

Living Things and their Habitats (Y3&4)

Knowledge

Living things can be grouped (classified) in different ways according to their features.

Living things live in a habitat which provides an environment to which they are suited (year 2 learning). These environments may change naturally e.g. through flooding, fire, earthquakes etc.

These environments also change with the seasons; different living things can be found in a habitat at different times of the year.

Classification keys can be used to identify and name living things.

Humans also cause the environment to change. This can be in a good way i.e. positive human impact, such as setting up nature reserves or in a bad way i.e. negative human impact, such as littering.

Classification keys can be used to name and group living things.

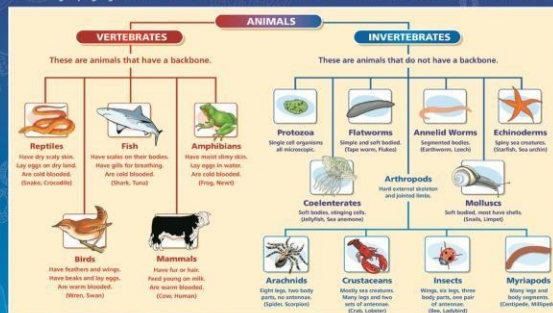
subject vocabulary (sticky)

vertebrates	Something with a backbone
invertebrates	Something without a backbone
insects	has a well-defined head, thorax, and abdomen, only three pairs of legs, and typically one or two pairs of wings.
environment	surroundings of a living thing, which provide conditions for development and growth as well as of danger and damage
classification key	Dividing something into smaller and smaller groups
migrate	seasonal movement of a complete population of animals from one area to another
hibernate	inactive state resembling deep sleep in which certain animals living in cold climates pass the winter



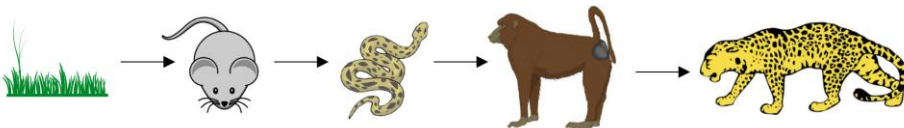
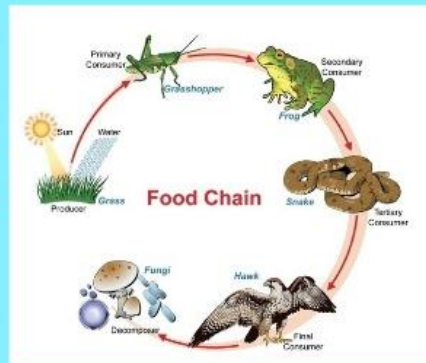
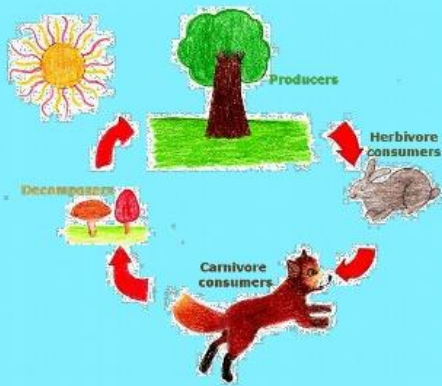
CLASSIFICATION OF ANIMALS

This is the grouping together of animals with similar characteristics. Animals can be classed as either vertebrates or invertebrates.



Living Things and their Habitats (Y3&4)

FOOD CHAINS



Subject Vocabulary

Classification	To place animals into groups or categories.
Environment	The surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives
Variety	The quality or state of being different or diverse
Habitat	The natural home or environment of an animal or plant.
Mammal	A warm-blooded animal that has hair or fur, females that secrete milk for the nourishment of the young, and (typically) the birth of live young.
Amphibian	Any of a group of cold-blooded vertebrate animals (as frogs and toads) that have gills and live in water as larvae but breathe air as adults.
Food chain	A food chain is a diagram that shows us how animals are linked by what they eat
Predators	Predators are wild animals that hunt, or prey on, other animals. Predatory animals need the flesh of the animals that they kill to survive
Prey	The term prey refers to an animal that is sought, captured, and eaten by a predator.
Producer	A living thing that produces their own food (e.g. a plant)
Consumer	Animals that eat other animals or plants