# Year 4 - Living things and their habitats

How can we tell the difference between different living things?

#### Prior learning

groups, habitats and the functions of all living things are classified. living things (MRS NERG).

#### Future learning

In Year 2, you learnt about the animal In Year 6, you will describe in detail how

#### In this unit you will:

- 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

#### Key Scientist: Margaret Strickland Collins



Margaret Strickland Callins was an expert in a certain invertebrate - termites! She made careful observations of termite behaviour and became known as 'termite lady'.

### Science discipline: Biology

Biology is the study of living things. A biologist is a scientist who studies biology. Biologists try to understand the natural world and the things that live in it.



# Scientific diagram Has the mini-beast got legs? Yes Has it got wings? Has it got a shell? Has it got more Is it active at night? than eight legs?

## Vocabulary:

- Classification keys: A series of questions that determine an organism's physical characteristics.
- Vertebrate: Animals that have a backbone inside their body.
- Invertebrate: Animals without a backbone or bony skeleton.
- Habitat: The home of an animal or a plant.
- Environment: All the physical surroundings on Earth are called the environment.
- Migrate: A long journey to a new home is called a migration. Migrating animals generally go back and forth between summer and winter homes.
- Hibernate: When some animals have long periods of deep sleep during cold weather.