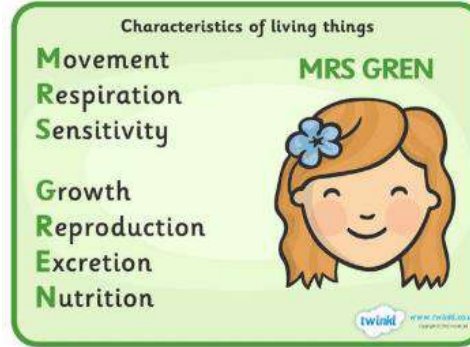
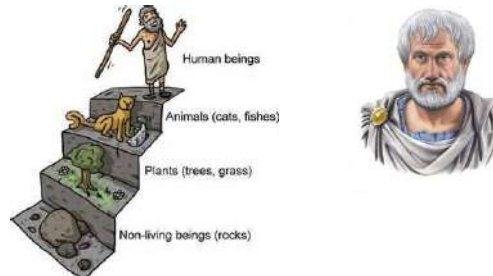


Vocabulary	
Mammals	Warm-blooded Have hair on their bodies Parents care for their young Females produce milk for their babies Breathe through lungs Most are terrestrial (live on land) Some are aquatic (live in sea)
Birds	Warm-blooded Most can fly Have feathers and wings Most build nests Hatch from eggs Most baby birds must be fed by their parents and cared for until they can survive on their own Some, such as chickens and quail can search for food a few hours after hatching
Fish	Cold-blooded Aquatic animals Breathe through gills Most have scales Most develop from eggs that the female lays outside her body
Amphibians	Cold-blooded Live part of their life cycle in water and part on land Have gills when young Develop lungs later Usually have moist skin
Reptiles	Cold-blooded Mostly hatch from eggs Have dry, thick, scaly skin
Classification	Arranging things into groups of similar things.
Classification keys	A key is a set of questions about the characteristics of living things
Positive	Good things to happen.
Hibernate	Hibernation is when an animal slows its heart rate to save energy and survive the winter without eating much. Hibernating animals get ready for their winter sleep by eating extra food and storing it as body fat which they then use as energy while sleeping.
Negative	Bad things to happen.
Environment	. The environment includes everything living and everything non-living.
Human impact	How human behaviour affects the environment.
migrate	Travelling long distances in search of a new habitat.



In about 350BC Aristotle (a Greek philosopher) classified all things into 4 main groups.



Man-made threats to the environment

Air Pollution: Petrol and diesel used to power motor vehicles release carbon monoxide – a poisonous and harmful chemical. The burning of fossil fuels contribute to environmental damage too.

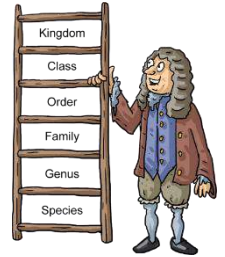
Water pollution: Industrial waste and runoff from farming, which often uses fertilisers, can pollute rivers and streams.

Rubbish: Plastic and household waste ends up on the streets, in the sea or in rubbish dumps, destroying habitats and wildlife.

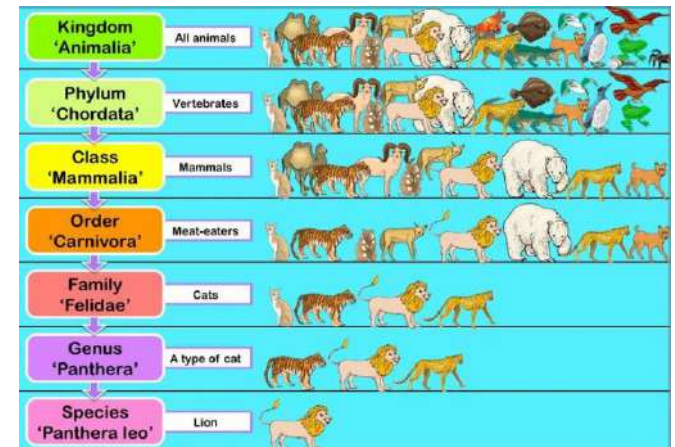
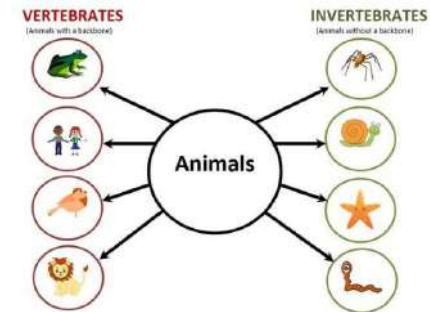
Knowledge



Carl Linnaeus simplified the naming of living things in 1735. Names of living things were often very long so he gave them a two-part (binomial) name. It was a mixture of



genus and species (and in Latin) e.g. Human was Homo Sapien, Wolf was Canus Lupus and Lion was Felis Leo.



