Knowledge Organiser – Living Things and their Habitats | Summer 2 – Year 4 | Strand: - Biology

The Park Federation

Key Vocabulary	
vertebrate	animals which have a backbone/spine
invertebrate	animals which do not have a backbone/spine
classification	grouping living things by looking at similarities and differences
habitat	where a plant or animal lives
environment	the surroundings or conditions in which an animal or plant lives
deforestation	the action of clearing a wide area of trees
unique	being the only one of its type.
Food chain	a series of living beings in which each serves as food for the next.
producer	a living thing that makes its own food.
consumer	a living thing that cannot make its own food and so received its energy through consuming (eating) other plants or animals
mammals	any animal that has hair and feeds its babies with milk from the mother.
organism	an individual living thing, such as a plant, an animal, or a bacteria.

How can environments change?

Habitats can change throughout the year and this can have an effect on the plants and animals living there. Humans can have positive effects on the environment, e.g. nature reserves, but instead often damage it.

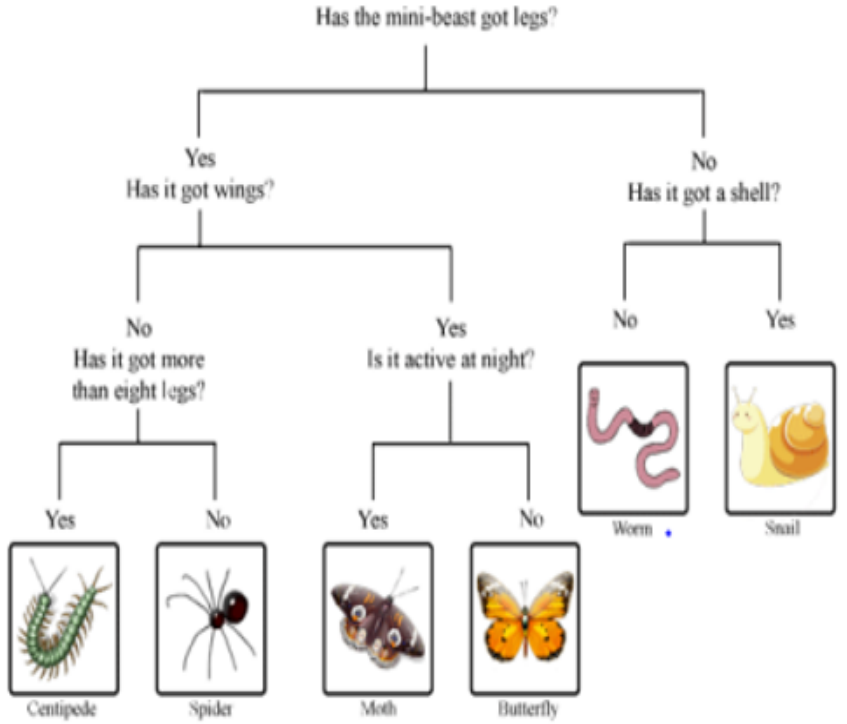
Man-made threats to the environment

Air-pollution from cars, e.g. carbon monoxide, and the burning of fossil fuels.
Water pollution through industrial waste and farm fertilisers that can pollute rivers and streams.
Rubbish—Plastic and household waste ends up on the streets, in the sea or in rubbish dumps, destroying habitats and wildlife.

Classification Key

A classification key is used to group and sort characteristics of living things (animals and plants).

Answer the questions and follow the lines depending on whether the answer is yes or no.



Focused Scientist

Carl Linnaeus (1707 –1778)

Carl Linnaeus was a Swedish botanist, zoologist, taxonomist and physician who classified living things by their physical characteristics. He is known as the "father of modern taxonomy".

Life Processes

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

Movement
Respiration
Sensitivity
Nutrition
Growth
Reproduction
Excretion