

LIVING THINGS AND THEIR HABITATS/ANIMALS INCLUDING HUMANS (CATCH UP UNIT)

Knowledge Organiser



Year 4, Spring 2: Living Things and Their Habitats/Animals including Humans
 Science Strand: Biology
 Whole School Topic: Discover the Wonders of the World

Key Vocabulary

| | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| carnivore | Animals that eat other animals. |
| classification | Grouping things based on their characteristics so that they can be identified |
| classification keys | A series of yes/no questions that help identify/classify things. |
| food chain | Food chains show the relationships between plants and animals when they are eaten. |
| herbivore | Animals that eat only plants. |
| omnivore | Animals that eat both plants and animals. |
| predator | Animals that catch and eat other animals. |
| prey | Animals that are hunted and eaten by predators. |
| producer | All green plants make food in their leaves. They are the only producers of food. |

Scientific Enquiry Approaches that we can use this term:



What will I know about animals by the end of this topic?

- Food chains show the relationship between plants and animals when they are eaten.
- Living things can be classified as producers, predators and prey according to their place in the food chain.
- When a living thing is eaten, the energy from it is passed to the animal that has eaten it.
- Be able to construct and interpret food chains.
- Identify whether an animal was a herbivore, carnivore or omnivore by examining their skull and explain why.

Human Impact on the Environment

Deforestation



Recycling



Littering



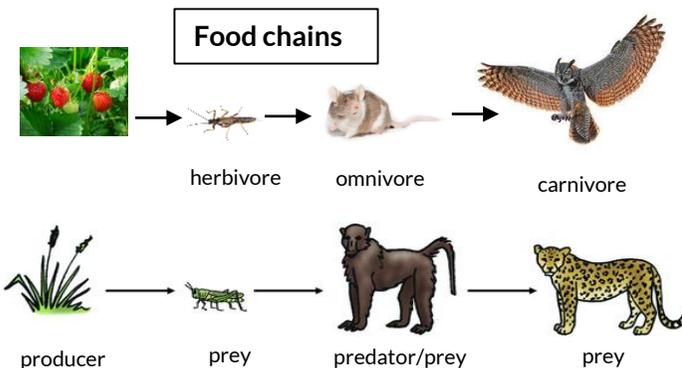
Protecting endangered species



Pollution



Water cleaning projects



What will I know about living things and their habitats by the end of this topic?

- Living things can be grouped (classified) in different ways according to their features.
- Classification keys can be used to identify and name living things.
- Humans can cause the environment to change. This can be in a good way or a bad way (which pose dangers to living things).

Bears are omnivores. They have a combination of sharp front teeth and molars for grinding.



Lions are carnivores. They have big canine teeth to help them catch their prey.



Deer are herbivores. They have a sharp incisors and wide flat molars. They do not have canines.



Classification Keys