Vocabulary	
Environment	All the things together that surround animals and humans in the natural world, including the air, water and the soil.
Danger	Something that causes harm.
Endangered	This describes plant and animal species that are not doing well and often means that there are not many of the species left and it is at risk of becoming extinct.
Adapt	Changes for plants and animals to enable them to survive in a particular habitat.
Threat	Something that may cause trouble or harm for an animal.
Climate	The usual weather conditions in a place.
Impact	The effect of an action on someone or something.
Local	To do with the area around us.
Benefit	Anything that does good or makes improvements.
Habitat	The natural environment of an animal or plant.
Conservation	The protection of natural resources, such as soil, water or forests from loss, pollution, or waste.
Biodiversity	The different life on earth: plants, animals, insects, fish, birds and reptiles.
Eco System	An area where plants, animals and other organisms, as well as weather and landscape, work together to form a bubble of life.

Take care of Our Earth

THINGS YOU CAN DO TO REDUCE GLOBAL WARMING

Knowledge

Ecosystems

TYPES OF ECOSYSTEMS

- > **Natural**
 1. Terrestrial ecosystems (grasslands, forests, desert ecosystems)
 2. Aquatic ecosystem
 - a. Lentic (Stagnant water) like lake, ponds etc.
 - b. Lotic (Flowing water) like river, ocean, sea, etc.
- > **Artificial**
 1. A crop land, garden, aquarium, park, kitchen garden.










RSPB other wildlife to look for

RSPB What's that bird?

Woodlands Trust Tree identification

My Local Environment

Use the links to learn the names of different species that live in our local environment.

Summer Term		North America and the USA		YEAR 4
Vocabulary		Knowledge		
Alpine	Plants related to high mountains	Physical Features		
Physical Features	The features that are man-made or naturally-created are known as physical features. Natural geographical features consist of landforms and ecosystems. For example, terrain types, physical factors of the environment are natural geographical features.	The Arctic Circle 	One of the two polar circles on Earth. This one is in the north and consists of the Arctic Ocean and extends to Canada, Greenland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, the U.S.A. (Alaska), Denmark, Iceland and Russia. Conditions are freezing cold creating large sheets of ice.	
Human features	The human features of a place come from human ideas and actions. They include bridges, houses, and parks. Human characteristics of place also include land use, density of population, language patterns, religion, architecture, and political systems.	The Grand Canyon 	An enormous carved canyon in the ground formed by the Colorado River, which began 5-6 million years ago. It runs 1800m deep and 18 miles wide and is in Arizona in western U.S.A	
Everglades	Tropical wetlands in southern Florida, U.S.A	The Rocky Mountains 	'The Rockies' are a major mountain range, spanning 3000km, in the west running through Canada and the United States. The range offers dramatic wilderness, diverse wildlife/alpine lakes	
Great Plains	Flat grasslands through central U.S.A between the Rocky mountains and the Mississippi River.	Central America 	There are 7 countries: Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama. Guatemala is famed for its ancient Mayan ruins. It is a significantly poorer region compared to the northern countries.	
continent	A major area of land			
Countries	There are 38 countries and islands in North America	Human Features		
Inuit	Native Settlers from Alaska	The 50 States 		The United States of America has the largest economy in the world and, because of its enormous size, is divided into 50 different states. Each state has their own laws. This is why there are 50 stars on the national flag.
Panama Canal	Man-made waterway to allow ships to cut through Central America rather than sail around the whole of South America	Sports and Recreation 		Sports in the U.S.A. define much of its culture and many sports are played exclusively to the country including American Football, baseball, ice hockey and basketball. Many more countries have since developed these too.
climate	The usual weather conditions in a place	Colonisation 		When Christopher Columbus arrived in 1492, humans had been in North America for over 30,000 years. The Europeans settled on the land but disease and war meant most of the natives were killed. The U.S.A. declared its independence from Britain in 1776.
Tornado alley	Large area of land near the Great Plains where tornadoes are very common.			
Totem pole	Monumental carving on trees by natives			
Tundra	An Arctic flat plain of land without trees.			
Glacier	Slow moving river of ice in the Arctic Circle			