

Subject: Science (Biology)	Unit: Living things and their Habitats	Year: 4						
What we know already: *I know animals can be grouped into carnivores, herbivores and omnivores. *I know the differences between the teeth of carnivores and herbivores. *I know examples of habitats (including microhabitats) and the animals and plants that can be found there. *I know living things depend on each other to survive. *I know how land use has changed over time and the effects this has on the environment (e.g. urban development).								
What's next: *I will learn to recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways *I will learn to explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment *I will learn to recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things. *In Year 5, I will learn to describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.								
Vocabulary: <table> <tr> <th>Tier 1</th><th>Tier 2</th><th>Tier 3</th></tr> <tr> <td> amphibian bird carnivore fish herbivore mammal reptile </td><td> classification key - Series of questions that determine characteristics. criteria - Standards that can be used to compare or judge. environment - The natural world around us. habitat - A natural home for a plant or animal. life processes - actions that are essential for an organism to be alive e.g. respiration, reproduction, excretion. microhabitat - A small area within a habitat. nutrition - How food works in the body organism - Any living thing e.g. bacteria, human, animal. reproduction - To have offspring. respiration - Process needed for living things to live. Cells take in oxygen and release carbon dioxide when sensitivity - vegetation - An area with distinct plant types, soil, drainage and elevation. </td><td> biome - Area of the world with a similar climate and landscape. Similar plants and animals live there e.g. rainforest, desert, aquatic. invertebrate - An animal without a backbone. vertebrate - Animals with spinal cords and bony or cartilaginous backbones, including all mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and fish. </td></tr> </table>			Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3	amphibian bird carnivore fish herbivore mammal reptile	classification key - Series of questions that determine characteristics. criteria - Standards that can be used to compare or judge. environment - The natural world around us. habitat - A natural home for a plant or animal. life processes - actions that are essential for an organism to be alive e.g. respiration, reproduction, excretion. microhabitat - A small area within a habitat. nutrition - How food works in the body organism - Any living thing e.g. bacteria, human, animal. reproduction - To have offspring. respiration - Process needed for living things to live. Cells take in oxygen and release carbon dioxide when sensitivity - vegetation - An area with distinct plant types, soil, drainage and elevation.	biome - Area of the world with a similar climate and landscape. Similar plants and animals live there e.g. rainforest, desert, aquatic. invertebrate - An animal without a backbone. vertebrate - Animals with spinal cords and bony or cartilaginous backbones, including all mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and fish.
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How can living things be grouped?	What is a classification key?	How can environments change?
All living things, which can also be called organisms, have to do certain things to stay alive. these are the life processes: Living things can be grouped according to different criteria—where they live, what type of organism they are, what features they have. E.g., a camel can belong in a group of vertebrates, a group of animals that live	Classification means to group similar species together. A classification key is a tool that is used to group living things to help us identify them. A classification key is a tool that uses yes/no questions	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. <u>People-made Threats to the Environment</u> 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.