

# Year 4 - Living Things and Their Habitats

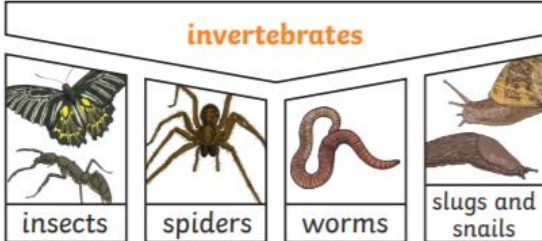
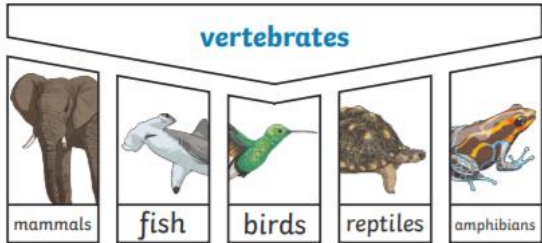
KEY VOCABULARY	
<b>organisms</b>	Another word that can be used to mean 'living things'
<b>habitat</b>	The specific area or place in which particular animals or plants may live
<b>environment</b>	An environment contains many <b>habitats</b> and these include areas where there are both living and non-living things.
<b>endangered</b>	A plant or animal where there are not many of their species left and scientists are concerned that the species may become extinct
<b>extinct</b>	When a species has no more members alive on the planet, it is <b>extinct</b> .
<b>classification</b>	This is where plants or animals are placed into groups according to their similarities.
<b>vertebrates</b>	Animals with a backbone
<b>invertebrates</b>	Animals without a backbone
<b>specimen</b>	A particular plant or animal that scientists study to find out about its species
<b>characteristics</b>	The distinguishing features or qualities that are specific to a species

**Life Processes**

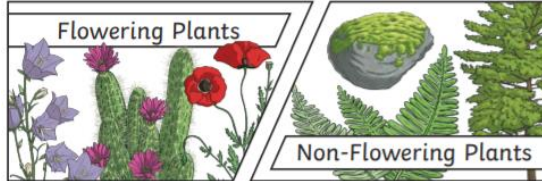
To stay alive and healthy, all living things need certain conditions that let them carry out the seven **life processes**:

- Growth
- Reproduction
- Excretion
- Nutrition
- Movement
- Respiration
- Sensitivity

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



Plants can be sorted into many different groups. For example:



## FOOD CHAINS

**Producer**

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



**Consumer**

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



**Decomposer**

Feeds by decomposing the remains of living things.

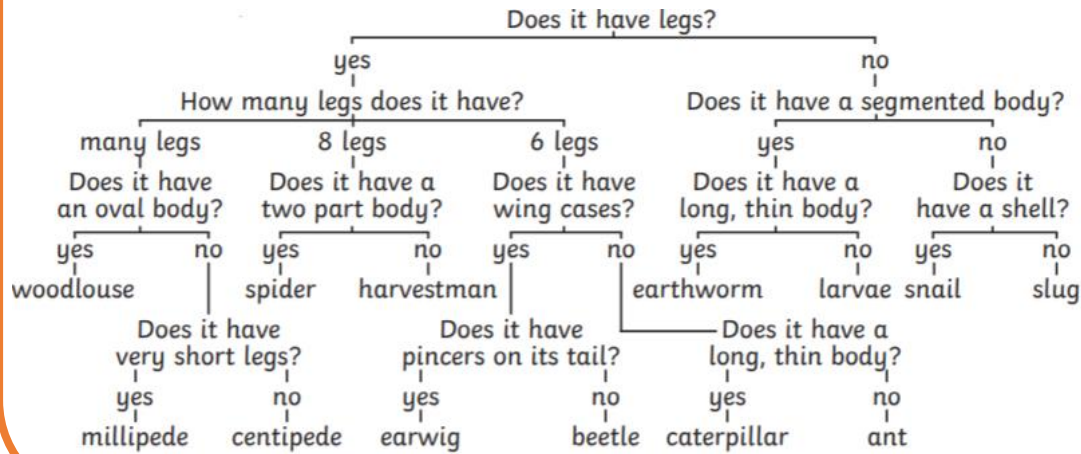


**Predators** hunt and eat other animals.  
**Prey** are hunted by predators.

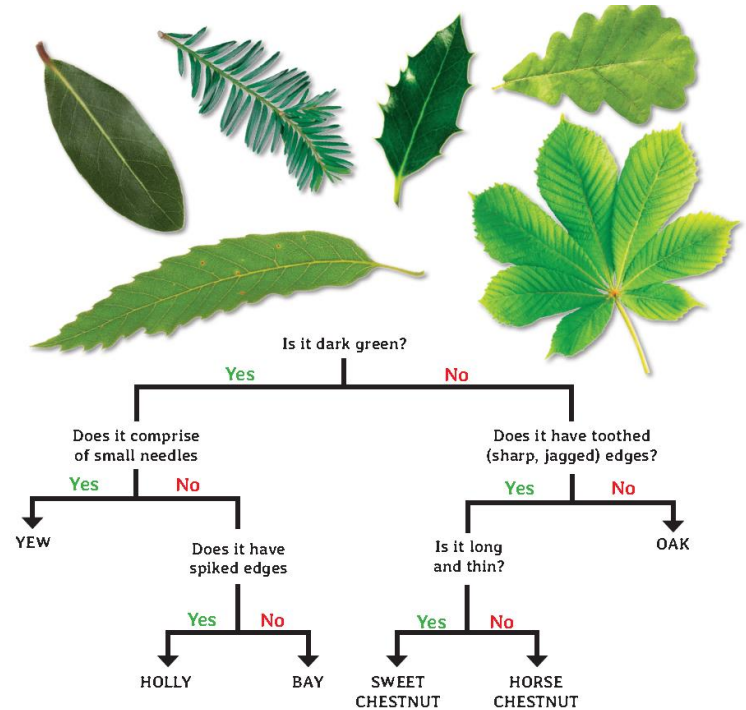


**Classification** keys can help group, identify and name a variety of living things.

### Invertebrate Classification Key



### Leaf Classification Key



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 and animals that live there.



Changes to an **environment** can be 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**.

*Natural*

- earthquakes
- storms
- floods
- droughts
- wildfires
- the seasons

*Human-Made*

- deforestation
- pollution
- urbanisation
- the introduction of new animal or plant species to an **environment**
- creating new nature reserves