



All About Living Things: Year 4 Knowledge Mat

Autumn 1

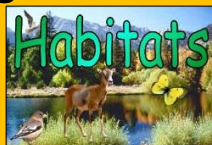
Exciting Books/Resources

- Habitat hunt around school grounds
- Using and making their own Powerpoint classification key

Important Bits

- recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways
- explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment
- recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things.

Sticky Knowledge about Sorting Living Things and their Habitats



- Living things can be grouped into vertebrates (backbone) and invertebrates (no backbone)
- Vertebrates can be divided into smaller groups called mammals, amphibians, birds, fish, reptiles
- Invertebrates can be divided into smaller groups such as insects, molluscs and crustaceans
- A classification key uses yes/no questions to sort living things
- Habitats can change through the seasons
- Habitats can be damaged or destroyed by humans (e.g. deforestation), natural disasters or climate change
- If habitats change, this can cause a species to decrease or increase
- A habitat is a place which has the right food, shelter and weather conditions for a particular living thing

Subject Specific Vocabulary

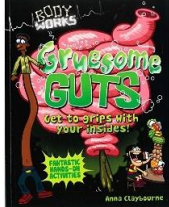
adaptation	How a living thing has adapted to fit its environment.
amphibian	Cold blooded, can live on land or in water, e.g. Frogs, newts, toads, salamanders.
biodiversity	The variety of plant and animal life in a particular habitat. (Warmer habitats have more biodiversity).
classification	The grouping together of similar species of living things. They have similar characteristics.
exoskeleton	A hard covering on the outside of the body (e.g. centipedes, ladybirds)
invertebrate	An animal lacking a backbone, such as an insect, mollusc or crustacean.
mammal	A warm-blooded vertebrate animal which usually has hair or fur, gives birth to live young and usually provides milk for their young.
organism	An individual animal or plant.
reptile	A cold blooded, vertebrate animal with dry scaly skin which lays eggs on land. E.g. snakes, lizards, crocodiles, turtles.
vertebrate	An animal with a backbone, e.g. mammal, fish, bird, reptile or amphibian.



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Exciting Books/resources

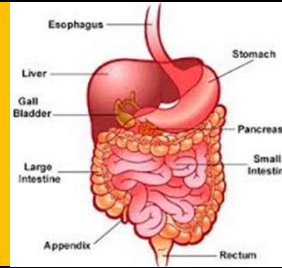


Websites to explore.

Important Bits

- Know and name the parts of the digestive system.
- Know the function of each organ of the digestive system.
- Know and identify the different types of teeth in humans and their functions
- Use and construct food chains to identify producers, predators and prey.

Sticky Knowledge about The Digestive System and Food Chains



- The main parts of the digestive system (in the correct order) are: mouth, oesophagus, stomach, liver, small intestine, large intestine, rectum
- The stomach is filled with powerful acids that break down the food into smaller pieces. It also lets us know when we are hungry.
- The main job for the small intestine is to absorb nutrients and minerals from food. In fact, 90% of food absorption takes place here, making it our main digestion location.
- The front teeth are called incisors, the four sharp teeth are called canines, The teeth at the back are called molars.
- Humans have 2 sets of teeth: 20 baby teeth which fall out through childhood and 32 adult teeth
- Food chains always start with a producer
- Plants produce their own food using energy from the sun. This is called photosynthesis.

Subject Specific Vocabulary

canine	Sharp teeth used for ripping the food up.
incisors	Incisors are found at the front of the mouth and are used for cutting and chopping.
intestine	The main function of the small intestine is absorption of nutrients and minerals from food. The major function of the large intestine is to absorb water from the remaining indigestible food.
molars	Molars are the teeth that are used for chewing and grinding our food.
nutrients	These are absorbed from food into the blood stream for energy.
oesophagus	The oesophagus is like a stretchy tube that moves food from the back of the throat to the stomach.
predator	Predators are wild animals that hunt, or prey on, other animals. Predator animals need the flesh of the animals that they kill to survive.
prey	An animal that is captured and eaten by another predator.
producer	This is found at the start of the chain and is an organism that makes their own food from sunlight.
saliva	Saliva is found in the mouth and breaks down food.