

Our Lady's Catholic Primary School - Knowledge Organiser

Living things and their Habitats

Key vocabulary

Organisms	Another word that means living.
Life Processes	What living things do to stay alive.
Respiration	A process where plants and animals use oxygen to help turn their food into energy.
Sensitivity	The way living things react to changes in their environment.
Reproduction	The process through which young are produced.
Excretion	The process of getting rid of waste products.
Nutrition	The process of obtaining food to provide energy.
Habitat	The specific area or place where animals or plants may live.
Environment	An environment contains many habitats and these include areas where there are living and non-living things.
Endangered species	A plant or animal where there are not many left and there is concern that the species may die out.
Extinct	When a species has no more member alive.

Changes to an **environment** can be natural or caused by humans. Changes to an **environment** can have positive as well as negative effects. Here are some examples of things that can change an **environment**.

Life Processes

To stay alive and healthy, all living things need certain conditions that let them carry out the seven **life processes**:

Movement Respiration Growth
Reproduction Excretion Nutrition
(Or MRSGREN for short)

Significant scientists

Jane Goodall
(1934-present)



Dame Jane Morris Goodall

Formerly Baroness Jane van Lawick-Goodall, is an English primatologist and anthropologist.^[4] Considered to be the world's foremost expert on chimpanzees, Goodall is best known for her 60-year study of social and family interactions of wild chimpanzees since she first went to Gombe Stream National Park in Tanzania in 1960, where she witnessed human-like behaviours amongst chimpanzees, including armed conflict.^[5]

Science Summer 2

Year Group 4

Animals can be classed in different ways based on their characteristics.

vertebrates



invertebrates

