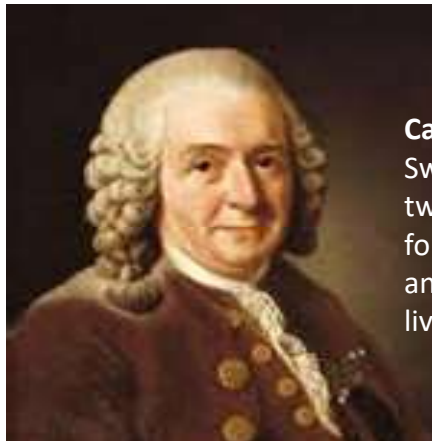


Y4: Living things & their Environments

Key Vocabulary

Characteristics	The distinguishing features or qualities that are specific to a species.
Classification	The process of grouping living things based on their similarities and differences.
Environment	An environment contains many habitats and these include areas where there are both living and non-living things.
Habitat	The specific area or place in which particular animals or plants may live.
Life Processes	The things living things need to stay alive.
Nutrition	The process of taking food into the body and absorbing the nutrients in those foods.
Organism	Any living thing.
Sensitivity	Responding to the external environment.



Carolus Linnaeus (1707-1778): a Swedish naturalist. He created two scientific systems: the system for classifying plants and animals and the system for naming all living things

What should I already know?

Living things can be grouped (classified) in different ways according to their features. Classification keys can be used to identify and name living things. Animals can be grouped into carnivores, herbivores and omnivores. The names of some common wild and garden plants, deciduous and evergreen trees. Examples of habitats (including microhabitats) and the animals and plants that can be found there. Living things depend on each other to survive. How land use has changed over time and the effects this has on the environment (e.g. urban development)



Key Knowledge

All living things, which can also be called organisms, have to do certain things to stay alive. These are the life processes:

Movement, Respiration, Sensitivity, Growth, Reproduction, Excretion, Nutrition

Living things can be grouped according to different criteria (where they live, what type of organism they are, what features they have). For example, a camel can belong in a group of vertebrates, a group of animals that live in the desert, and a group of animals that have four legs.

A classification key is a tool that is used to group living things to help us identify them.



Humans can have positive and negative effects on the environment:

- positive effects: nature reserves, ecological parks
- negative effects: litter, urban development