

Living Things and Their Habitats - Y3 & Y4

Key Vocabulary	
Biodiversity	The variety of different living things in a particular area.
Characteristics	Unique features used to identify an individual or species.
Classification	Grouping living things according to their similarities.
Endangered	An animal that is at risk of extinction.
Environment	The natural world, either as a whole or in a particular area.
Extinct	There are no more of that species alive.
Habitat	An area where a plant or animal lives.
Invertebrate	An animal that does not have a spine (backbone)
Micro-habitat	A very small, specific area like under a log or in long grass.
Organism	Another word to refer to a living thing.
Species	A group of living things that share similarities to be able to breed and produce young capable of breeding.
Stakeholder	A person or group with a direct interest or concern in something.
Vertebrate	An animal that has a spine (backbone)

Invertebrates

Arthropods

Have an exoskeleton
Have jointed legs
Include insects, arachnids, crustaceans, myriapods



Molluscs

Have a soft body with a head and a foot region.
Often have a shell



Annelids

Have no legs
Have segmented bodies



Echinoderms

Have spiny or lumpy skin
Live in the ocean



Vertebrates

Mammals

warm-blooded
give birth to live young
produce milk
have hair or fur



Birds

warm-blooded
lay eggs
have feathers
have wings and a beak



Reptiles

cold-blooded
lay eggs
have scales



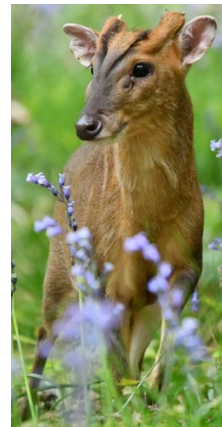
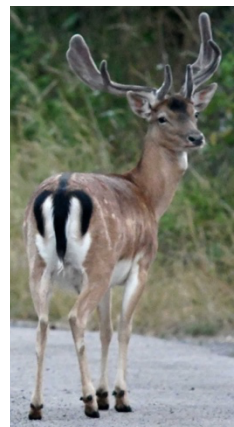
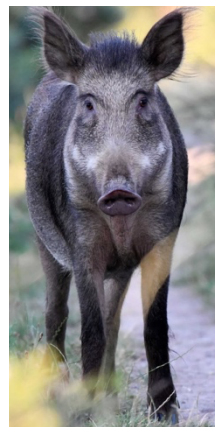
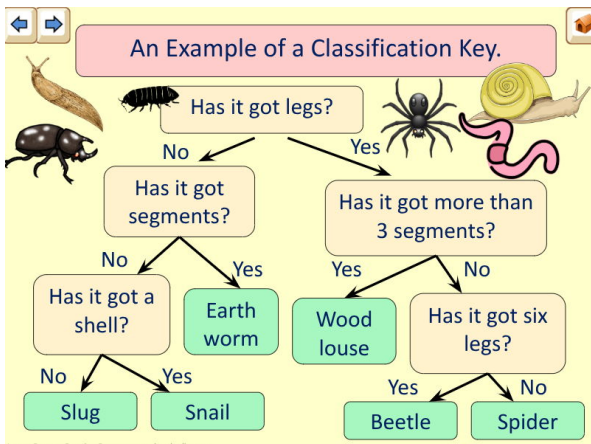
Amphibians

cold-blooded
lay spawn
often undergo metamorphosis



Fish

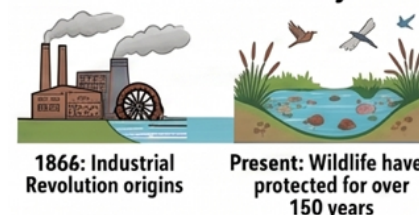
cold-blooded
have scales
lay spawn
live in water



Habitats & Change: Cannop Ponds Case Study

1866 to Present Day

1,200 Recorded Species



1,200

Within just 1,000-meter radius of Cannop Ponds.

The Role of the Verderers

Protect local habitats and wildlife.

Environmental Threats

Changes like splitting ponds or removing open water can destroy existing habitats.