


## Year 4 Living things and their habitats.

Key vocabulary	
<b>Classification</b>	The systematic grouping of organisms into categories based on their physical appearance.
<b>Ecology</b>	The study of living things.
<b>Ecosystem</b>	An environment where all living things function together.
<b>Habitat</b>	A place where a living thing lives.
<b>Interdependent</b>	A mutual dependence between things
<b>Invertebrate</b>	An animal without a backbone and a skeleton
<b>Reintroduce</b>	The deliberate release of a species into the wild
<b>Vertebrate</b>	An animal that has a backbone and a skeleton
<b>Woodland</b>	An environment with many plants and trees.

Key Knowledge	
<b>Preceding</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Most mammals live on the land, they give birth to live young.</li> <li>Amphibians live in both water and on the land. They are cold blooded.</li> <li>Most birds build nests. Some need to live near the water.</li> <li>Fish live in the water; they have gills to breathe underwater.</li> <li>Reptiles are cold blooded and live and most prefer to live in hot places.</li> </ul>
<b>Current</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Living things can be grouped into vertebrates (backbones) and Invertebrates (no backbone).</li> <li>We can group animals using classification charts. These are flow charts that answer questions about animals.</li> <li>Changes to the environment like pollution can make it hard for something to survive in that environment.</li> </ul>

Scientific Enquiry	
<b>Identifying and classifying</b>	Can we use the classification keys to identify all animals?
<b>Research</b>	Can we find other animals to add complexity to our classification key?
<b>Pattern Seeking</b>	<p>Where in our school is the most polluted?</p> 
<b>Fair Testing</b>	<p>Does the amount of light affect how many woodlice move around?</p> 