

Living things in their habitat

Vocabulary		
1	Life Process	The series of actions, such as movement, respiration, sensitivity, growth, reproduction, excretion and nutrition that are essential for a living being to sustain.
2	Carnivore	An animal that feeds on other animals.
3	Herbivore	An animal that feeds on plants.
4	Omnivore	An animal or person that eats a variety of food of both plant and animal origin.
5	Animal physical characteristic	Animals can be classified according to different physical characteristics, such as body covering (e.g., hair, fur, feathers, scales, shells), body shape (e.g., two main features, three main features), appendages (e.g., arms, legs, wings, fins, tails), and method of movement (e.g., walking, crawling, flying, swimming).
6	Animal behavior	Animal behaviour is how animals act. There are thousands of different kinds of animals, and they all have different ways of communicating, moving, finding food, hiding from predators, and playing.
7	Vertebrates	An animal with a backbone.
8	Invertebrates	An animal without a backbone or bony skeleton.
9	Backbone	The row of bones that runs along the center of the back
10	Exoskeleton	A hard covering that supports and protects the bodies of some types of animals
11	Classification	To group similar species together

Year 4

Summer term 1

How are our environments changing?	
- Deforestation	Deforestation is the action of clearing a wide area of trees. Removing trees and other vegetation reduces available shelter for animals to live in
- Urbanisation	Urbanisation means that there are more and more people living in built-up urban areas, rather than in rural areas. Animals habitats are seriously affected.
- Water Pollution	Water pollution is when waste, chemicals, or other particles cause a body of water (i.e. rivers, oceans, lakes) to become harmful to the fish and animals that need the water to survive.

What is the difference between a vertebrate and an invertebrate?
Vertebrates are animals that have a backbone inside their body. The major groups include fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. Invertebrates don't have a backbone. They either have a soft body, like worms and jellyfish, or a hard outer casing covering their body, like spiders and crabs.

What are the 5 main animal groups?
- Mammals - Reptiles - Amphibians - Birds - Fish

Classification key for mammals

