



Key Vocabulary

Word	Definition	● / ●
Amphibian	A cold-blooded vertebrate that can live in water and on land.	
Biomes	A natural area of vegetation and animals .	
Bird	Warm-blooded vertebrates with feathers, beaks and wings.	
Carnivore	An animal that eats meat.	
Classify	To arrange or group things into categories based on characteristics	
Creature	Any animal that isn't a human.	
Environment	The physical surroundings on Earth, both living and non-living.	
Excretion	The process of waste leaving the body.	
Fertilise	Cause an egg/ female plant/ animal to develop a new individual by introducing male reproductive material.	
Fish	Cold-blooded (mainly) vertebrates that can only live in water.	
Habitat	The natural environment where an animal or plant lives.	
Herbivore	An animal that only eats plants.	
Invertebrate	Creature that does not have a spine.	
Life Cycle	The series of changes in the life of an organism.	
Mammal	A warm-blooded vertebrate that breaths air and grows hair.	
Nutrition	The process of taking food into the body and absorbing nutrients.	
Omnivore	A person or animal that eats both meat and plants.	
Organism	A living thing.	
Pollination	Transfer of pollen to a stigma, flower or plant to allow fertilisation	
Pollution	Harmful substances within an environment.	
Reproduction	When an animal or plant produces one or more copies of itself.	
Reptile	Cold-blooded vertebrates.	

Previous Knowledge

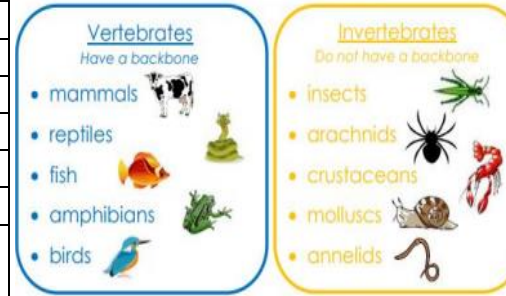
In Year 1 you learnt:

Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals

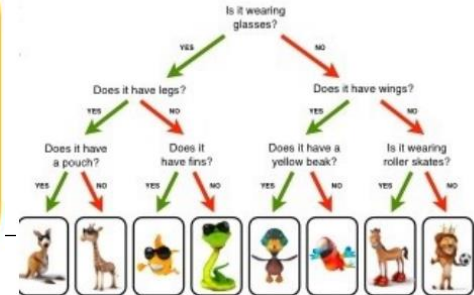
Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish.

In Year 2, you learnt:

Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including micro-



A classification key is a tool that uses yes/no questions



How can environments change?

Natural events, such as earthquakes, flooding or tsunamis can change the environment.

Humans have an impact on the environment:

Positive impacts:

- Tree planting
- Creating a pond
- Setting up a nature reserve

Negative impacts:

- Littering
- Deforestation
- Air pollution
- Plastics in the ocean

- How can I group living things?
- Can I make my own classification key?
- What is a habitat and how do creatures adapt to live in one?
- What vertebrates live in Alston?
- How do environments change?
- Are all environmental changes natural?
- What is the impact of litter and pollution on our environment?
- Who is Great Thunberg?

All living things have 7 common traits...

Working Scientifically

- Asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them.
- Setting up and conducting practical enquiries including comparative and fair tests.
- Making systematic and careful observations by taking accurate measurements using standard units and a range of equipment.
- Gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help answer questions.
- Recording findings using scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts and tables.
- Using results and evidence to draw simple conclusions, make new predictions, suggest improvements and raise further questions.

Movement
Respiration
Sensitivity

Nutrition
Excretion
Reproduction
Growth

MRS NERG

