

Science Knowledge Organiser



Topic: Living Things and Their Habitats

**Year 4
Summer Term**

Strand: Biology

What should I already know?

- The names of some habitats and micro-habitats
- That different plants and animals are found in different habitats
- That different animals eat different things
- Some of the ways in which seeds are dispersed

Key vocabulary

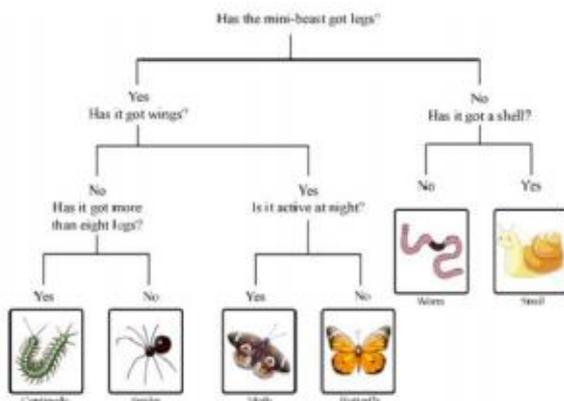
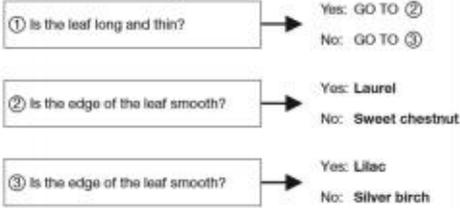
classification	Grouping things based on their characteristics so that they can be identified.
classification key	A series of yes/no questions that help identify or classify things.
environment	The conditions in which a living thing exists. Soil, climate and other living things all count as part of the environment.
habitat	The place where an animal or plant lives.
migrate	The long-distance movement of animals, usually due to a change in the seasons.
hibernate	An animal or plant that spends the winter in a dormant state.
vertebrates	Animals that have a backbone. Fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.
invertebrates	Animals that do not have a backbone. Examples are snails, worms, spiders and insects.

Classification keys

A key to sort leaves



Key to tree leaves:



Environments can change with the seasons:



Arctic tern migrates from the Arctic to Antarctica.

Hedgehogs hibernate in the winter in small, dry, sheltered places, like tree roots.



How can environments change?

Natural changes This could be caused by flooding, fire, earthquakes etc

Human have an impact on the environment:

Positive impact

This could be:

- setting up a nature reserve
- tree planting
- creating a garden pond.

Negative impact

This could be:

- littering
- deforestation
- air pollution
- plastics in the oceans