

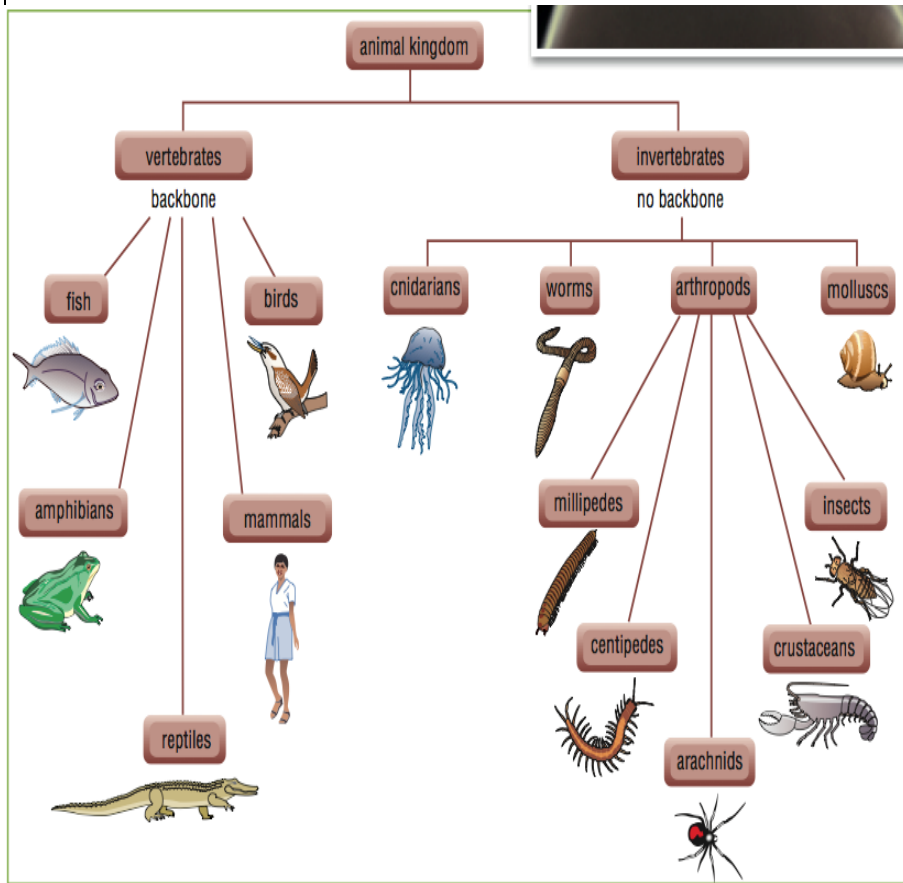
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Living Things and their Habitats

This half term, children will be learning about living things and their habitats. They will learn ways to classify and categorise organisms into different categories based on their differing characteristics. They will learn about all the different habitats that organisms reside in and the challenges they face in these habitats. Children will also learn about conservation and the ways in which we can protect the environment from various threats.

| Key facts | Key Vocabulary | |
|--|-----------------------|--|
| There are many different ways of classifying and categorising organisms. These include keys, venn diagrams and carroll diagrams. | Wildlife | Animals and other living things that live in the wild. |
| Organisms adapt to their habitats in various ways. They learn new skills and abilities in order to obtain food and stay alive. Over time, species that have mutated in ways that are beneficial to surviving in their environment tend to exist as a species longer than those that do not. Sometimes, humans make efforts to protect organisms through different means of conservation. | Organism | Any living creature or plant. |
| | Endangered | Animals in danger of becoming extinct. |
| | Extinct | When an organism is no longer in existence. |
| | Conservation | Measures taken to protect the environment. |
| | Environment | The natural world that surrounds plants and animals. |
| Living organisms all: move, respire, sense, grow, reproduce, excrete and absorb nutrition. | Habitat | Where plants and animals live. |
| | Key | A diagram used for classifying organisms. |
| When classifying and categorising organisms, scientists consider the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What do they eat? • Do they have vertebrae? • Do their offspring arrive as eggs or as live young? • Do they feed their offspring milk? • Are they cold-blooded or warm-blooded? • Do they have an exoskeleton or an internal skeleton? • Do they have scales, fur or feathers? • Can they fly, swim or walk? • How many legs do they have? | Characteristic | Physical features of an organism. |
| | Fish | A creature that lives in water and has a tail and fins. |
| | Global | Something that happens in all parts of the world. |
| | Local | The area immediately surrounding an organism. |
| There are many threats to the wellbeing of the environment. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Litter • Global warming • Plastic waste • Deforestation • Over-population • Industrial waste • Poaching and over-fishing | Mammal | Warm-blooded animals that give birth to live young and feed on milk as babies. |
| | Bird | Feathered animals that lay eggs and often fly. |
| | Reptile | Cold-blooded animals that have scaly skin and vertebrae (backbone). |
| | Vertebrates | Animals that have a backbone (vertebrae). |

