Year 4 – Living Things and Their Habitats

Key Vocabulary		vertebrates
Life processes	The things living things do to stay alive	Vertebrates
Respiration	A process where plants and animals use oxygen from the air to help turn their food into energy	
Sensitivity	The way living things react to changes in their environment	mammals fish birds reptiles amphibians
Reproduction	The process through which young are produced.	Vertebrates can be separated into five broad groups.
Excretion	The process by which living things get rid of waste products.	invertebrates
Nutrition	The process of obtaining food to provide living things with energy to live and stay healthy.	
Vertebrates	Animals with a backbone	slugs and
Invertebrates	Animals without a backbone.	insects spiders worms snails
Does it have legs?		You could sort invertabrates you might

no

Does it

have a shell?

no

slug

yes

no

Does it have a segmented body?

no

larvae snail

no

1

ant

yes

Does it have a

long, thin body?

Does it have a

long, thin body?

yes

earthworm

yes

caterpillar

yes

How many legs does it have?

8 legs

Does it have a

two part body?

6 legs

Does it have

wing cases?

no

no

beetle

yes

Does it have

pincers on its tail?

no

harvestman

yes

earwig

many legs

Does it have

an oval body?

yes

millipede

no

Does it have

very short legs?

yes

spider

no

centipede

yes

woodlouse

You could sort **invertebrates** you might see around school in different ways, such as in this example. The vast majority of living things on the planet are **invertebrates**.

You can use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things. This is an example of a classification key for invertebrates.