

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Year 4: Living things and their habitats



What I should know already

- Know the difference between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive
- Know that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and how different habitats provide the basic needs for animals and plants.
- The names of a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including micro-habitats.
- How animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain.

vertebrate



invertebrate



Mammal



Reptile



Amphibian



Bird



Fish



Deforestation is when humans destroy natural forests.

Vocabulary:

Living things and their habitats:

Vertebrate – an animal that has a backbone, or spine. Vertebrates all have endoskeletons, or skeletons inside their bodies that consist of a spine and other bones.

Fish – live in water for the whole of their lives and cannot live long out of that environment. They have gills that extract oxygen from the water, allowing them to breathe.

Amphibians – Start their lives in water but can move around on land as adults, though they need to stay close to water.

Reptiles – have scaly skin. Like amphibians, they are oviparous but do not need to stay by water.

Birds – have two legs and are oviparous. They have all or some of their body covered in different types of feathers, which can help heat insulation and flight. Many birds can fly but some like the ostrich and penguin are flightless.

Mammals – they are viviparous meaning that they give birth to live young instead of laying eggs. They have some or all of their body covered in fur and mother mammals produce milk for their young.

Invertebrate – an animal that does not have a backbone. Invertebrates might have a hard skeleton on the outside of their body (an exoskeleton) or they might have no hard skeleton at all. Insects, worms, slugs and snails are all invertebrates.

Environment – the surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives or operates.

Dangers with positive human impact – nature reserves, ecologically planned parks, garden ponds;

Dangers with negative human impact – population, development, litter, Deforestation.