

Year 4 Science Knowledge Organiser - Living things

Key Information
All living things do the 7 life processes. They are: movement, reproduction, sensitivity, nutrition, excretion, respiration and growth.
Classification is a way of grouping living things together by their features.
Hibernation and migration are ways that some animals deal with the harshness of winter
Changes to an environment can be natural or caused by humans. Natural changes: earthquakes • storms • floods • droughts • wildfires • the seasons damaging plants Human made changes: deforestation • pollution • creating new nature reserves
Changes to an environment can have positive as well as negative effects.
Mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and fish are vertebrates. Snails, slugs, worms, spiders and insects are invertebrates.

Vocabulary	
endangered	the species is at risk of becoming extinct.
extinct	When a species has no more members alive on the planet, it is extinct.
hibernation	when animals curl up in a safe place until winter ends.
migration	to move to another place for a period of time.
vertebrate	animals with a backbone.
invertebrate	animals without a backbone.
respiration	creates energy using gases.
sensitivity	the way living things react to changes in their environment.
reproduction	when young are produced.
excretion	get rid of waste products.
nutrition	food which provides energy.

