

Year 4 Science Advent Term Living Things and their Habitats






Vertebrate or Invertebrate?

Animals can be grouped into one of two main groups: **vertebrates** and **invertebrates**.

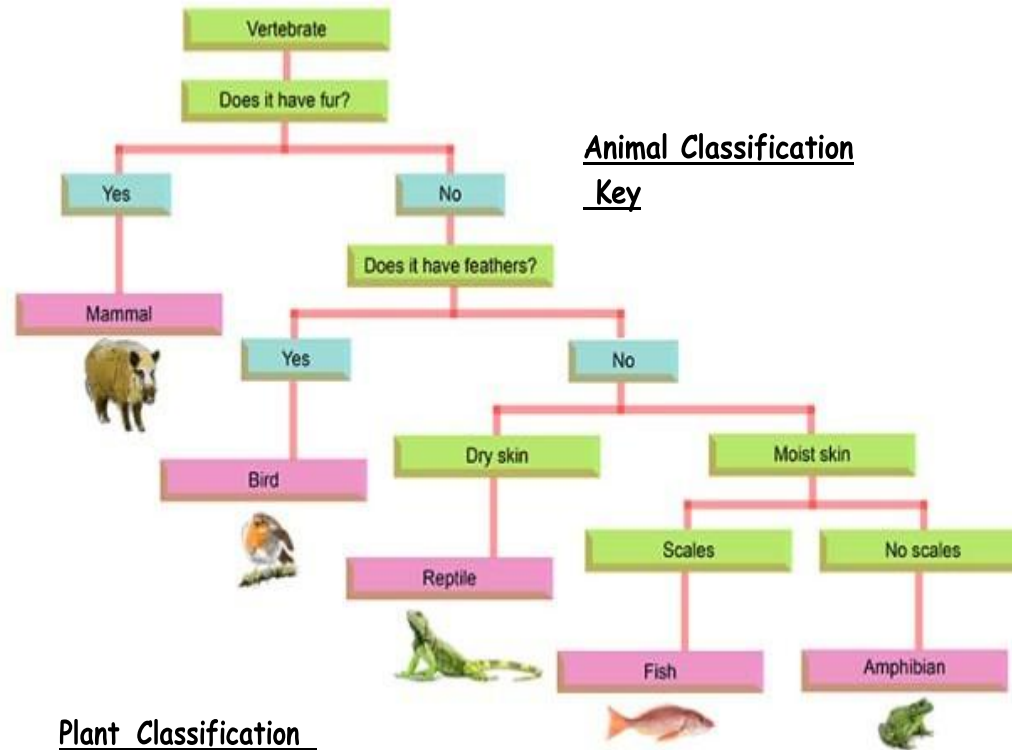
Vertebrate animals have a spine (also known as a backbone). The spine helps to hold the body upright, protects the spinal column and allows the body to move. **Invertebrates** do not have a spine.



Vertebrates can be sorted into five main groups with their own **characteristics**.

Mammals	Birds	Reptiles
warm-blooded give birth to live young produce milk have hair or fur 	warm-blooded lay eggs have feathers have wings and a beak 	cold-blooded lay eggs have scales 
Amphibians	Fish	
cold-blooded lay spawn often undergo metamorphosis 	cold-blooded have scales lay spawn live in water 	

Animal Classification Key



biodiversity – the variety of living things in a habitat



natural resources – materials that humans use that have been removed from the environment



deforestation – clearing trees from a woodland or forest habitat so the land can be used by humans



rewilding – a method of increasing biodiversity by reducing human activity

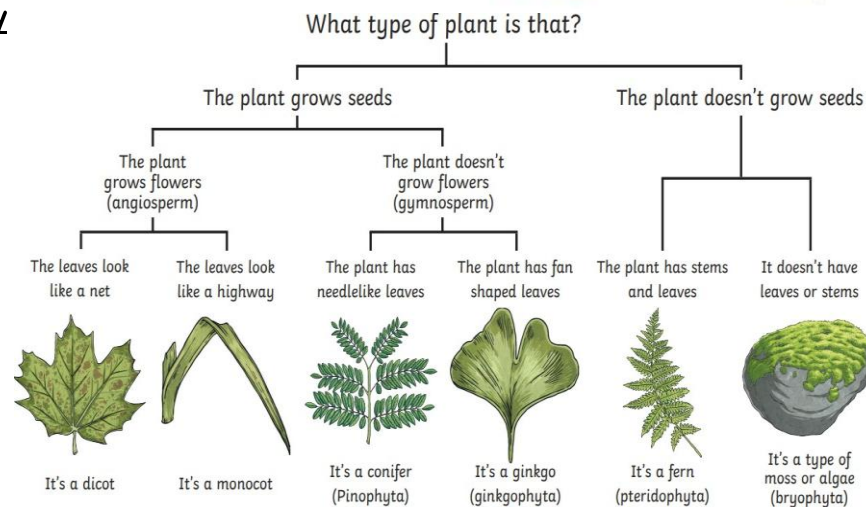


nature reserve – an area where living things are protected from human activity



Plant Classification

Key



exoskeleton – a type of skeleton on the outside of an animal's body that provides support and protection



insect – an invertebrate that has three body sections, six legs and two antennae



spider – an invertebrate that has two body sections and eight legs



soft-bodied invertebrate – an invertebrate with a soft body such as a slug or a snail



Habitat – a place where a plant or animal lives

