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| **Sticky Knowledge about Sorting Living Things and their Habitats**[Image result for habitats ks2](https://www.google.co.uk/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=images&cd=&ved=2ahUKEwjaisnispbjAhUKNBQKHW8QCiIQjRx6BAgBEAU&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.instantdisplay.co.uk%2Flifeprocesses.htm&psig=AOvVaw0heK2Acr8JG37UmtUQ0s4-&ust=1562162436179357) |
| * 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 |

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| **Subject Specific Vocabulary** | |
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| **canine** |  |
| **incisors** |  |
| **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** |  |
| **oesophagus** | The oesophagus is like a stretchy tube that moves food from the back of the throat to the stomach. |
| **predator** |  |
| **prey** |  |
| **producer** |  |
| **saliva** |  |

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| **Exciting Books/Resources** |
| * Habitat hunt around school grounds * Using and making their own Powerpoint classification key |

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| **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** | * 1. 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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| **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. |