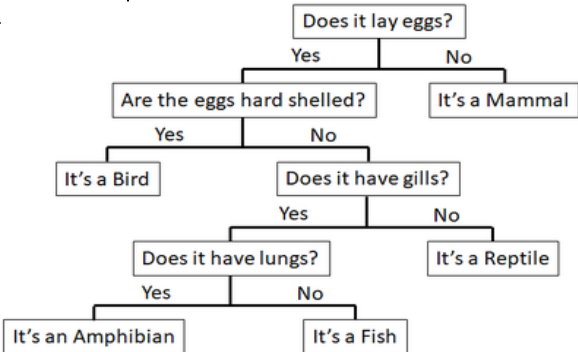


The Marist Primary School		Knowledge Organiser			
Year 4 Summer 1: Living Things and Their Habitats					
Lesson 1 Can I explain how living things can be organised and classified?		Lesson 2 Can I use a branching database to identify organisms?	Lesson 3 Can I understand what habitats are and the specific adaptations that different animals and plants have which enable them to survive in certain environments?	Lesson 4 Can I recognise that environments can change and this can sometimes pose dangers to living things?	Lesson 5 Can I understand the threats posed to endangered species?
				Movement Respiration Sensitivity Growth Reproduction Excretion Nutrition	
Classification key	A key is a set of questions about the characteristics of living things. You can use a key to identify a living thing or decide which group it belongs to by answering the questions.	 vertebrates	Vertebrates are animals that have a backbone inside their body. The major groups include fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.		
 invertebrates	Invertebrates are animals that don't have a backbone. Some invertebrates, like insects, spiders and crustaceans, have a hard outer casing called an exoskeleton. This protects their body a bit like a suit of armour.	 habitat	A habitat is a home environment for plants and animals or other organisms. Examples of habitats include desert, meadow, woodland, grassland, forest and ocean.		
 environment	The surroundings or conditions that a living organism (people, animals, plants) finds themselves in.				



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graph TD; Q1[Does it lay eggs?] -- Yes --> Q2[Are the eggs hard shelled?]; Q1 -- No --> A1[It's a Mammal]; Q2 -- Yes --> A2[It's a Bird]; Q2 -- No --> Q3[Does it have gills?]; Q3 -- Yes --> Q4[Does it have lungs?]; Q3 -- No --> A3[It's a Reptile]; Q4 -- Yes --> A4[It's an Amphibian]; Q4 -- No --> A5[It's a Fish];
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