

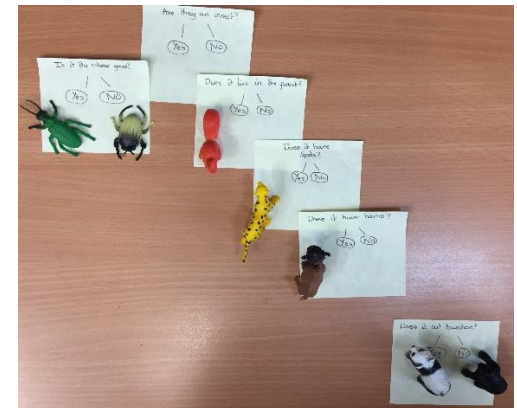
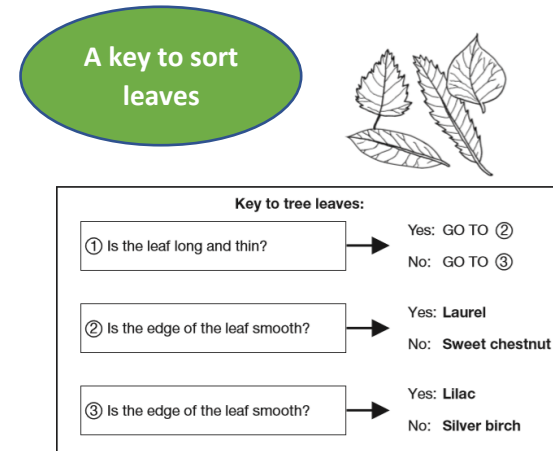


Key vocabulary	
classification	Grouping things based on their characteristics so that they can be identified.
classification key	A series of yes/no questions that help identify or classify things.
environment	The conditions in which a living thing exists. Soil, climate and other living things all count as part of the environment.
habitat	The place where an animal or plant lives.
migrate	The long-distance movement of animals, usually due to a change in the seasons.
hibernate	An animal or plant that spends the winter in a dormant state.
vertebrates	Animals that have a backbone. Fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.
invertebrates	Animals that do not have a backbone. Examples are snails, worms, spiders and insects.

Living things and their habitats – Year 4

Significant scientists	
<p>Jane Goodall (Born 1934)</p> 	Jane Goodall is an expert on wild chimpanzees. She is known for her ground breaking discoveries about their behavior. She has shown us the urgent need to protect chimpanzees from extinction.
<p>Seirian Sumner</p> 	Dr Seirian Sumner is an evolutionary biologist and behavioural ecologist. She specialises in social evolution and behaviour in insects (bees, wasps and ants).

Classification keys



Environments can change with the seasons:



Arctic tern migrates from the Arctic to Antarctica.

Hedgehogs hibernate in the winter in small, dry, sheltered places, like tree roots.



How can environments change?	
Natural changes	This could be caused by flooding, fire, earthquakes etc
Human have an impact on the environment:	
<p>Positive impact This could be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • setting up a nature reserve • tree planting • creating a garden pond. 	<p>Negative impact This could be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • littering • deforestation • air pollution • plastics in the oceans

