Science – Year 4
Living Things and Their Habitats

(Previous knowledge – refer to Year 2 – Animals Including Humans)

Vocabulary		
Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Group	Classify	Classification Key
Living	Vertebrate	Adaptation
Environment	Invertebrate	Variation
Survive	Habitat	Deforestation
Danger	Nutrition	Respiration
Change	Characteristic	Reproduction

don't know — I know this word — I can use it in a sentence

Useful Resources

- Animal pictures to sort into different groups.
- Pictures and video clips of different animals and habitats to observe.
- Model classification keys and sentence STEMS.

Key Questions/Facts

How do you know if something is alive?

•All living things do certain things to stay alive. These are called life processes.

- **M**ovement
- **R**espiration
- **S**ensitivity
- **G**rowth
- **R**eproduction
- **E**xcretion
- **N**utrition

What is a classification key?

•The characteristics of a living thing are what make it similar or different to other living things.
•Species with similar characteristics are put into groups. This is how we classify living things.

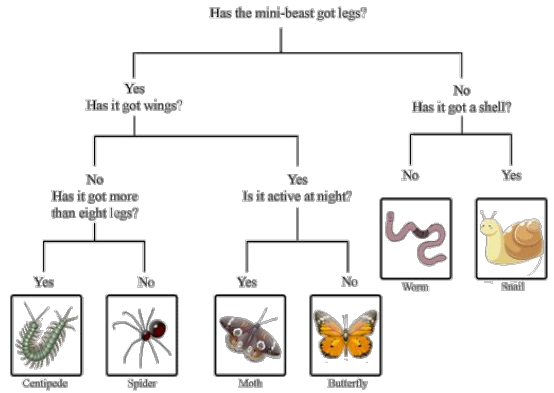
How can we classify different animals?

•We can split animals into two groups: vertebrates (animals with a backbone) and invertebrates (animals without a backbone).
•Vertebrates can be divided into five further groups: mammal, fish, reptile, bird, amphibian.
•Invertebrates can be divided into : insects, annelids, protozoa, crustaceans, molluscs, arachnids and echinoderms.

What is a habitat?

•A habitat is a place where animals and plants live and find everything they need to stay alive.
•Plants and animals cannot make big changes to their habitats to make them more suitable.
•This means that when habitats change it can be very dangerous to the plants and animals that live there.

Classification Key



Scientific Enquiry Skills

Asking questions
Asking questions that can be answered using a scientific enquiry.

Making predictions
Using prior knowledge to suggest what will happen in an enquiry.

Setting up tests
Deciding on the method and equipment to use to carry out an enquiry.

Observing and measuring
Using senses and measuring equipment to make observations about the enquiry.

Recording data
Using tables, drawings and other means to note observations and measurements.

Interpreting and communicating results
Using information from the data to say what you found out.

Evaluating
Reflecting on the success of the enquiry approach and identifying further questions for enquiry.