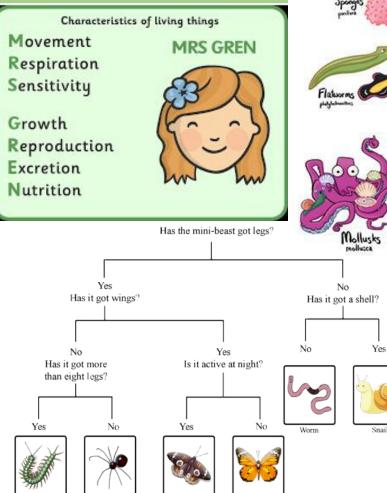


We use the anagram Mrs Gren to help us remember the life processes.



Living Things and Their Habitats

Year 4 Term 1



Classification Keys

Why do we use Classification Keys?

To help identify an unknown organism, or work out how to categorise groups of similar organisms.

Key Vocabulary

GROUPS OF LIVING ORGANISM

Mammals - warm-blooded, have hair on their bodies, parents care for the young, females produce milk for their babies, breathe through lungs, most are terrestrial (live on land) though some are aquatic (live in sea). Birds - warm-blooded, most can fly, have feathers and wings, most build nests, hatch from eggs, most baby birds must be fed by parents and cared for until they can survive on their own (though some, like baby chickens and quail, can search for food a few hours after hatchinal

Fish - aquatic animals, breath through gills, coldblooded, most have scales, most develop from eggs that the female lays outside her body

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. Recities - hatch from eggs, cold-blooded, have dry, thick, scaly skin

Man-Made Threats to the Environment

1.) Air pollution - Petrol and diesel used to power motor vehicles release carbon monoxide - a poisonous and harmful chemical The burning of fossil fuels contribute to environmental damage too. 2) Water pollution - Industrial waste and runoff from farming, which often uses fertilisers, can pollute rivers and streams. 3) Rubbish -Plastic and household waste ends up on the streets, in the sea or in rubbish dumps, destroying habitats and wildlife.

What can we do to protect animal habitats?