

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. | |
| Vegetation | Plants, trees and flowers. | |
| Vertebrate | A creature which has a spine. | |

Previous Knowledge

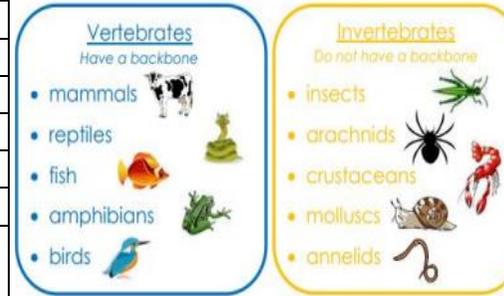
In Year 1 you learnt:

Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals

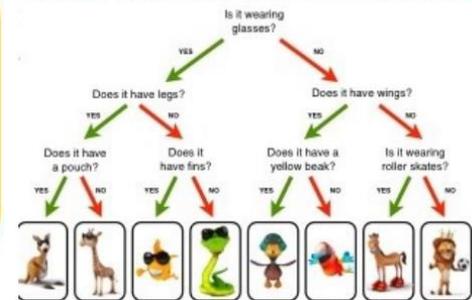
Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish.

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

Key Questions

- 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

