

Year 4: Living Things & Their Habitats Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary

classification

The process of how things are grouped according to their features.

classification key

A sorting diagram used to classify and identify living things according to their features.

habitat

The natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism.

human impact

Human impact on the environment refers to changes to environments caused directly or indirectly by humans.

positive

Describes an outcome or effect that is beneficial or advantageous for a particular

negative

Adverse effects or consequences that result from a particular action, event, or situation.

migrate

To move from one country, place, or locality to another

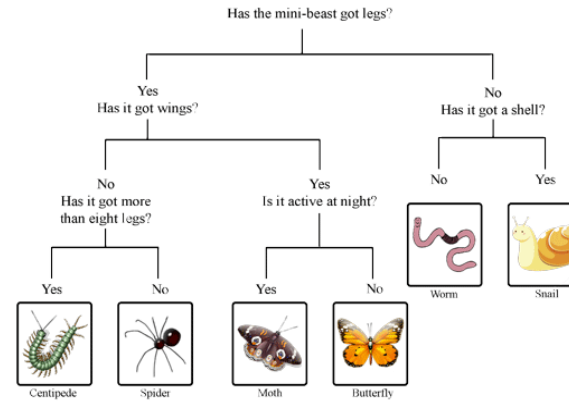
hibernate

Hibernation is a deep sleep that helps animals to save energy and survive the winter without eating much. During hibernation the animal's body temperature drops, and its heartbeat and its breathing slow down so that it does not use much energy.

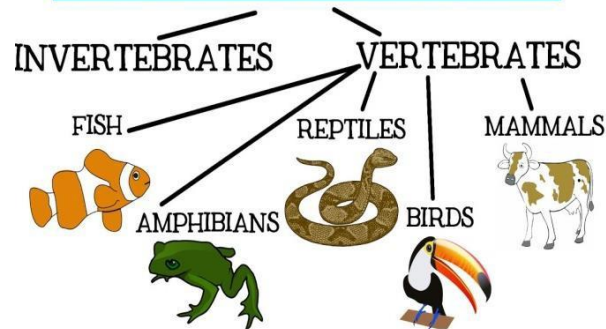
environment

The physical surroundings in which living things survive.

A Classification Key



ANIMAL CLASSIFICATION



Sticky Knowledge

- ❑ There are seven characteristics of living things; they move, grow, feed, reproduce, need air, get rid of waste and react to their surroundings.
- ❑ Animals are divided into two main groups. Animals that have a backbone (spine) are called vertebrates. Animals that don't have a backbone are called invertebrates.
- ❑ Animals can be divided into groups or 'classified' by looking at the similarities and differences between them.
- ❑ Deciduous trees are trees that shed their leaves once a year, usually during the season of autumn, when their leaves are mature, or fully grown.
- ❑ An evergreen is a tree or plant that doesn't shed its leaves in the winter, but stays green all year.