

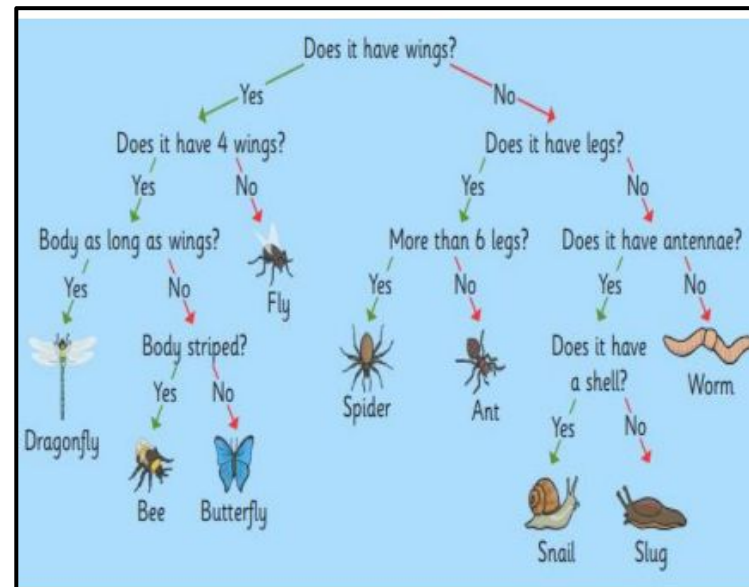


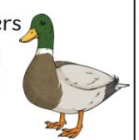
Year 4 Autumn - How can you distinguish between living things?

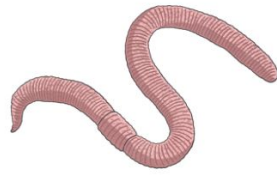
Key Vocabulary	
organism	An individual form of life, such as a plant, animal, bacterium, or fungus;
classification	To classify things means to place them in different categories or groups. Scientists place living things in groups based on the features that the living things share.
classification key	A key that allows living organisms to be sorted and identified using 'Yes/No' questions to identify them.
microhabitat	A habitat which is of small or limited extent and which differs from some of the larger surrounding habitat.
habitat	A habitat is the home of an animal or a plant. Almost every place on Earth - from the hottest desert to the coldest ice pack - is a habitat for some kinds of animals and plants.
species	A group of animals, plants or other living things that all share common characteristics and that are all classified as alike in some manner.
vertebrate	A vertebrate animal is one that has a backbone.
invertebrate	An invertebrate animal does not have a backbone.

Key Knowledge

- All living things can be grouped in different ways according to their relationships to one another or their physical characteristics (what they look like) and the features that they share.
- Keys are used to identify unknown living things, both within the local area and in the wider world.
- Environments can change, sometimes naturally, other times due to human activities. This change can pose dangers to living things, potentially leading to their extinction.



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 	

Arthropods	Molluscs
have an exoskeleton have jointed legs include insects, arachnids, crustaceans, myriapods 	have a soft body with a head and a foot region often have a shell 
Annelids	Echinoderms
have no legs have segmented bodies 	have spiny or lumpy skin live in the ocean 

