



Living things



SCIENCE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY	
Organisms	This is another word that can be used to mean 'living things'.
Life processes	The things living things do to stay alive To stay alive and healthy, all living things need certain conditions that let them carry out key life processes.
Respiration	A process where plants and animals use oxygen gas from the air to help turn their food into energy.
Sensitivity	The way living things react to changes in their environment.
Reproduction	The process through which young are produced.
Excretion	The process by which living things get rid of waste products.
Nutrition	The process of obtaining food to provide living things with energy to live and stay healthy.
Habitat	The specific area or place in which particular animals or plants may live.
Environment	An environment contains many habitats and these include areas where there are both living and non-living things.
Endangered species	A plant or animal where there are not many of their species left and scientists are concerned that the species may become extinct.
Extinct	When a species has no more members alive on the planet, it is extinct.
Vertebrates	Animals with a backbone.
Invertebrates	Animals without a backbone.



Key Themes

Changes to environments can be split into two categories:

1. Natural= •earthquakes • storms • floods • droughts • wildfires • the seasons
2. Human-made=deforestation • pollution • urbanisation • the introduction of new animal or plant species to an environment • creating new nature reserves

Any Visual Representations

Life Processes

Movement
Respiration
Sensitivity

Growth
Reproduction
Excretion
Nutrition

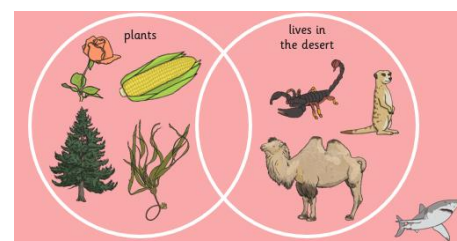
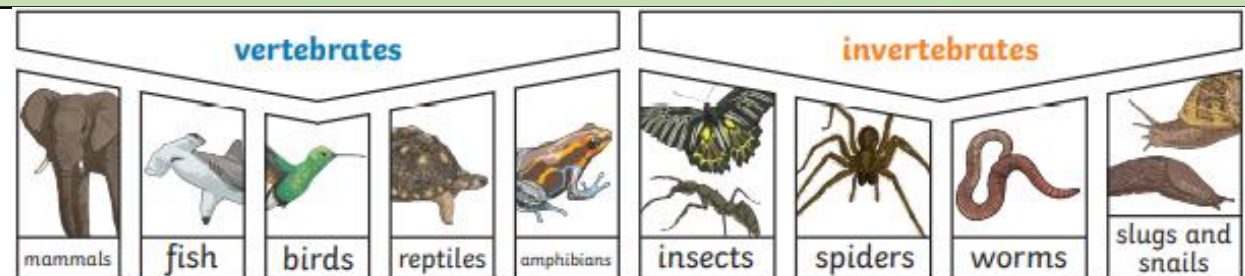
MRS GREN



LINKS TO PREVIOUS LEARNING

- identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals
- describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets)
- explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive
- identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other
 - identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats
 - describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food.

Useful Diagrams



Venn and Carroll diagrams

	Lives in water	Lives on land
Has legs	Crab Sea otter	Horse Spider
Does not have legs	Whale Fish	Snake Worm