

## Key Vocabulary

**Classification** This is where plants or animals are placed into groups according to their similarities.

**Endangered species** A plant or animal where there are not many of their species left and scientists are concerned that the species may become extinct.

**Environment** An environment contains many habitats and these include areas where there are both living and non-living things.

**Extinct** A plant or animal where there are not many of their species left and scientists are concerned that the species may become extinct.

**Habitat** The specific area or place in which particular animals or plants may live.

**Organism** Another name for a living thing.

**Invertebrates** Animals without a backbone.

**Vertebrate** Animals with a backbone.

Etwall Primary School

# Living Things and their Habitats

Year 3/4

## Characteristics of all living things.

To stay alive and healthy, all living things need certain conditions that let them carry out the seven characteristics.

**M**ovement

**R**espiration

**S**ensitivity

**G**rowth

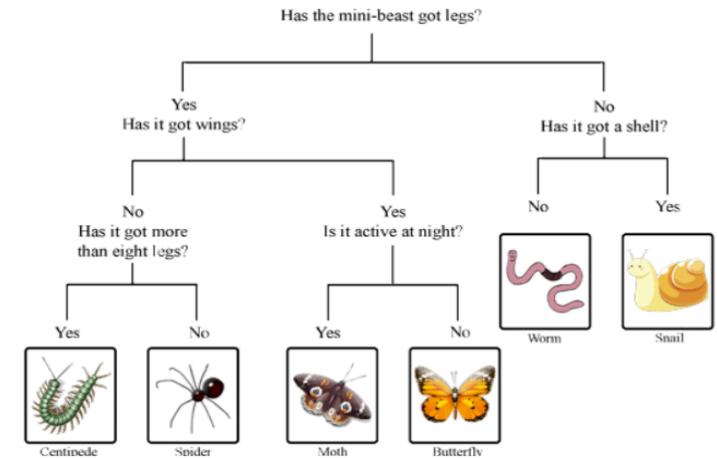
**R**eproduction

**E**xcretion

**N**utrition



## Classification Key



Plants and animals rely on the environment to give them everything they need. Therefore, when habitats change, it can be very dangerous to the plants and animals that live there.

Changes to an environment can be natural or caused by humans. Changes to an environment can have positive as well as negative effects. Here are some examples of things that can change an environment.

### Natural changes

earthquakes  
floods  
storms



### Changes made by humans.

deforestation  
pollution

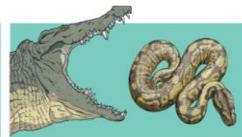
## Animal Groups



**Mammals:** warm-blooded, hair or fur, give birth to live young.



**Amphibians:** cold-blooded, moist skin, lay eggs.



**Reptiles:** cold-blooded, have scales, lay eggs.



**Birds:** warm-blooded, have beaks, feathers and wings, lay eggs.

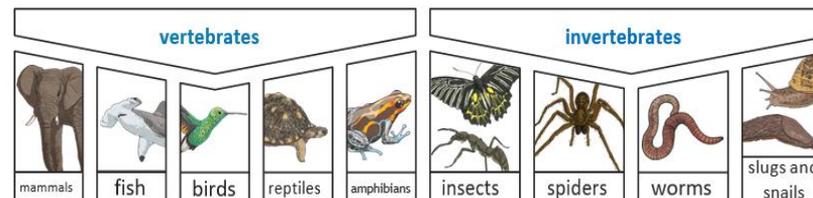


**Insects:** cold-blooded, two antennae, six legs.



**Fish:** cold-blooded, live in water, most lay eggs.

Animals can be grouped in lots of different ways based upon their **characteristics**.



Plants can be sorted into many different groups. Example:  
Flowering      Non Flowering

