

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

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

## Living things and their habitats – Year 4

### 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.



### Classification keys

A key to sort leaves

