



## What should I know by the end of the unit?

- 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.

## What should I already know how to do?

- Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers.
- Explore the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soil, and room to grow) and how they vary from plant to plant.
- Investigate the way in which water is transported within plants.
- Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.

## Key Vocabulary

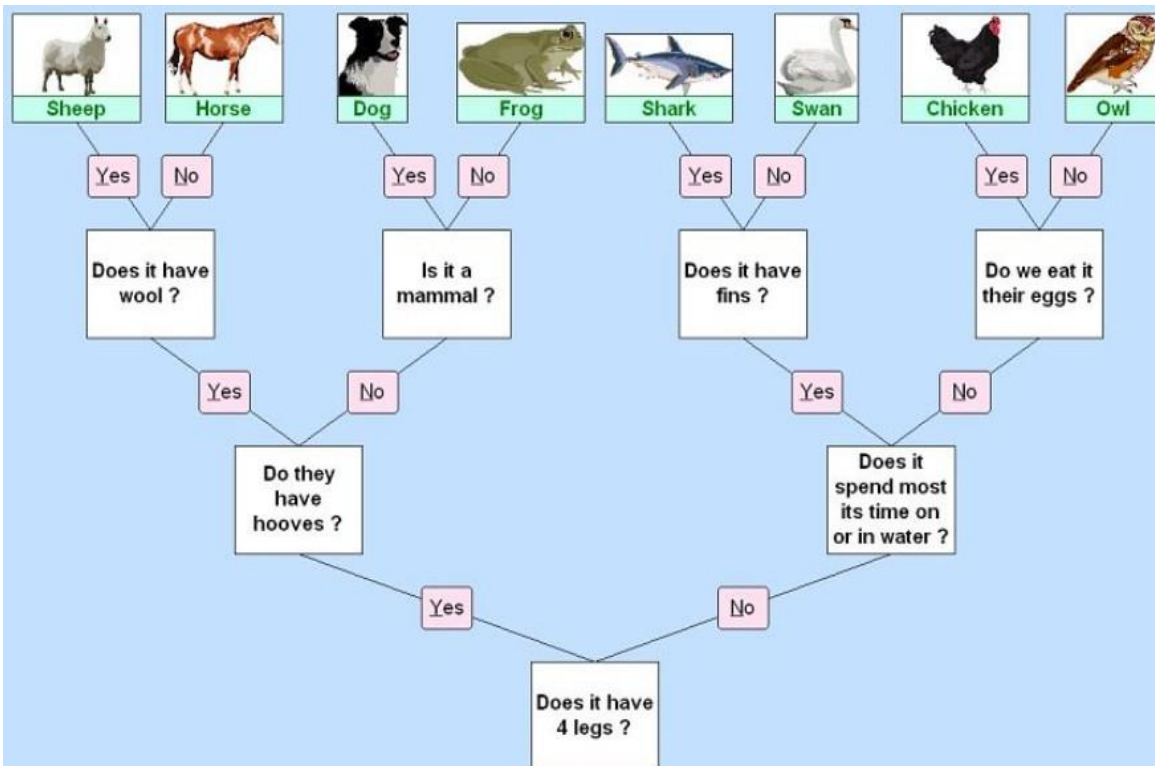
Vertebrates	Are animals with a backbone
There are 5 ways Vertebrates can be grouped	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fish</li> <li>• Amphibians</li> <li>• Reptiles</li> <li>• Birds</li> <li>• Mammals</li> </ul>
How to spot a Fish	• Breathes with gills/lays eggs in water/ has fins and scales/its body temperature changes
How to spot an Amphibian	• Born with gills then develops lungs/ lays eggs in water/damp skin/body temperature changes
How to spot a Reptile	• Breathes with lungs/lays eggs on land/ dry scaly skin/body temperature changes
How to spot a Bird	• Breathes with lungs/lays eggs with hard shells/has feathers/steady body temperature
How to spot a Mammal	• Breathes with lungs/babies are born live/body hair or fur/steady body temperature/feeds babies milk
Invertebrates	Invertebrates are animals with no backbones.
There are 3 ways Invertebrates can be grouped	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insects</li> <li>• Arachnids</li> <li>• Molluscs</li> </ul>
How to spot an Insect	• 3 body sections/6 legs
How to spot an Arachnid	• 2 body sections/8 legs
How to spot a Mollusc	• Slimy foot/Often have a shell



# Y4 Knowledge Organiser – Living things and their habitats

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Key Vocabulary	
Plant Groups	
Plants can be put into one of two groups	Flowering plants or Non-Flowering plants
Flowering Plants	
Flowering plants are made of four groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grasses/Cereals/Garden Shrubs/Deciduous Trees (Lose their leaves)</li> </ul>
Non-Flowering Plants	
Non-Flowering plants are made of three groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Algae/Coniferous (Evergreen) Trees/Ferns</li> </ul>
Changing Habitats	
What is a habitat?	Where a plant or animals lives.
How can habitats change?	<p>The seasons can change habitats with the weather and plant life in the habitat changing.</p> <p>Humans can change habitats, for example by dropping litter or chopping down trees.</p>
Classifying Animals and Plants	
What is classifying?	Grouping things that are similar.
How can we group?	We can create branched diagrams to help us. <b>Have a look at the diagram.</b>

## Pre and Post Assessment

Statement	Pre Assessment response	Post Assessment response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment.</li></ul>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things.</li></ul>		