



Science Knowledge Organiser – Year 4

Living Things & Their Habitats - How can we show we are thankful for our world?



Vocabulary	Definition	Picture
organism	'organism' is another way to refer to a living thing.	
habitat	A habitat is the specific area or place in which particular animals or plants may live.	
environment	The environment is the natural world, either as a whole or in a particular area.	
species	A species is a group of living things that share enough similarities to be able to breed and produce young capable of breeding.	
endangered species	An endangered species is a species that is at risk of extinction.	

Vocabulary	Definition	Picture
extinct	'Extinct' means that a species has no more members alive	
classification	Classification is the process of grouping living things according to their similarities.	
vertebrate	A vertebrate is an animal that has a spine.	
invertebrate	An invertebrate is an animal that does not have a spine.	
characteristic	A characteristic is a particular feature or quality that is specific to an individual or species.	



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Key Knowledge Facts

- I know that all living things carry out seven life processes - MRS GREN (Move, Respire, Sense, Grow, Reproduce, Excrete, Eat (Nutrients))
- I know that animals can be grouped into vertebrates and invertebrates and I can explain the differences between the two groups
- I know that animals can have an endoskeleton, exoskeleton or hydrostatic skeleton.
- I can use classification keys to group and identify living things
- I know plants can be classified into flowering and non-flowering
- I explain how environments can change and the impact this may have on the species living there

Vertebrate or Invertebrate?

Animals can be grouped into one of two main groups: **vertebrates** and **invertebrates**.

Vertebrate animals have a spine (also known as a backbone). The spine helps to hold the body upright, protects the spinal column and allows the body to move. **Invertebrates** do not have a spine.



Vertebrates can be sorted into five main groups with their own **characteristics**.

Mammals	Birds	Reptiles
warm-blooded give birth to live young produce milk have hair or fur 	warm-blooded lay eggs have feathers have wings and a beak 	cold-blooded lay eggs have scales 
Amphibians		Fish
cold-blooded lay spawn often undergo metamorphosis 		cold-blooded have scales lay spawn live in water 