

Hollingworth Primary School Knowledge Organiser

Topic: Living Things and Their Habitats

Year: 4

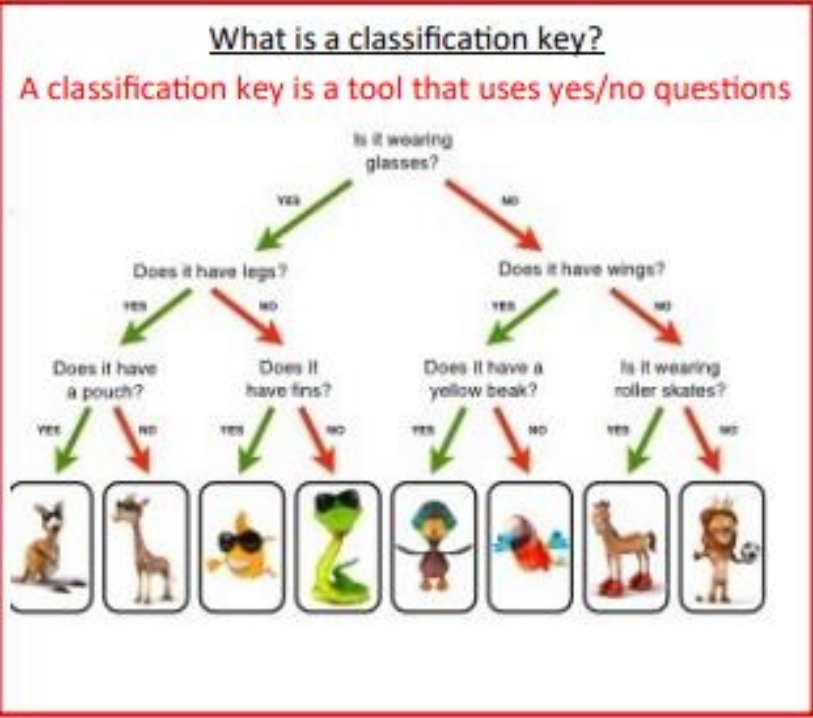
Strand: Biology

Famous scientist

Vocabulary Dozen

Dian Fossey (1966-1985)

Dian Fossey was an American primatologist and conservationist known for undertaking an extensive study of mountain gorilla groups from 1966 until 1985. She studied them daily in the mountain forests of Rwanda.



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| Organism | An individual form of life |
| Classification | Arrangement into groups or categories |
| Classification Keys | A system which divides things into groups or types. |
| Environment | All the physical surroundings on Earth including everything living and non-living. |
| Habitat | The natural environment in which an animal or plant lives or grows. |
| Human Impact | An effect resulting from human activity |
| Positive | Protecting endangered species and cleaning up lakes and rivers are examples of positive human impact |
| Negative | Cutting down trees and littering are examples of negative human impact |
| Migrate | Where an animal moves from one region or a habitat to another usually based on seasons. |
| Hibernate | A period pf prolonged,deep sleep. Animals mostly do this in winter. |
| Vertebrate | An organism that has a spine |
| Invertebrate | A creature that does not have a spine |

What should I already know?

- Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers (Y3)
- Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including micro-habitats (Y2)
- Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets) (Y1)
- Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees (Y1)

How can environments change?
Habitats can change throughout the year and this can have an effect on the plants and animals living there. Humans can have positive effects on the environment, e.g. nature reserves, but instead often damage it.

Human Threats to the Environment
Air-pollution from cars, e.g. carbon monoxide, and the burning of fossil fuels.
Water pollution through industrial waste and farm fertilisers that can pollute rivers and streams.
Rubbish—Plastic and household waste ends up on the streets, in the sea or in rubbish dumps, destroying habitats and wildlife.



What to learn and when

| Week 1 | First 4 terms in Vocabulary Dozen |
|--------|---|
| Week 2 | Terms 5-8 in Vocabulary Dozen |
| Week 3 | The remaining terms in Vocabulary Dozen |
| Week 4 | Jane Goodall |
| Week 5 | What is a classification key |
| Week 6 | How can environments change? |
| Week 7 | Negative human impact |