

HOLY SOULS RC PRIMARY SCHOOL



Science

Year 4

Strand: Living in Environments

What should I already know?

- All around us there are some things that are alive, some things that are dead and some things that have never been alive.
- Living things are grouped according to their characteristics.
- Living things live in habitats that suit them and which provides them with their basic needs.
- Habitat is a place a living thing lives.

What will I know by the end of this unit?

- I will be able to identify a variety of habitats and know why organisms live in them.
- I will be able to group and classify organisms/animals according to their characteristics.
- I will be able to use a classification key to identify animals.
- I will be able to identify and classify a variety of British plants.
- I will understand the impact humans have on environments.

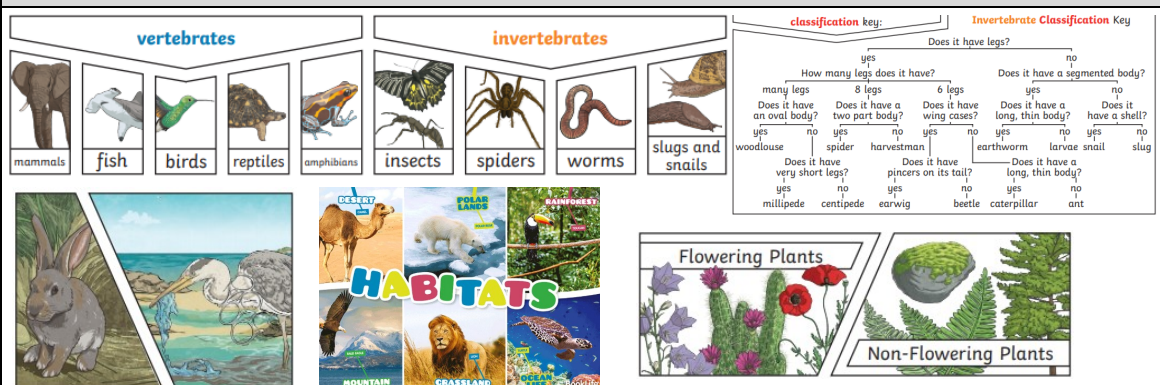
Cultural Capital - (including focused text / WOW moment / visitors / trips / fieldwork)

Local area walk to identify habitats and identify trees using leaves

Vocabulary:

Amphibian	A cold-blooded vertebrate animal that has an aquatic gill-breathing larval stage followed (typically) by a terrestrial lung-breathing adult stage.
Bird	A warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate animal that has feathers, wings, a beak, and typically able to fly.
Classification	A group into which something is put according to its characteristics.
Endangered species	A plant or animal where there are not many of their species left and scientists are concerned that the species may become extinct.
Environment	An environment contains many habitats and these include areas where there are both living and non-living things.
Extinct	When a species has no more members alive on the planet, it is extinct.
Fish	A cold-blooded vertebrate animal with gills and fins that only lives in water.
Habitat	The specific area or place in which particular animals or plants may live.
Insect	A small animal that has six legs and generally one or two pairs of wings.
Invertebrate	An animal without a backbone.
Life processes	The things living things do to stay alive.
Mammal	A warm-blooded vertebrate animal that has hair or fur, and gives birth to live young.
Organisms	This is another word that can be used to mean 'living things'
Reptile	A vertebrate animal that has a dry scaly skin and typically lays soft-shelled eggs on land.
Vertebrate	An animal that has a backbone.

Diagrams



Working scientifically

- To ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them.
- To classify and present data in a variety of ways to help answer questions
- To record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams and keys.
- To report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations.
- To identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes.