

Knowledge Organiser

Science – Living things and their habitat (conservation)

Prior Learning

- Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.
- Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets).
- Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats.

Key Vocabulary

Migrate	To move from area to another
deforestation	the cutting down of forests, including rainforests
monsoon	rainy season
biodiversity	the variety of living things
emissions	the production or discharge of something, especially gas or radiation
pollution	harmful or poisonous substances
pesticide	a chemical substance used to kill insects that harm plants and crops
contaminate	to make something impure by adding a poisonous or polluting substance
drought	a long period of time where there is a shortage of water
freshwater	water that does not contain salt
marine sanctuaries	ocean areas that protect the wildlife from harm
conservation areas	areas on land or sea that protect the wildlife from harm

Useful Diagrams

How environments change



Environmental Disasters



Useful Websites

- [What We Do | Conservation and Science | Chester Zoo](#)
- [Conservation Ideas for Kids \(knowsleysafariexperience.co.uk\)](#)
- [Conservation and endangered species | TheSchoolRun](#)
- <https://kids.britannica.com/kids/article/natural-disasters/609706>
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Sticky Knowledge

- Living things live in a habitat which provides an environment to which they are suited.
- These environments may change naturally e.g. through flooding, fire, earthquakes etc.
- Humans also cause the environment to change. This can be in a good way (i.e. positive human impact, such as setting up nature reserves) or in a bad way (i.e. negative human impact, such as littering).
- These environments also change with the seasons; different living things can be found in a habitat at different times of the year.