Y4 Science: Living Things & Their Habitats

- Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways.
- Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment.
- Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things.

Prior Learning	Future Learning
- Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees. (Y1 - Plants) - Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees. (Y1 - Plants) - Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. (Y1 - Animals including humans) - Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets). (Y1 – Animals, including humans) - Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats. (Y2 - Living things and their habitats)	- Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird. (Y5 - Living things and their habitats) - Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals. (Y5 Living things and their habitats) - Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including microorganisms, plants and animals. (Y6 - Living things and their habitats) - Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics. (Y6 - Living things and their habitats)

What Pupils Need To Know Or Do To Be Secure

- Show understanding of a concept using scientific vocabulary correctly

Key Learning	Possible Evidence
- Living things can be grouped (classified) in different ways according to their features. Classification keys can be used to identify and name living things. - Living things live in a habitat which provides an environment to which they are suited (Year 2 learning). 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.	- Can name living things living in a range of habitats, giving the key features that helped them to identify them - Can give examples of how an environment may change both naturally and due to human impact
Key Vocabulary	www.planassessment.com © PLAN 2020
Classification, classification keys, environment, habitat, human impact, positive, negative, migrate, hibernate	