Year 4 Science Spring 1 Unit



Year 4

Living things

and their

habitats -

Conversation

Lesson Sequence



1. Describe ecosystems and how they are affected by changes in the seasons



2. Understand human impact on the environment through deforestation



3. Explore air pollution



4. Understand water pollution



5. Explore methods that can be used to conserve



6. Understand that humans can have a positive impact on nature

migrate

Living Things and their Habitats - Conservation Progression of Knowledge

their habitats, including

Describe how animals

obtain their food from

plants and other animals.

using the idea of a simple

name different sources of

food chain, and identify and

microhabitats.

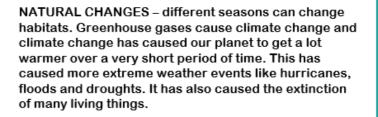
food.



The water people use in their homes comes from nature and must be cleaned up to be returned to nature so it can be used again.

Unit	YEAR 2	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	YEAR 6
Living things and their habitats	Explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive. Identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other. Identify and name a variety	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.	Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird. Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.	
	of plants and animals in	1A/les	onvironmente che	

Why environments change



HUMAN CHANGES - How humans live and what they do can impact habitats both negatively and positively.

Negative ways:

- · Deforestation cutting down trees for a range of
- · Littering dropping rubbish or leaving large objects lying in the environment
- · Pollution introducing harmful substances into the environment.
- · Air pollution from cars, e.g., carbon monoxide, and the burning of fossil fuels.
- · Water pollution through industrial waste and farm fertilisers that can pollute rivers and streams.
- · Rubbish-Plastic and household waste ends up on the streets, in the sea or in rubbish dumps, destroying habitats and wildlife.

Positive ways:

- · Protecting endangered species via conservation
- · Cleaning bodies of water
- Recycling
- · Creating nature reserves

thermometers and data loggers Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables

Key

Scientific

Skills

Ask relevant questions and using different types of

scientific enquiries to answer

Make systematic and careful

standard units, using a range

observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using

of equipment, including

Set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and

fair tests

Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions

Use results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions

Identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes

Use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings

Bird in Bush Primary School Science Knowledge Organiser 2023—2024

Knowledge Organiser adapted from the Developing Experts Science Scheme

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Seasonal	change S
	A TOTAL TOTA
Nature reserves	星 Landslides 🗽
Flooding	Forest Fires
Water treatment Plant	Tool
	Oil Spills

This is an important part of our water cycle.

rainy season monsoon the cutting down of forests, including rainforests deforestation biodiversity the variety of living things the production or discharge of something, especially gas or radiation emissions pollution harmful or poisonous substances

Rocket Words

pesticide a chemical substance used to kill insects that harm plants and crops to make something impure by adding a poisonous or polluting substance contaminate

to move from one area to another

a long period of time where there is a shortage of water drought water that does not contain salt freshwater

marine sanctuaries ocean areas that protect the wildlife from harm

conservation areas areas on land or sea that protect the wildlife from harm