Y4 LIVING THINGS AND THEIR HABITATS

Brecknock Primary School — A lighthouse of learning

Main idea

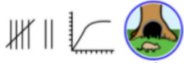**TORRIANO PRIMARY SCHOOL**

Biology

Scientist

[Prem Singh Gill](#)
(Polar scientist)

[Gladys West](#)
(Mathematician/ Inventor of GPS)

Skills

I'm gathering, recording and presenting data like an ecologist.

I'm presenting my findings using my oracy skills like a conservationist.

Careers

Conservationist (works for the protection and preservation of living things and the environment)
Ecologist (studies interactions between living things and their environments)
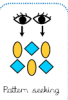
Enquiries

Does the amount of light affect how many woodlice move around?
Comparative and fair testing

How does the variety of invertebrates in the playground change over the year?
Observation over time

How has the use of insecticides affected bee population?
Pattern seeking

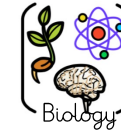Can we use the classification keys to identify all the animals that we caught
Identifying, classifying and grouping

Why are people cutting down the rain-forests and what effect does that have?
Research using secondary sources

Children should be able to group living things in a variety of ways. They should be able to use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local area. It is important to recognise that environments can change and this can sometimes make it dangerous.

NUTRITION · REPRODUCTION · MOVEMENT · RESPIRATION · EXCRETION · SENSITIVITY · GROWTH

HELLO my name is MRS GREN

Key Learning

- All living things, also known as organisms, must do certain things in order to stay alive, these are known as life processes.
  - Movement
  - Respiration
  - Sensitivity
  - Growth
  - Reproduction
  - Excretion
  - Nutrition

- Living things can be grouped according to different criteria: where they live, what type of organism they are, what features they have.

- A classification key is a tool that is used to group living things to help us identify them.

- Habitats can change throughout the year and this can have an effect on the plants and animals that live there.

- Humans can have positive effects on the environment,: nature reserves, ecological parks. However, they can have negative effects: litter, urban development.

What you should already know

Animals can be grouped into vertebrates and invertebrates.
Animals can be grouped into carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.
The differences between the teeth of carnivores and herbivores.

The name of some common wild and garden plants, and deciduous and evergreen trees.
Examples of different habitats and the animals/plants that can be found there.

What comes next?

Year 5 – to describe the differences in the life cycles of different animals and the process of reproduction.

Key vocabulary

Biomes	Microhabitat
Carnivore	Minibeast
Deciduous	Nutrition
Environment	Omnivore
Evergreen	Reproduction
Habitat	Respiration
Herbivore	Vegetation
Invertebrate	Vertebrate

Year 4: Living Things and Their Habitats

Biomes: a natural area of vegetation and animals.

Carnivore: an animal that eats meat.

Deciduous: trees that lose leaves in the autumn every year.

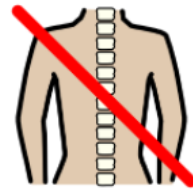**Environment:** all the circumstances, people, things, and events around them that influence their lives.

Evergreen: a tree or bush which has green leaves all the year round.

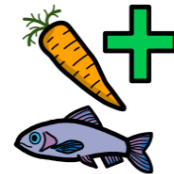**Habitat:** the natural environment in which an animal or plant normally lives or grows.

Herbivore: an animal that only eats plants.

Invertebrate: a creature that does not have a spine, for example an insect, a worm, or an octopus.

**Microhabitat:** a small part of the environment that supports a habitat, such as a fallen log in a forest.

Nutrition: the process of taking food into the body and absorbing the nutrients in those foods.

Omnivore: person or animal eats all kinds of food, including both meat and plants.
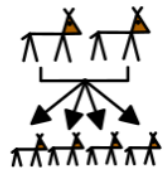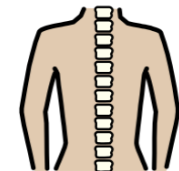
Reproduction: when an animal or plant produces one or more individuals similar to itself.
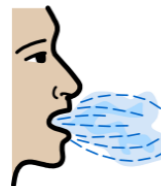
Respiration: process of breathing.

Vegetation: plants, trees and flowers.

Vertebrate: a creature which has a spine.

Year 4: Living Things and Their Habitats
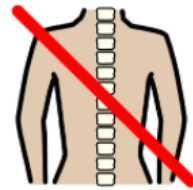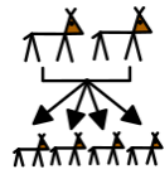
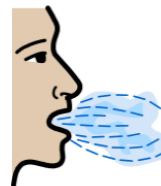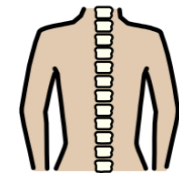|				
Biomes	Carnivore	Deciduous	Environment	Evergreen
Habitat	Herbivore	Invertebrate	Microhabitat	Nutrition
Omnivore	Reproduction	Respiration	Vegetation	Vertebrate