



Welton Primary School—Science Knowledge Organiser



Year: 4

Living Things and their Habitats

Biology

What should I already know?

- I can identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including carnivores, herbivores, and omnivores.
- I can describe the basic needs of animals including humans for survival.
- I know that animals and humans cannot make their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat.

Vocabulary

positive	A change for the better.
negative	An unfavourable change.
food chain	A series of living things which are linked to each other because each
habitat	The natural environment in which an animal or plant normally lives
human impact	Changes to environments caused directly or indirectly by humans.
migrate	To change habitat or location.
hibernate	An inactive state, usually in winter, in which the body temperature drops and breathing slows.
producer	Makes its own food using energy from the Sun.
predator	An animal that kills and eats other animals.
prey	An animal hunted or captured by

Environmental Change

An environment is the circumstances, people and events around them that influence them.
 Living things live in a habitat that provides an environment to which they are suited.
 However, habitats can change over time, which may present animals and plant life with difficulties.

Natural Changes

- The seasons: temperatures rise in the summer and fall in winter. This means that some animals may need to migrate or hibernate.
- Increased or decreased rainfall can also impact on a habitat. Floods and droughts can dramatically impact on environments.
- Fire or earthquake can change the whole environment meaning that some species might be wiped out.



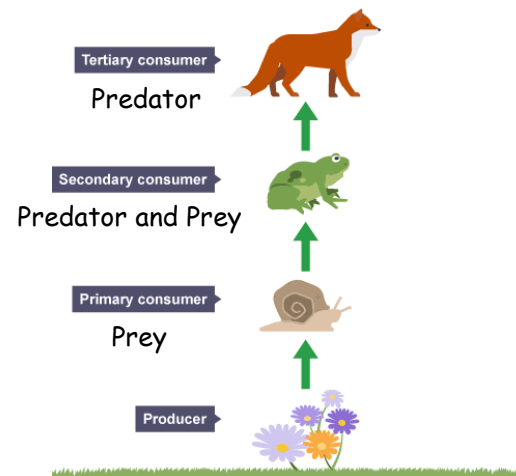
Man-made Changes

- Harvesting fossil fuels, deforestation, dredging rivers, bottom trawling, urbanization, filling in wetlands, and mowing fields, and littering.
- Global warming is thought to be impacting on many habitats.
- Some changes can be good - setting up nature reserves provides a safe space for animals and plants.



Food Chains

Food chains show how each living thing gets food and how nutrients are passed from producers through different consumers.



Food chains begin with plant life, and end with animal life. At the top of the food chain are apex predators - animals which have no natural predators that eat them.

Producers are able to make their own food - plants do this through photosynthesis.

Primary consumers are animals that eat producers.

Secondary consumers are animals that eat primary consumers.

Tertiary consumers are animals that eat secondary consumers.

Each plant and animal in the food chain is affected by the others. For example, if there were fewer snails in the habitat, there may be more plants, but there would also be less frogs.