

# Year 3/4: Living Things and their Habitats Knowledge Mat

## Subject Specific Vocabulary Dozen

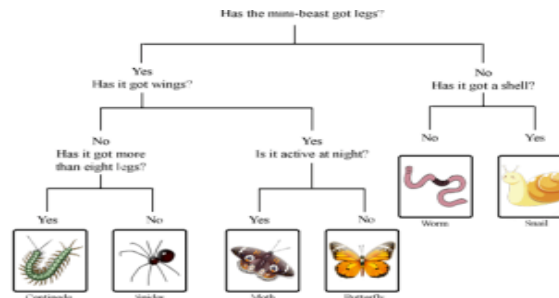
<b>organisms</b>	Another word which can be used to mean 'living things'.
<b>habitat</b>	The specific area in which an animal or plant may live
<b>environment</b>	These contain many habitats. They include areas where there are both living and non-living things.
<b>classification</b>	Where plants or animals are placed in to groups based on their similarities.
<b>vertebrates</b>	Animals with a backbone.
<b>invertebrates</b>	Animals without a back bone.
<b>classification key</b>	A series of questions about physical characteristics that determine an organism.
<b>food chain</b>	A sequence describing how different animals eat each other, showing the order in which living things depend on each other for food.
<b>adaptation</b>	Physical or behavioural characteristics of an animal that help it to survive in its environment.
<b>producer</b>	They make their own food i.e. plants
<b>predator</b>	An animal that hunts, kills and eats other animals for food.
<b>prey</b>	An animal that is hunted by another for food.

## What I will know at the end of the unit:

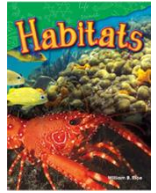
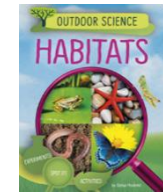
Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways.  
 Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment  
 Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things.  
 Construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey.

Vertebrate	Characteristics
<b>Fish</b> 	Scales, live in water, cold-blooded, lay eggs, gills
<b>Amphibians</b> 	Smooth skin, live in water and land, cold-blooded, lay eggs
<b>Reptiles</b> 	Scales, lay eggs, cold-blooded, lungs
<b>Mammals</b> 	Hair or fur, warm-blooded, live births, lungs
<b>Birds</b> 	Feathers, warm-blooded, lay eggs, lungs

## An example of a classification key



## Exciting Books



## Sticky Knowledge about living things and their habitats

- The billions of different kinds of living things (organisms) on earth have been divided up, by scientists, into groups according to their similarities and differences. This is known as classifying.
- There are many different classes of animal. Those with backbones are known as the 'class' vertebrates. These are then grouped into mammals, birds, fish, reptiles and amphibians.
- Invertebrates, animals without backbones, are arachnids, insects, snails and slugs and worms.
- Humans fall into the mammal class as they have hair on their bodies and drink milk when they are babies. Whales, dolphins, bats, cats, dogs and hedgehogs are also mammals.
- A habitat is the environment surrounding a living thing. It provides space, shelter, food and water.
- Over the year animals and plants have adapted to survive in the environment in which they live.
- Food chains are a map of the flow of energy from a plant (primary producer) through consumers, (primary consumers) and hunters Classifying Plants and Animals (secondary consumers).