



Holy Family Catholic Primary School Cronton

Year 4: Science Spring term 2	Unit: Who Am I? and Our Changing World: Plants	Theme: Living Things & Their Habitats																				
<p>What I should already know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * To know the difference between vertebrates and invertebrates * To be able to distinguish between carnivores, herbivores, and omnivores * The differences between the teeth of carnivores and herbivores. * The names of some common wild and garden plants, deciduous and evergreen trees. * Examples of habitats (including microhabitats) and the animals and plants that can be found there. * Living things depend on each other to survive. * How land use has changed over time and the effect this has on the environment. 	<p>What I will know by the end of the unit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. * 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 of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats; * Describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food. 	<p>Vocabulary</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">Amphibians</td> <td>Cold-blooded vertebrate animals (e.g. frogs and toads) that have gills and live in water as young but breathe air as adults</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bird</td> <td>Warm-blooded, egg-laying animals that have vertebrae, or a backbone. They are different from mammals because they lay hard-shelled eggs and have feathers. A bird has four limbs—two that are wings—along with a beak and no teeth</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Classification</td> <td>A way of grouping things based on similar characteristics.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fish</td> <td>An animal that lives in water and has fins for swimming and gills for breathing. Fish are cold-blooded animals with skeletons inside their bodies. Most fish have scales on their skin.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Invertebrate</td> <td>Living things without a backbone eg. Fly, spider, jellyfish.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Living</td> <td>Alive now or once was alive. Has all of the 7 characteristics from MRS GREN.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non-living Living</td> <td>not alive now and never was alive. Does not possess all of the 7 MRS GREN characteristics e.g. fire.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mammals</td> <td>It breathes air, has a backbone, and grows hair at some point during its life. In addition, all female mammals have glands that can produce milk. Mammals include a wide variety of animals, from cats to humans to whales</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reptiles</td> <td>cold-blooded animal (as a snake, lizard, turtle, or alligator) that breathes air and usually has the skin covered with scales or bony plates</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vertebrate</td> <td>Living things with a back bone eg dogs, fish, humans.</td> </tr> </table>	Amphibians	Cold-blooded vertebrate animals (e.g. frogs and toads) that have gills and live in water as young but breathe air as adults	Bird	Warm-blooded, egg-laying animals that have vertebrae, or a backbone. They are different from mammals because they lay hard-shelled eggs and have feathers. A bird has four limbs—two that are wings—along with a beak and no teeth	Classification	A way of grouping things based on similar characteristics.	Fish	An animal that lives in water and has fins for swimming and gills for breathing. Fish are cold-blooded animals with skeletons inside their bodies. Most fish have scales on their skin.	Invertebrate	Living things without a backbone eg. Fly, spider, jellyfish.	Living	Alive now or once was alive. Has all of the 7 characteristics from MRS GREN.	Non-living Living	not alive now and never was alive. Does not possess all of the 7 MRS GREN characteristics e.g. fire.	Mammals	It breathes air, has a backbone, and grows hair at some point during its life. In addition, all female mammals have glands that can produce milk. Mammals include a wide variety of animals, from cats to humans to whales	Reptiles	cold-blooded animal (as a snake, lizard, turtle, or alligator) that breathes air and usually has the skin covered with scales or bony plates	Vertebrate	Living things with a back bone eg dogs, fish, humans.
Amphibians	Cold-blooded vertebrate animals (e.g. frogs and toads) that have gills and live in water as young but breathe air as adults																					
Bird	Warm-blooded, egg-laying animals that have vertebrae, or a backbone. They are different from mammals because they lay hard-shelled eggs and have feathers. A bird has four limbs—two that are wings—along with a beak and no teeth																					
Classification	A way of grouping things based on similar characteristics.																					
Fish	An animal that lives in water and has fins for swimming and gills for breathing. Fish are cold-blooded animals with skeletons inside their bodies. Most fish have scales on their skin.																					
Invertebrate	Living things without a backbone eg. Fly, spider, jellyfish.																					
Living	Alive now or once was alive. Has all of the 7 characteristics from MRS GREN.																					
Non-living Living	not alive now and never was alive. Does not possess all of the 7 MRS GREN characteristics e.g. fire.																					
Mammals	It breathes air, has a backbone, and grows hair at some point during its life. In addition, all female mammals have glands that can produce milk. Mammals include a wide variety of animals, from cats to humans to whales																					
Reptiles	cold-blooded animal (as a snake, lizard, turtle, or alligator) that breathes air and usually has the skin covered with scales or bony plates																					
Vertebrate	Living things with a back bone eg dogs, fish, humans.																					
<p>Fact File</p> <p>Humans can have a negative impact on the local environment through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Different types of pollution (e.g. litter, chemical, air, noise) 2. Through destruction of habitats. <p>Humans can have a positive impact on the local environment through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When developments are designed to be environmentally friendly. 2. When they improve sites and where parks, nature reserves and other green spaces are deliberately created. 	<p>Key Scientist</p> <p>Rachel Carson (1907-1964) was a marine biologist. She was most famous for her book <i>Silent Spring</i> (1962) which warned of the damage humans were doing to the environment and led to the modern environmental movement.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>How can living things be grouped? All living things, which can also be called organisms, have to do certain things to stay alive. These are the life processes: Living things can be grouped according to different criteria—where they live, what type of organism they are, what features they have.</p>																					