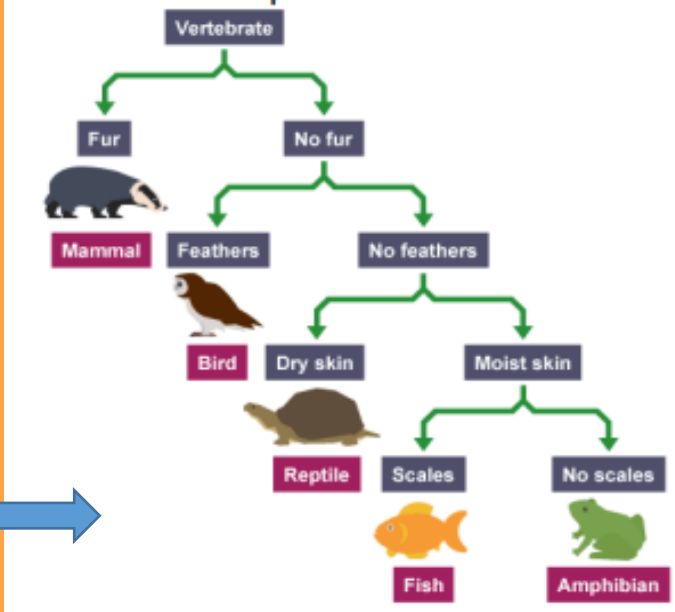
- ✓ Living things can be grouped (classified) in different ways according to their features.
- ✓ Classification keys can be used to identify and name living things.
- ✓ Living things live in a habitat which provides an environment to which they are suited.
- ✓ These environments may change naturally. Humans also cause the environment to change.
- ✓ All living things have to do certain things to stay alive. These are known as life processes:

MRS GREN

Movement,
Respiration,
Sensitivity,
Growth,
Reproduction,
Excretion
Nutrition

A classification key helps group, identify and name a variety of living things.

Here is an example:



Classification of Animals

Animals can be grouped in lots of different ways based upon their characteristics.

Vertebrates

Mammals	• Warm blooded • Give birth to live young	
Reptiles	• Cold blooded • Many lay eggs	
Amphibians	• Cold blooded • Lay eggs	
Fish	• Cold blooded • Breathe underwater	
Birds	• Warm blooded • Lay eggs	

Invertebrates – A creature that does not have a spine.

Snails	• Have a shell • Large muscular foot	
Slugs	• Don't have a shell • Large muscular foot	
Worms	• Long, narrow bodies • No limbs	
Spiders	• Have 8 legs • Lay eggs	
Insects	• Have an exoskeleton • Antennae on their head	

Classification of Plants

Flowering Plants

Flowering plants grow flowers.

They use pollination to reproduce.

Flowering plants make up about 90% of all plant species.

Examples include:

- sunflower
- daffodil
- orchid
- rose


Non-Flowering Plants

Non-flowering plants do not grow flowers. They rely on seed dispersal in order to reproduce.

Non-flowering plants make up about 10% of all plant species.

Examples include:

- fern
- moss
- algae
- conifer