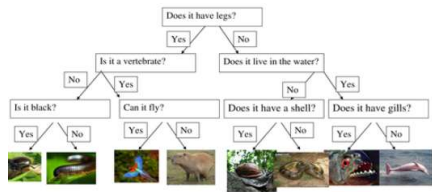


Knowledge Organiser

Y4 - Living Things and Their Habits

Classification Keys

A classification key is a series of questions that determine an organism's physical characteristics. When you answer one question, it either branches off to another question or identifies the organism. Ultimately, they help to identify an unknown organism.



Characteristics of Living Things

Movement
Respiration
Sensitivity

Nutrition
Excretion
Reproduction
Growth

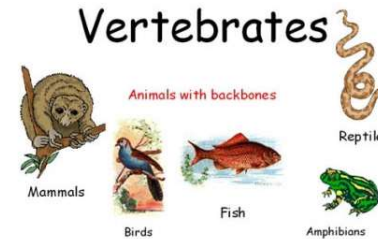


Vocabulary

mammal	an animal that breathes air, has a backbone, and grows hair at some point during its life
birds	warm-blooded animals that lay eggs
fish	an animal that lives in water, has fins for swimming and gills for breathing
amphibian	a cold-blooded vertebrate that spends some time on land but must breed and develop into an adult in water
reptiles	a cold-blooded animal with a skeleton inside its body and dry scales or hard plates on its skin
insect	creatures that have bodies with three segments that are protected by a hard shell
nature reserves	a protected area where wildlife, plants and animals are left undisturbed
population	the whole number of people living in a country, city, or area
extinct	the dying out or disappearance of a species from earth

Vertebrate

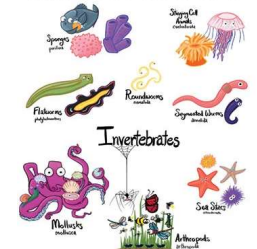
Vertebrates are animals that have a backbone inside their body. The major groups include fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. Invertebrates don't have a backbone. They either have a soft body, like worms and jellyfish, or a hard outer casing covering their body, like spiders and crabs.



Invertebrate

An invertebrate is a cold-blooded animal with no backbone. Invertebrates can live on land—like insects, spiders, and worms—or in water. Marine invertebrates include crustaceans (such as crabs and lobsters), mollusks (such as squids and clams), and coral.

Invertebrates



Natural Changes

These are natural events such as earthquakes, storms, floods, hurricanes, wildfires and droughts.



Man Made Changes

These are changes that are created by man such as littering and deforestation.



Deforestation

The cutting down of forests or groups of trees.



Pollution

Gases, smoke and chemicals are introduced into the environment.



Urbanisation

The movement of population into cities and away from rural areas.



Invasive Species

Any species that disturbs the ecosystem in which it has been introduced.

