

Knowledge Organiser Science Year 4

Classification of Living Things

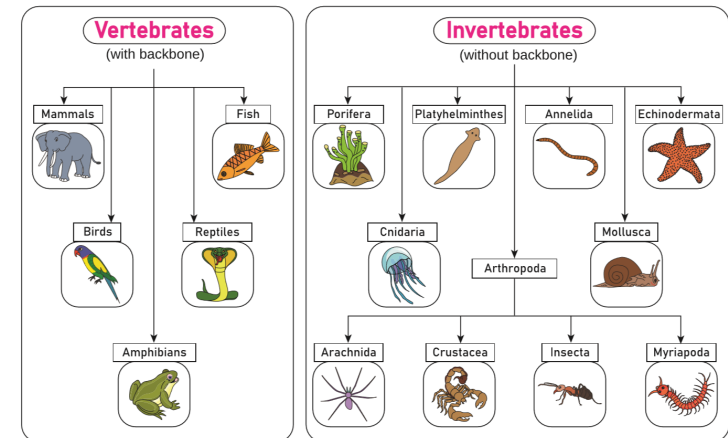
Key Vocabulary

characteristic	A quality or appearance that makes an individual or a group different from others
classification	Grouping things based on their characteristics so that they can be identified
consumer	A consumer eats producers or other consumers in a food chain
environment	The conditions in which a living thing exists. Soil, climate and other living things all count as part of the environment.
hibernate	An animal or plant that spends the winter in a dormant state
invertebrate	An animal that does not have a backbone. Examples are snails, worms, spiders and insects
migrate	The long-distance movement of animals, usually due to a change in the seasons
predator	A predator is an organism that eats another organism. Examples are lions, bears and foxes
prey	Prey is the organism that a predator eats. Examples are zebras, fish and rabbits
producer	An organism that makes its own food, such as a plant
vertebrate	An animal that has a backbone. Fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals

How can environments change?

Natural	This could be caused by flooding, fire, earthquakes etc	
Human impact	Negative impact Littering, deforestation, air pollution, plastics in the oceans	Positive impact Setting up a nature reserve, tree planting, creating a garden pond

Classification



A classification key is a series of yes/no questions that help identify or classify things.

Use the key to work out which invertebrate group these animals belong to. Then go outside and see how many of each you can find!

