

Gunthorpe Primary School – Knowledge Organiser

Focus:

Living Things and Their Habitats

Year 4:

Spring Term 1

Grouping Living Things

Animals can be put into one of two groups:
vertebrates or **invertebrates**

Vertebrates

A **vertebrate** is an animal with a backbone

There are 5 ways vertebrates can be grouped:

Fish	Breathes with gills/lays eggs in water/has fins and scales/changeable body temperature
Amphibians	Born with gills then develops lungs/lays eggs in water/damp skin/changeable body temperature
Reptiles	Breathes with lungs/lays eggs on land/dry, scaly skin/changeable body temperature
Birds	Breathes with lungs/lays eggs with hard shells/has feathers/steady body temperature
Mammals	Breathes with lungs/babies are born live/body hair or fur/steady body temperature/feeds babies milk

Invertebrates

An **invertebrate** is an animal without a backbone

There are 3 ways invertebrates can be grouped:

Insects	3 body sections/6 legs
Arachnids	2 body sections/8 legs
Molluscs	Slimy foot/often have a shell

Plant Groups

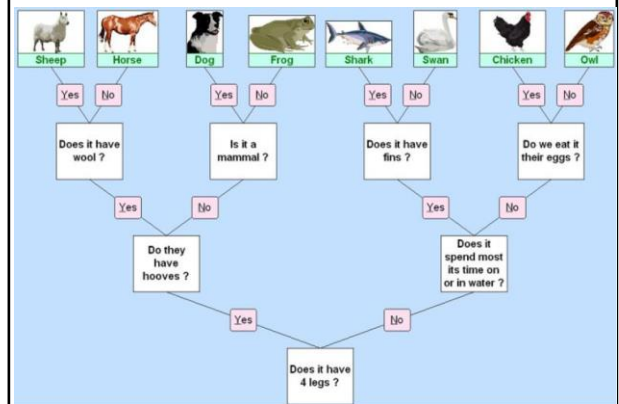
There are 2 ways plants can be grouped:

Flowering	Grasses/cereals/garden shrubs/deciduous trees (lose their leaves)
Non-flowering	Algae/coniferous trees and ferns (evergreen)

Key Vocabulary

Vertebrate Invertebrate Grouping Classification Habitat Fish Amphibians Reptiles Birds Mammals Migrate Hibernate	Gills Fins Scales Lungs Body temperature Section Deciduous Coniferous Environment Human Impact Positive Negative
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Diagrams



Changing Habitats

A habitat is where a plant or animal lives

Different factors can affect and change a habitat:

The seasons	Plants and animals need specific habitats to survive. As the weather changes, habitats are impacted.
Humans	Humans can change habitats, for example by dropping litter or by chopping down trees.

Useful Websites

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z6wwxnb>