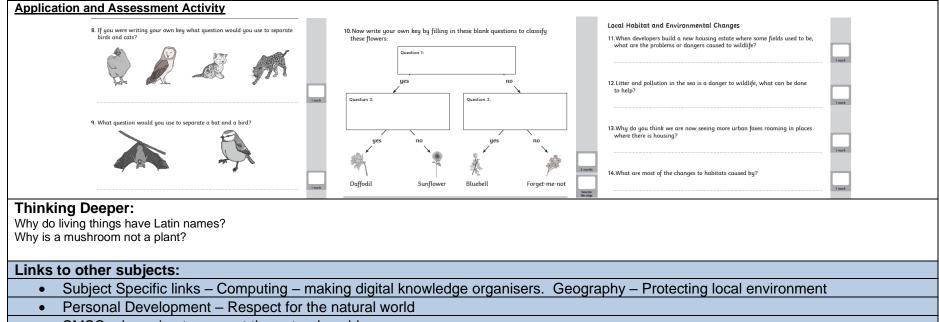
Year 4 Biological Science: Living things and habitats		
-	nd Basic Classification)	
Scientific Model (KS2): N/A	Scientific Skills Applied: ASK - To ask relevant questions BREAKDOWN - To decide what equipment to use - To learn how to use new equipment CAPTURE - To observe carefully	
Scientific Investigations: Observing Changes over Time Identifying and Classifying Things 	 To measure using a range of equipment To gather data and record in different ways To make systematic observations To identify differences, similarities and changes To group, sort and classify using different criteria DESCRIBE To draw simple conclusions To present data in different ways To explain what they have found out using correct scientific language 	le
Scientists: - Gerald Durrell's conservation work in Madagascar.	 To record finding using correct language in varied ways To answer questions based on evidence orally and in writing 	
 Prior Learning: Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, includ Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowe Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphib Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (in humans) Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including flows and page a variety of plants and animals in their habitats. 	ring plants, including trees. (Y1 - Plants) pians, reptiles, birds and mammals. (Y1 - Animals including humans) fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets). (Y1 – Animals, incl	luding

• Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats. (Y2 - Living things and their habitats)

Curriculum	Learning Intention	Knowledge and Key Vocabulary
Making links to learning and discuss the model	What is classification?	
(if needed)	- Brief introduction to classification and recap prior learning	ng.
		-

Knowledge and skills through investigations	What do all living things have in common?	Knowledge:
Pupils should be taught to:	 explore the requirements for life - MRS GREN 	- Name the seven key features all living things have
- recognise that living things can be grouped in a		in common.
variety of ways	How can we group living things?	- Explain how living things are classified into groups.
 explore and use classification keys to help 	 recognise that living things can be grouped in a 	 Explain how the habitats and the animals living in
group, identify and name a variety of living	variety of ways	them change over the course of the year
things in their local and wider environment	 group living things in a range of ways 	 Identify 3 ways human behaviour can damage
 recognise that environments can change and 	- gather, record, classify and present data in a variety	animals and their habitat.
that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things.	of ways to help in answering questions	- Explain 4 things we can do to protect animal habitats.
Notes and guidance (non-statutory)	How can we use a classification key to identify animals?	habitato.
- Pupils should use the local environment	- investigate local habitats (field, forest school, pond)	Vocabulary:
throughout the year to raise and answer	- complete plant sampling using a grid	classification; groups; branching database
questions that help them to identify and study	- use classification keys to identify plants and animals	(dichotomous key); vertebrates; invertebrates;
plants and animals in their habitat. They should		exoskeleton; endoskeleton; mammals; reptiles;
identify how the habitat changes throughout the	How do you create a classification key?	amphibians; birds; fish; snails; slugs; worms; spiders;
year. Pupils should explore possible ways of	- use prior knowledge from using keys to create own	insects; flowering plants; non-flowering plants;
grouping a wide selection of living things that	keys	environment; eco-system; pollution; damage;
include animals and flowering plants and non-	- use computer to create a digital version	deforestation; global warming; floods; litter;
flowering plants. Pupils could begin to put		desertification; drought; nature reserves; conservation;
vertebrate animals into groups such as fish,	Can humans damage animal habitats?	habitat; camouflage; organism; species; conditions;
amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals; and	- explore the negative impact humans can have on	characteristics; adaptations
invertebrates into snails and slugs, worms,	animal and plant habitats.	
spiders, and insects.		
- Note: Plants can be grouped into categories	Can humans have a positive impact on animal habitats?	
such as flowering plants (including grasses) and	 explore Gerald Durrell's conservation work in 	
non-flowering plants, such as ferns and mosses.	Madagascar	
 Pupils should explore examples of human 	 discuss how this apply to local habitats 	
impact (both positive and negative) on		
environments, for example, the positive effects		
of nature reserves, ecologically planned parks,		
or garden ponds, and the negative effects of		
population and development, litter or		
deforestation.		
 Pupils might work scientifically by: using and 		
making simple guides or keys to explore and		
identify local plants and animals; making a guide		
to local living things; raising and answering		
questions based on their observations of		
animals and what they have found out about		
other animals that they have researched.		



• SMSC – Learning to respect the natural world

• Cultural Capital – to appreciate animals from different countries, particularly Madagascar

Careers – Explore the work of Gerald Durrell and conservationists

British Values – mutual respect- respecting our environment

• Equality – Looking at how each and every one of us as an equal responsibility to protect the world around us.