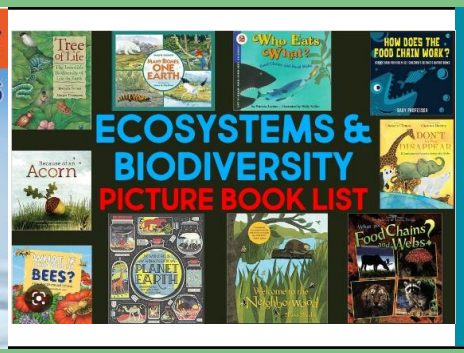
Year 4 - What are the key characteristics of living things and their habitats?

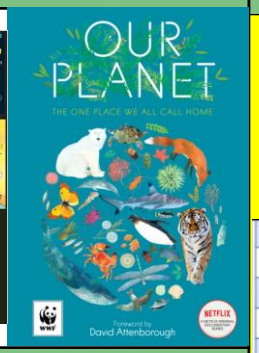
Subject Specific Vocabulary

classification	The grouping together of similar species of living things. They have similar characteristics
vertebrates	An animal with a backbone, e.g. mammal, fish, bird, reptile or amphibian.
exoskeleton	A hard covering on the outside of the body (e.g. centipedes, ladybirds)
invertebrates	An animal lacking a backbone, such as an insect, mollusc or crustacean
mammals	A warm-blooded vertebrate animal which usually has hair or fur, gives birth to live young and usually provides milk for their young.
amphibians	Cold blooded, can live on land or in water, e.g. Frogs, newts, toads, salamanders
reptiles	A cold blooded, vertebrate animal with dry scaly skin which lays eggs on land. E.g. snakes, lizards, crocodiles, turtles.
habitat	This is a place which has the right food, shelter and weather conditions for a particular living thing
deforestation	This is the removal of the forest so that the land can be used for something else

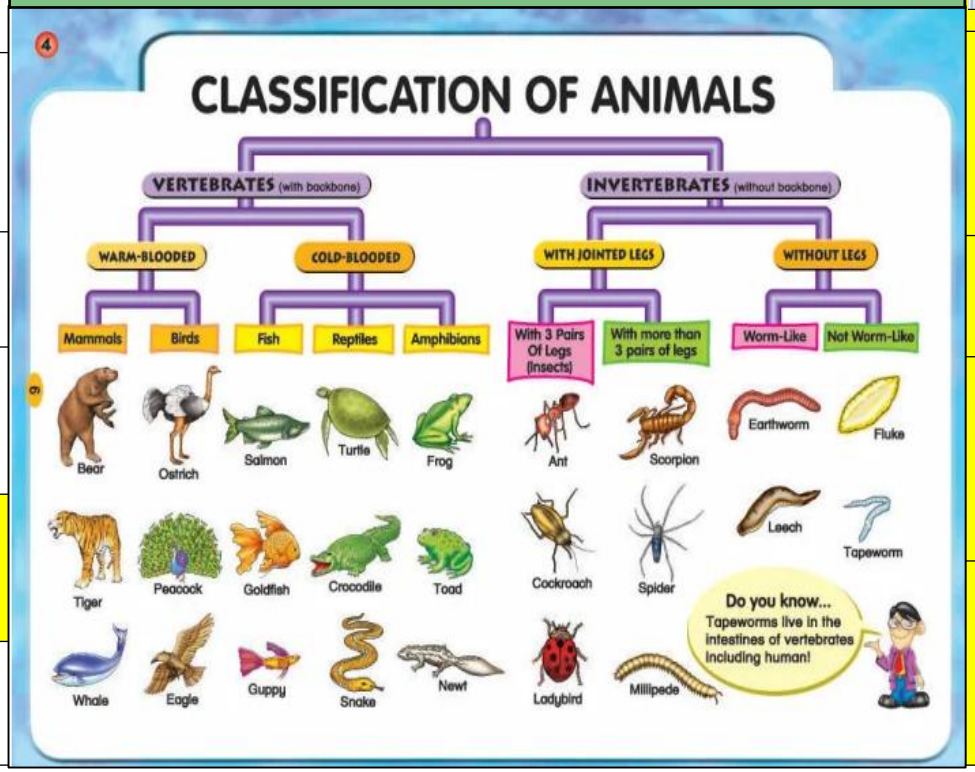
Recommended reads:







Classification



Sticky Knowledge

All living things: (MRS GREN) **M**ove, **R**espire, are **S**ensitive, **G**row, **R**eproduce, **E**xcrete, need **N**utrition

M	Movement	All living things move, even plants
R	Respiration	Getting energy from food
S	Sensitivity	Detecting changes in the surroundings
G	Growth	All living things grow
R	Reproduction	Making more living things of the same type
E	Excretion	Getting rid of waste
N	Nutrition	Taking in and using food

Animals can be grouped according to their categories e.g. mammals, insects, birds, amphibians, reptiles.

Animal categories can share characteristics.

Positive impact humans can have on the environment are: Recycling, conservation areas and composting

Negative impact humans can have on the environment are: deforestation, pollution and litter