

## Knowledge Organiser – Living things and their habitats (Year 4)

In Year 2, children were taught:

- explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive
- identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other
- identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats
- describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Classification	Ways of naming and grouping living things by their similarities and differences.
Vertebrate	An animal with a backbone.
Invertebrate	An animal without a backbone.

Plants can be classified into five groups.



### Plants that have flowers

1. Have flowers.
2. Make seeds.
3. Have veins in leaves.
4. Have roots and stems.



### Conifers

1. Don't have flowers.
2. Make seeds on cones.
3. Leaves are needle-shaped.
4. Have roots and veins.



### Mosses

1. Live in shady moist places.
2. Are very small.
3. Don't make seeds.
4. Make spores.



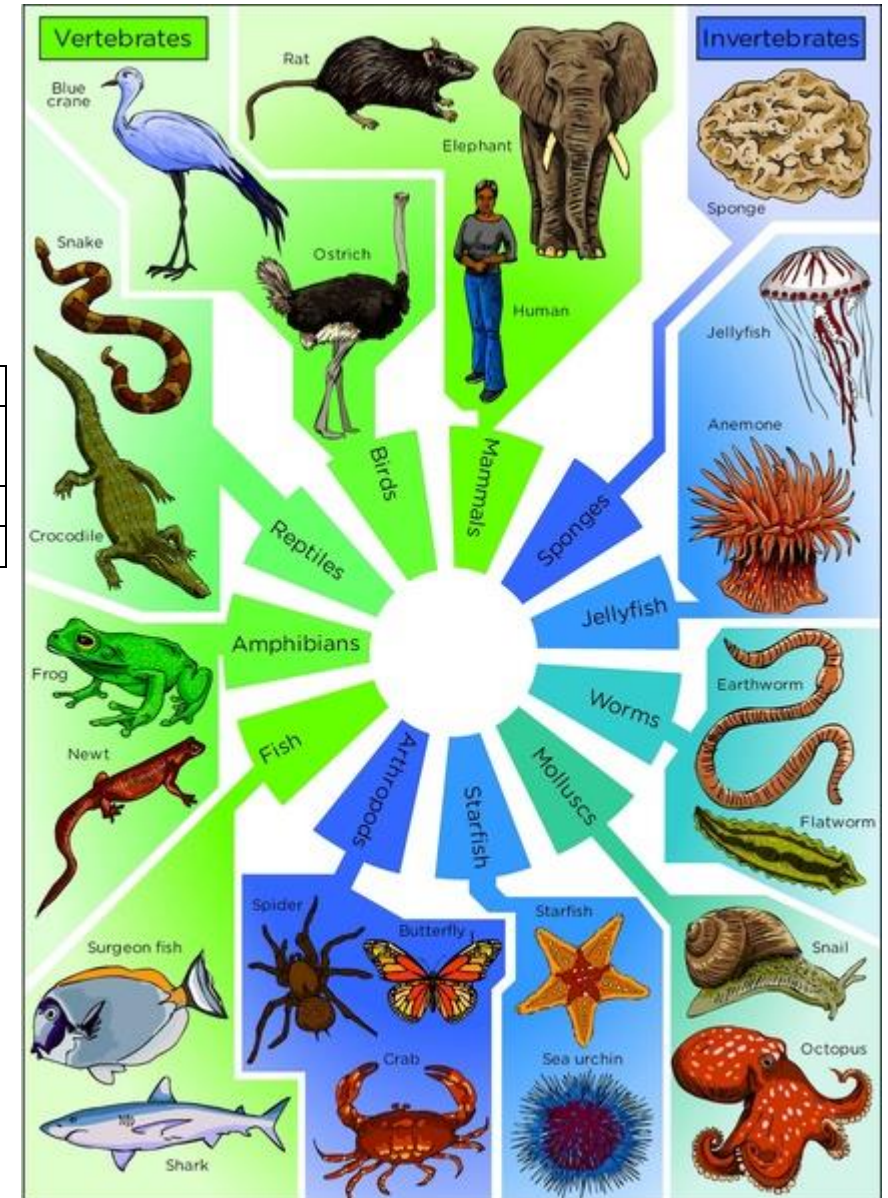
### Algae

1. They all live in water.
2. They have no proper roots or leaves or stems.
3. Seaweed is the biggest kind of algae.



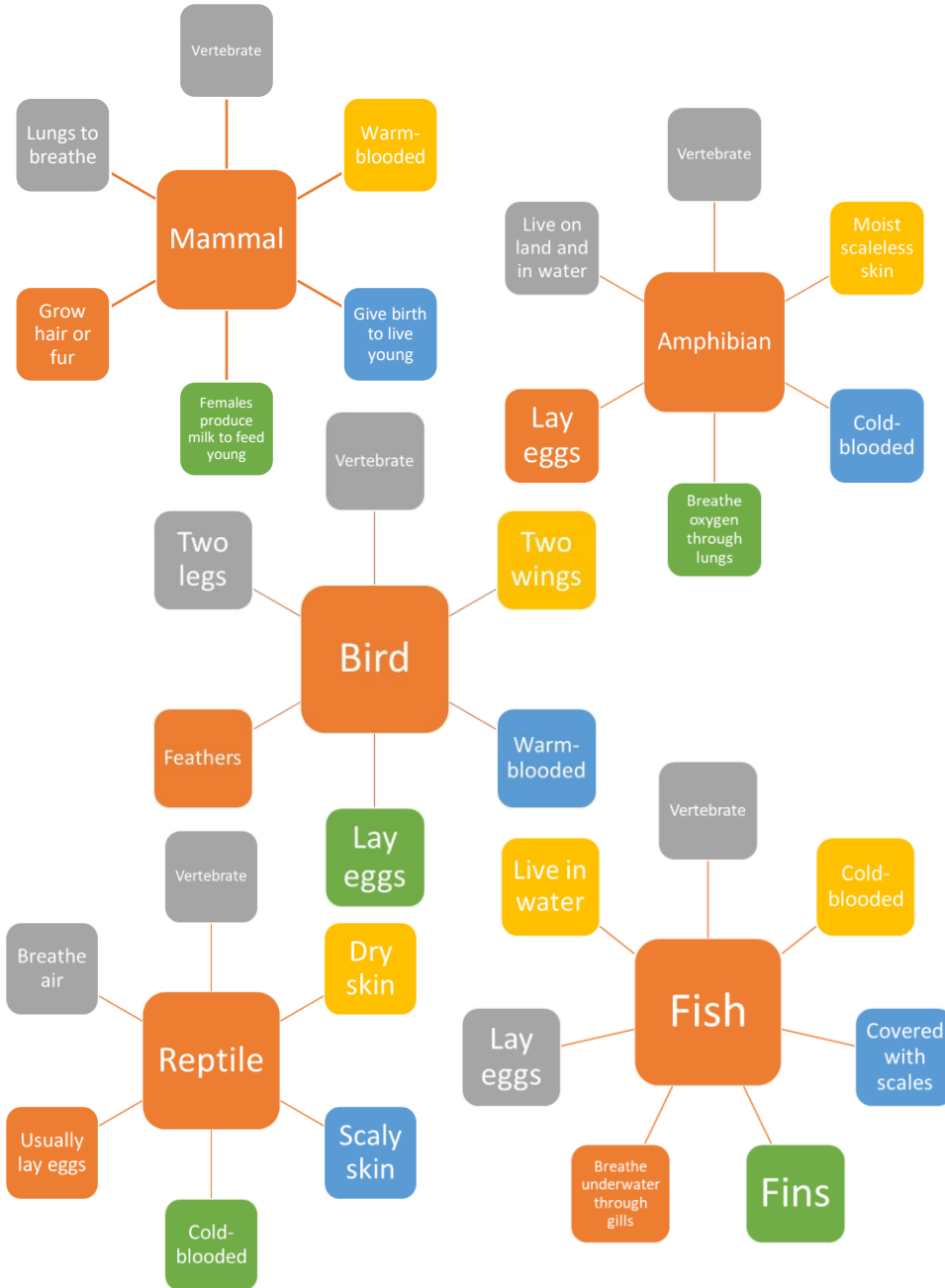
### Ferns

1. No flowers or cones.
2. Make spores on the bottom of leaves.

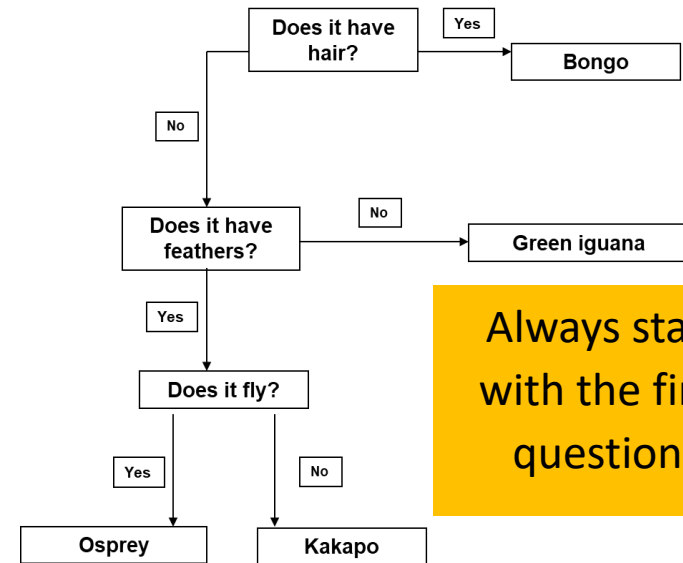


**Vertebrates** are animals with a backbone.

Characteristics of vertebrate groups



Classification keys allow you to ask a series of questions about a living organism to help you identify it.



Always start with the first question.

The answer to each question should always be 'yes' or 'no'.