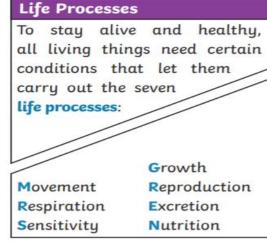


Year 4 Science - Living Things and Their Habitats

KEY VOCABULAR	Υ	
organisms	Another word that can be used to mean 'living things'	Life Processes
habitat	The specific area or place in which particular animals or plants may live	To stay alive and health all living things need certo
environment	An environment contains many habitats and these include areas where there are both living and non-living things.	conditions that let them carry out the seven
endangered	A plant or animal where there are not many of their species left and scientists are concerned that the species may become extinct	life processes:
extinct	When a species has no more members alive on the planet, it is extinct.	Growth
classification	This is where plants or animals are placed into groups according to their similarities.	Movement Reproduction Respiration Excretion
vertebrates	Animals with a backbone	Sensitivity Nutrition
invertebrates	Animals without a backbone	
specimen	A particular plant or animal that scientists study to find out about its species	Changes to an environment can be/
characteristics	The distinguishing features or qualities that are specific to a species	natural or caused by humans. Changes to an environment can have positive



as well as negative effects. Here are

some examples of things that can

change an environment.

Plants and animals rely on the environment to give them everything they need. Therefore, when habitats change, it can be very dangerous to the plants

deforestation

· the introduction of new animal

or plant species to an environment

· creating new nature reserves

pollution

urbanisation

FOOD CHAINS

Producer

Produced from an energy source (e.g. the sun) such as plants.



Eats the producer. (Secondary consumers eat the primary consumer.)



Consumer

Decomposer

· earthquakes

· storms

· floods

· droughts

· wildfires

the seasons

Feeds by decomposing the remains of living things.



Predators hunt and eat other animals.

Prey are hunted by predators.