LKS2 Living things and their habitats (Year 4)

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| Prior Learning: All living organisms are classified into groups based on very basic, shared characteristics. This grouping system makes it easier for scientists to study certain groups of organisms.  |

P.O.S – Living things and their habitats

Concept – biology cell development

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| Facts | Vocabulary |
| 1. 1) Living Things
2. a) Plants all share the common characteristic of being able to make their own food using water and sunlight. Because they only require a few simple requirements, plants can grow almost anywhere.
3. b) Animals are multicellular and rely on other organisms for food.
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| 1. Within the plant kingdom, plants are divided into two main groups:
2. The largest group contains the plants that produce seeds – flowering plants and conifers
3. The other group contains the seedless plants that reproduce by spores.
 | Image result for classification key for plantsClassification is very important to the field of biology. As we continue to discover new species, learn better techniques for analyzi... |
| **3. Vertebrates:****a)** mammals - warm-blooded, have hair on their bodies, females produce milk for their babiesb) birds - warm-blooded, most can fly, have feathers and wingsc) fish - aquatic animals, breath through gills, cold-blooded, most have scales, d) amphibians - live part of their life cycle in water and part on land, have gills when young, later develop lungs, cold-blooded, usually have moist skin.e) reptiles - hatch from eggs, cold-blooded, have dry, thick, scaly skin  |
| 1. Invertebrates:
2. insects - a small animal that has six legs and generally one or two pairs of wings.
3. arachnids -  almost all adult arachnids have eight legs.
4. worms - creeping or burrowing invertebrate animals with long, slender soft bodies and no limbs.
5. mollusc - have a soft unsegmented body and live in aquatic or damp habitats e.g. slugs, snails
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| 5) Negative environmental changes:a) global warming -  a long-term rise in the average temperature of the Earth's climate systemb) litter – rubbish such as paper, cans, and bottles left lying in an open or public place.c) oil spill - oil is released into the ocean or coastal waters, but spills may also occur on land.d) chemical pollution - chemical pollution is defined as the presence or increase in our environment of chemical pollutants that are not naturally present there or are found in amounts higher than normale) deforestation - is the removal of a forest from land which is then converted to farms or urban use.f) land development - is altering the landscape for agriculture or housing. |
| 6) Positive environmental changes:a) nature reservesb) parksponds |
| Websites: <https://ypte.org.uk> young people’s trust for the environment |