



How can we group plants?

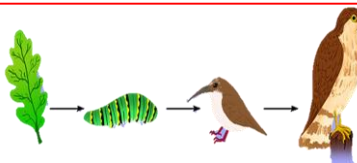
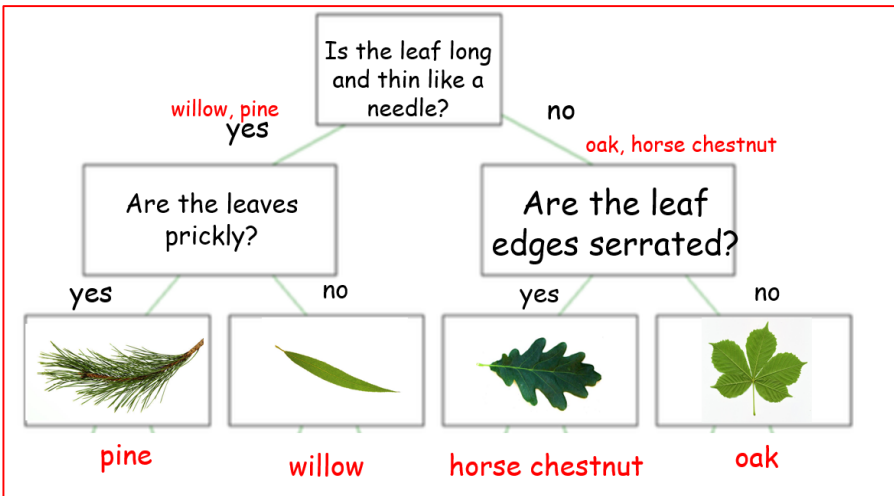
We can group plants into flowering and non-flowering plants.



Flowering plants include grasses, deciduous trees. Non flowering plants include ferns and mosses, plants with cones (the cones tell you they are non-flowering).



We can classify living things using a dichotomous key.



Year 4 Science Living things and habitats



This is how a spring birch changes over the seasons...

In spring, the silver birch tree grows new leaves, turning its branches green. In summer, the leaves are lush and full, providing shade. In autumn, the leaves change colour to yellow and gold, and eventually fall. In winter, the branches are bare until spring, when the cycle starts again.

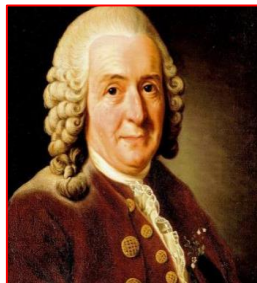


Key vocabulary

classify	To group things together based on what they have in common
classification key	A map showing how things are grouped
adapted	When an animal or plant is exactly right for the place it lives
environment	The natural surroundings in which we live
habitat	The place where living things live
prey	An animal that is hunted and killed for food
predator	An animal that hunts, kills and eats other animals
producer	An organism that makes its own food. A food chain always starts with a producer.
species	A group of animals or plants who are very similar and able to breed with each other
pollution	The main kinds of pollution are air pollution, water pollution and land pollution.
extinct	When there are no more of a living species left on the earth eg dinosaurs

Significant person:

Carl Linnaeus was born in 1707 in Sweden. He was the first person to work out how to name living things by splitting them into groups using a key.



A food chain shows us how animals, such as the blackbird, get their energy.

If the hedges are cut down in this food chain, then birds lose their nesting place and a source of food. Smaller animals that used it to cover from predators are also at greater risk.