



Habitats

Year 4

Knowing More, Remembering More

Remembering previous learning

What is a habitat? A habitat is where a plant or animal lives and provides everything a plant or animal needs to survive.

Where are polar habitats found? In the Arctic or Antarctica where it is extremely cold.

What is a desert habitat like? It is hot and only certain animals and plants can survive there.

What animals live in ocean habitats? Ocean animals include fish, mammals and reptiles.

What animals live in microhabitats? Insects, snails, worms and spiders.

What is a food chain? A food chain shows how different living things rely on each other. They normally start with plants.

What is biodiversity? Biodiversity describes the variety of living things within a habitat.

What are used to classify living things? Classification keys can be used to classify plants and animals using closed questions.

In this unit children will:

- 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.

Working Scientifically:

- 4.1 Ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiry to answer them.
- 4.7 Take accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers.
- 4.8 Gather, record and classify data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions.
- 4.9 Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables.
- 4.10 Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions.

Key Learning Steps:

1. Living things and their habitats
2. Classification keys (animals)
3. Classification keys (plants)
4. Human impacts on habitats

Key Vocabulary:

- habitat
- rural habitat
- urban habitat
- biodiversity
- vertebrate
- invertebrate
- flowering plant
- classification key
- non-flowering plant
- natural resources
- deforestation
- rewilding
- nature reserve
- classification key

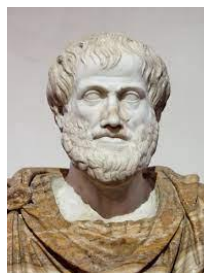
Key Scientists:

Classic

Aristotle

(384–322 BC)

Greek philosopher who first attempted to group creatures according to their similarities.



Contemporary

Wanjira Mathai

Kenyan environmentalist and activist.



Knowing More, Remembering More

Knowing more in Y4

What is a rural habitat? An area of countryside with few buildings?

What is an urban habitat? An area with many buildings where people live and work.

What is a nature reserve? Nature reserves offer a protected space for plants and animals to live and grow.

Why should humans take care not to over-use natural resources? Natural resources can be limited and over-using them can damage the environment.