

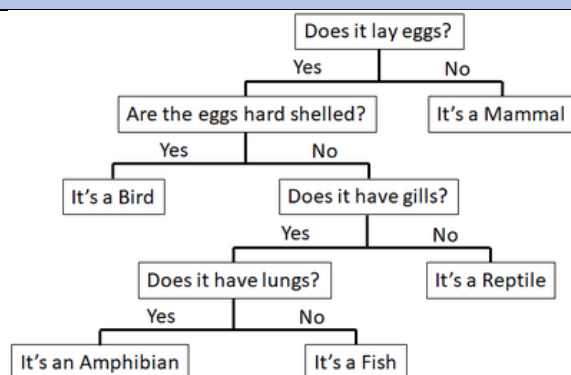
The Marist RC Primary School	Knowledge Organiser	
Year 4, Science Summer	Living things and their habitats	
Builds on and leads to ...	Enquiry/skills	

Builds on...
Year 2 - Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats.
Year 1 - Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets)
Leads to...
Year 5 - Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird.
Year 5 - Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.

- Talk about criteria for grouping, sorting and classifying; and use simple keys
- Begin to look for naturally occurring patterns and relationships and decide what data to collect to identify them
- Collect and record data from their own observations and measurements in a variety of ways: notes, bar charts and tables, standard units, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys and help to make decisions about how to analyse this data

What will I know by the end of the unit?	Vocabulary	
• 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.	Classification key	A key is a set of questions about the characteristics of living things. You can use a key to identify a living thing or decide which group it belongs to by answering the questions.
	environment	The surroundings or conditions that a living organism (people, animals, plants) finds themselves in.
	habitat	A habitat is a home environment for plants and animals or other organisms. Examples of habitats include desert, meadow, woodland, grassland, forest and ocean.
	invertebrates	Invertebrates are animals that don't have a backbone. Some have soft bodies, like worms, slugs and jellyfish. Other invertebrates, like insects, spiders and crustaceans, have a hard outer casing called an exoskeleton. This protects their body a bit like a suit of armour.
	vertebrates	Vertebrates are animals that have a backbone inside their body. The major groups include fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.

Diagrams / Maps / Images



Movement
Respiration
Sensitivity

Growth
Reproduction
Excretion
Nutrition

