

Year 4 – Living things and their habitats

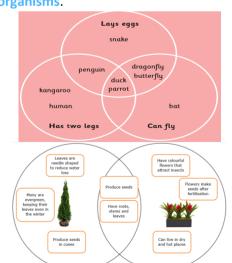
A habitat is a natural environment for any type of living organism.

In 2018, scientists discovered 230 new species of animals and plants on earth.

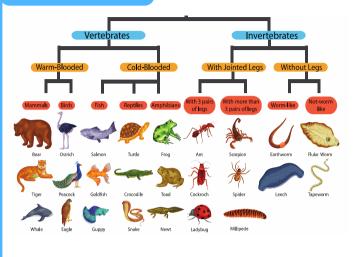
- learn these words **ROCKET WORDS** and their definitions Definition **Key Word** animals with vertebrate backbones a cold-blooded invertebrate creature with no backbone a living thing organism arranging (living things) into classes classify based on shared characteristics

Venn diagrams

Venn diagrams can be used to show common characteristics of different organisms.



Classifying animals

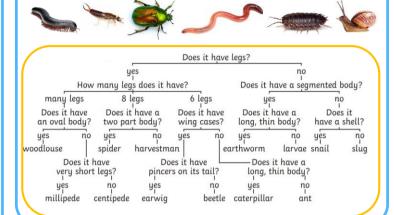


The features of each vertebrate group

Type	Food	Body	Blood
Mammal	Can be carnivorous, omnivorous or herbivorous	Hair and fur Four-chambered hearts Females give milk Have teeth Vertebrates	Warm- Blooded
Bird	Can be carnivorous, omnivorous or herbivorous	FeathersWingsBeaksLays eggsVertebrates	Warm- Blooded
Fish	Mostly carnivorous	Breathe with gills Scales Fins Can swim Most are vertebrates	Cold- Blooded
Amphibian	Can be carnivorous or herbivorous	Live in water or land Can breathe through gills or lungs Vertebrates	Cold- Blooded
Reptile	Can be carnivores or omnivorous	Most lay eggs Has scales Live in water or land Vertebrates	Cold- Blooded

Using keys to identify organisms

This is a branching key that you could use to help you identify invertebrates in a local habitat.



Changes to an environment

An environment contains many habitats and organisms in these habitats rely on the environment to give them everything they need. Therefore, changes to an environment affects the organisms that live there. Sometimes these changes are positive but they can also pose dangers to living things.

natural changes	man-made changes	
drought	pollution	
storms	deforestation	
seasons	urbanisation	
wildfires	litter	
earthquakes	creation of nature reserves	











