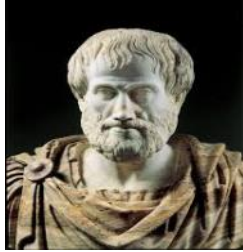


**Year 4 Autumn Term**  
**LIVING THINGS AND THEIR HABITATS**

In about 350 B.C. a Greek philosopher called Aristotle classified all things into 4 main groups

Humans beings—us  
 Animals—cats, giraffes  
 Plants—trees, flowers  
 Non-living—rocks



**CLASSIFICATION OF LIVING THINGS**  
 Living things can be grouped in different ways.

**Vertebrates**— animals with backbones

Fish - aquatic animals, breath through gills, cold-blooded, 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.

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

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 hatching)

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).

**PLANTS**

Flowering	Non-flowering
	
	

**Invertebrates**

Snails and slugs  
 Worms  
 Spiders  
 Insects



} animals with no backbone

Did you know grass is a flowering plant?



**HUMAN IMPACT**

Environments can change and this poses a danger to living things. **Humans** can change environments in positive and negative ways.

 Nature reserves Garden ponds Parks	 Dropping litter Cutting down forests Pollution
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