Key



Habitats

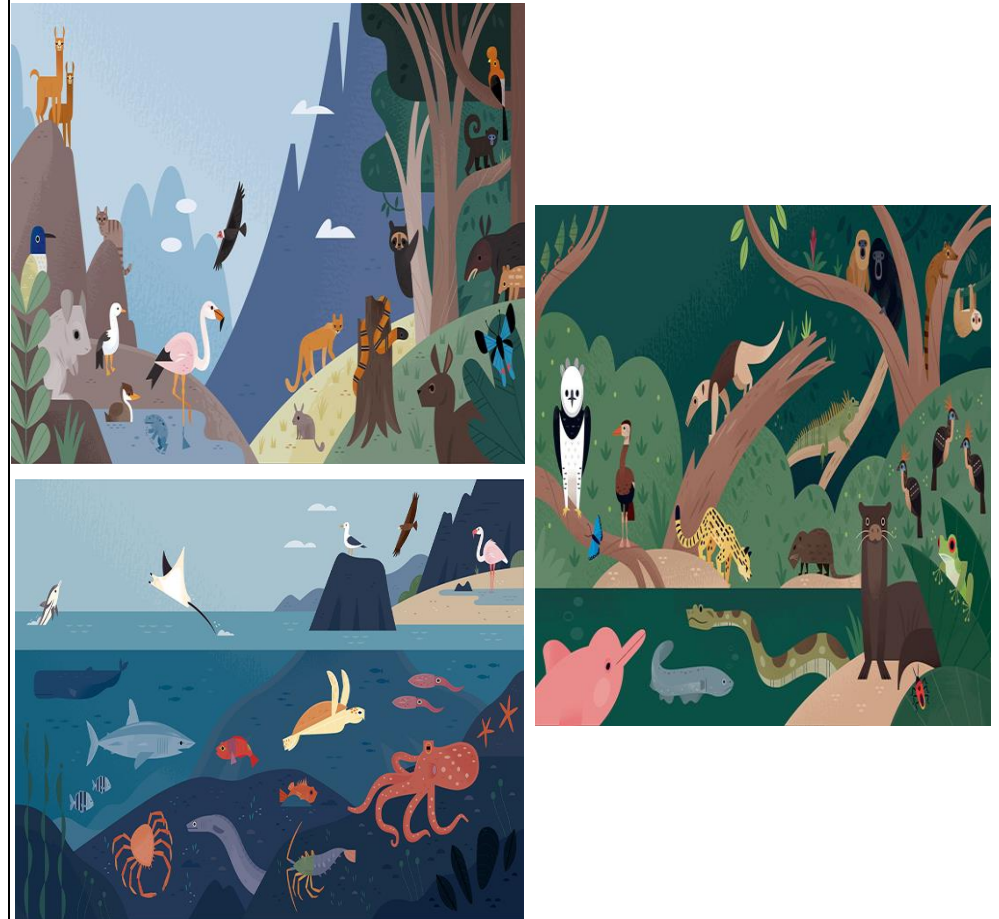


Fig 4.4.2 There are five different classes of animals. The study of animals is called **zoology**.