

Living things and their habitats - Year 4

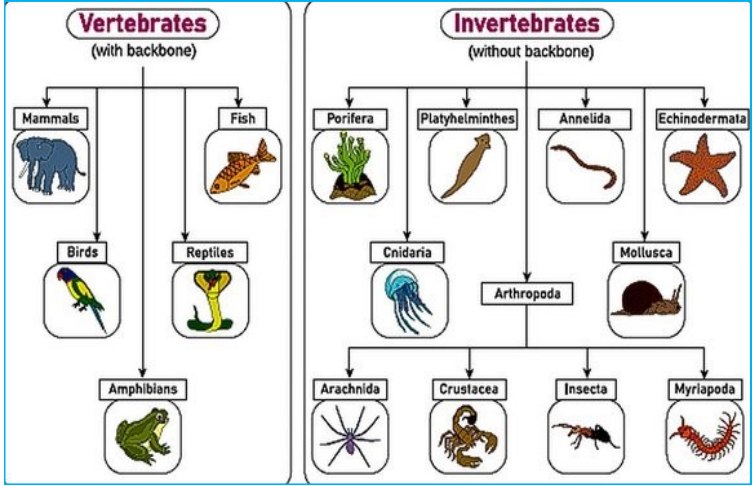
Previous learning:

In Year 1, you identified and named a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees. You also described the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants and named a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. In Year 2, you learnt to identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats.

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**
- Growth**
- Reproduction**
- Excretion**
- Nutrition**



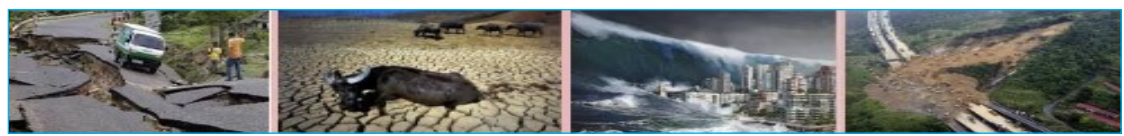
Plants and animals rely on the environment to give them everything they need. Therefore, when habitats change, it can be very dangerous to the plants and animals that live there.



Plants can be sorted into many different groups. For example: Flowering Plants and Non-Flowering Plants.

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.

Future learning: In Year 5, you will learn the differences between life cycles for mammals, birds, insects and amphibians. You will also look at reproduction in plants and animals.



Key vocabulary	Definitions
organisms	This is another word that can be used to mean 'living things'.
life processes	The things living things do to stay alive.
respiration	A process where plants and animals use oxygen gas from the air to help turn their food into energy.
sensitivity	The way living things react to changes in their environment.
reproduction	The process through which young are produced.
excretion	The process by which living things get rid of waste products.
nutrition	The process of obtaining food to provide living things with energy to live and stay healthy.
habitat	The specific area or place in which particular animals or plants may live.
environment	An environment contains many habitats and these include areas where there are both living and non-living things.
endangered species	A plant or animal where there are not many of their species left and scientists are concerned that the species may become extinct.
extinct	When a species has no more members alive on the planet, it is extinct.
classification	This is where plants or animals are placed into groups according to their similarities.
vertebrates	Animals with a backbone.
invertebrates	Animals without a backbone.
specimen	A particular plant or animal that scientists study to find out about its species.
characteristics	The distinguishing features or qualities that are specific to a species.