



Year 4 Science Knowledge Organiser Topic- Living Things and their Habitats Unit- Biology

Key Vocabulary

classification	Grouping things based on their characteristics so that they can be identified.
classification key	A series of yes/no questions that help identify or classify things.
environment	The conditions in which a living thing exists. Soil, climate and other living things all count as part of the environment.
habitat	The place where an animal or plant lives.
vertebrates	Animals that have a backbone. Fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.
invertebrates	Animals that do not have a backbone. Examples are snails, worms, spiders and insects.

Environments can change with the seasons:



Arctic tern migrates from the Arctic to Antarctica.



Hedgehogs hibernate in the winter in small, dry, sheltered places, like tree roots.



How can environments change?

Natural changes	This could be caused by flooding, fire, earthquakes etc
Human have an impact on the environment:	
Positive impact This could be:	Negative impact This could be:
- setting up a nature reserve - tree planting - creating a garden pond.	- littering - deforestation - air pollution - plastics in the oceans

Significant scientists

Jane Goodall



Seirian Sumner



Jane Goodall is an expert on wild chimpanzees. She is known for her ground breaking discoveries about their behaviour. She has shown us the urgent need to protect chimpanzees from extinction.

Dr Seirian Sumner is an evolutionary biologist and behavioural ecologist. She specialises in social evolution and behaviour in insects (bees, wasps and ants).

Classification keys

A key to sort leaves



Key to tree leaves:

① Is the leaf long and thin?	Yes: GO TO ② No: GO TO ③
② Is the edge of the leaf smooth?	Yes: Laurel No: Sweet chestnut
③ Is the edge of the leaf smooth?	Yes: Lilac No: Silver birch



Has the mini-beast got legs?

