

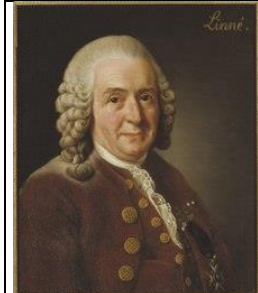



# Year 4 – Spring 2 – Animals and their Habitats

Key Words	Definitions
<b>amphibians</b>	Amphibians are cold-blooded, live part in water and part on land and usually have moist skin with no scales.
<b>animal</b>	Animals are living things that need food and water to grow, they eat other plants and animals for food, and can sense what is happening around them and can move (humans are animals).
<b>arachnids</b>	Arachnids have eight legs and have two body parts: head and abdomen.
<b>birds</b>	Birds are warm blooded, hatch from eggs and can usually fly.
<b>fish</b>	Fish are cold-blooded, live in water and use gills to breathe.
<b>insects</b>	Insects have six legs and have three body parts: head, thorax and abdomen.
<b>invertebrate</b>	An animal without a backbone.
<b>mammals</b>	Mammals are warm blooded, have hair on their bodies and produce milk to feed their young.
<b>molluscs</b>	Molluscs are soft-bodied and many have a shell.
<b>plant</b>	Plants are living things that need food and water to grow, plants make their own food from sunlight.
<b>reptiles</b>	Reptiles are cold-blooded, hatch from eggs and have dry, thick, scaly skin.
<b>vertebrate</b>	An animal with a backbone.

**What is classification?**  
 Classification is grouping and ordering things according to criteria; plants and animals have been grouped and ordered by scientists according to their features.

Habitats		
	<p><b>Woodland</b>            Woodland habitats are found everywhere across the UK. They include trees, shrubs, grasses, moss and flowers.</p>	<p><b>Desert</b>            Deserts are dry regions that receive less than 25cm of rain a year. Plants and animals have adapted to survive in this harsh environment.</p>
	<p><b>Field</b>            A field habitat can consist of open meadows that contain mostly grass-like plants.</p>	<p><b>Ocean</b>            Ocean habitats cover over two-thirds of the earth's surface. The ocean is the world's largest habitat.</p>

Significant People	
<p><b>Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778)</b></p>  <p>Carl was a Swedish biologist and doctor who created the modern system of naming organisms.</p>	<p><b>David Attenborough (1926- )</b></p>  <p>David is a British broadcaster, biologist and natural historian. He is best known for presenting documentaries about animal and plant life on earth.</p>

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
HWK – Maths Book	HWK – Reading	HWK – Grammar Book	HWK – Reading	HWK – Spelling

**Key Dates**  
 - World Book Week



KEY VOCABULARY

habitat

the **natural home or environment** of an animal, plant, or other organism

producer

a living thing, usually a plant, which **produces its own food**

consumer

a living thing, usually an animal, which **feeds on plants or other animals**

decomposer

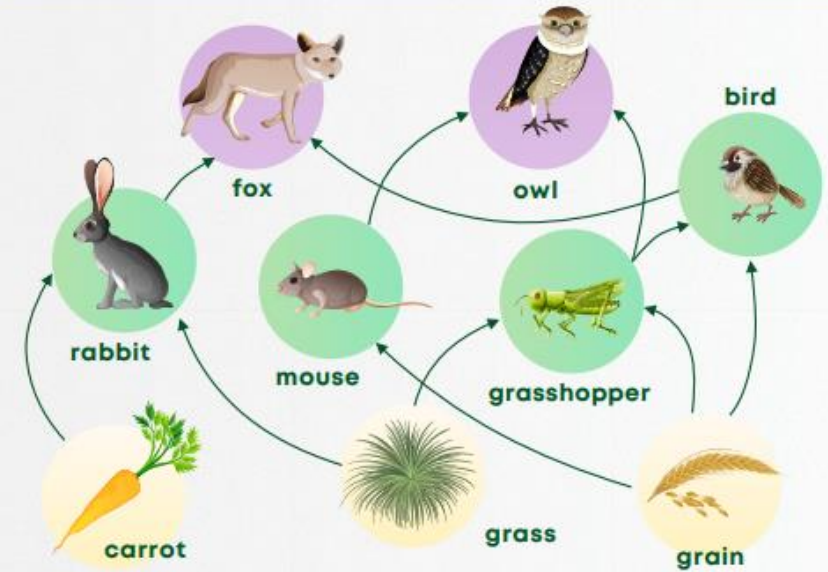
a living thing, usually a bacterium or fungus, which **breaks down the cells of dead plants and animals** into simpler substances

ecosystem

a system formed by the **interaction of organisms with their environment**

pollution

the **introduction of harmful substances or products into the environment** (pollution can damage ecosystems)



all these organisms share an ecosystem; the ecosystem will change if anything new comes into the web or leaves it



air pollution is one way that humans can damage the environment (exhaust from vehicles and smoke from factories can cause air pollution)

