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| Subject: Science Year: Phase 2 – Year B Living things and their habitatsNC/PoS: * 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.
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| Prior Learning (what pupils already know and can do)Know that living things all use the following processes: movement, respiration, sensitivity, growth, reproduction, excretion and nutrition. Name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees. Name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals: fish – have a backbone, gills and fins; amphibians – have moist, skin that absorbs water and oxygen; reptiles – have tough scales and lungs for breathing air; birds- light skeletal system and muscles to help it fly: mammals- have hair or fur, females produce milk for their young. Name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats.  |
| End Goals (what pupils MUST know and remember)* Know examples of how living things can be grouped – invertebrates (no backbone) vertebrates (have a backbone) and plants can be classified into flowering and non-flowering plants
* Know how to use a classification key to help group, identify and name a variety of living things – e.g. Can it fly, does it crawl, does it belong in…
* Know how to identify invertebrates (annelids, sponges, echinoderms, insects, molluscs, crustaceans, arachnids) and vertebrates (amphibians, birds, fish, mammals, and reptiles)
* Know how environments can change and how it can potentially pose a danger to living things -global warming, litter, oil spill, chemical pollution, deforestation, and land development
* Know environments can change and have a positive effect – nature reserves, parks and gardens, community gardens and ponds
* Understand the idea of nocturnal. Know which animals do and do not hibernate.
* Name different habitats for plants and give an example – grassland (ryegrass, wild oats), forest (ferns, foxgloves), pots (tomatoes, peas), desert (prickly pear, aloe vera, cactus), river (pondweed, waterweed), and tundra (artic moss, artic poppy).
* Name habitats for animals and give examples – grassland (elephant, zebra, lion), desert (camel, scorpion), river (turtle, fish, crab), tundra (polar bear, snowy owl), and forest (squirrel, deer, bird)
* Know what a microhabitat is - a small, specialized habitat within a larger habitat – decomposing log (earthworm, centipede, beetle), temporary pool of water (water mites), and under rocks (worm, ant, cricket)
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| Key Vocabulary: vertebrate, invertebrate, backbone, molluscs, annelids, arachnids, crustaceans, echinoderms and insects, classification key, antennae, segmented body, woodlouse, centipede, beetle, flowering, non-flowering, algae, mosses, ferns and coniferous trees, grasses, shrubs, cereals and deciduous trees, negative, positive, global warming, litter, oil spill, chemical pollution, deforestation, land development, nature reserves, parks and gardens, community gardens, ponds |
| Session 1: Recap sessionRevisit living things all use the following processes: movement, respiration, sensitivity, growth, reproduction, excretion and nutrition. Revisit: names of common wildflowers – dandelion, forget-me-not, cornflower; garden flowers – rose, fuchsia, geranium; deciduous trees – ash, oak, beech, silver birch, alder; evergreen trees pine, spruce, cedarRevisit comparing the structure of a variety of common animals: fish – have a backbone, gills and fins; amphibians – have moist, skin that absorbs water and oxygen; reptiles – have tough scales and lungs for breathing air; birds- light skeletal system and muscles to help it fly: mammals- have hair or fur, females produce milk for their young.Revisit plants and animals in their habitats.Vocabulary: |
| Session 2: Recap: Name and identify common wildflowers, garden flowers and trees from session 1.Children learn that vertebrates have a backbone and include fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. Invertebrates include snails and slugs (molluscs), worms (annelids), spiders (arachnids), crustaceans, echinoderms and insects.Suggested resources:<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bsjP3940BHA> invertebrates from 4:18<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z484382/articles/z8mbqhv> what is an invertebrate?<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z484382/articles/zp6g7p3> what is a vertebrate?Children sort photographs using a classification keyVocabulary: vertebrate, invertebrate, backbone, molluscs, annelids, arachnids, crustaceans, echinoderms, sponges and insects, classification key |
| Session 3: Recap: What are the vertebrate groups? Name the invertebrate groups.Children learn to use a classification key to identify animals in their local environment.Suggested resources:Use ‘pooters’ to collect any mini-beasts, place cream sheet under bush and gently shake, use magnifying glassesChildren produce their own classification key to sort the animals they found after modelling from teacher.Vocabulary: antennae, segmented body, woodlouse, centipede, beetle |
| Session 4: Recap: what animals were found in the local environment?Children learn plants can be classified into flowering and non-flowering plants. Flowering plants include grasses, shrubs, cereals and deciduous trees. Non-flowering plants can be classified into algae, mosses, ferns and coniferous trees.Suggested resources:<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cgVlrtGnG6s> classifying and grouping plants<https://www.dkfindout.com/uk/animals-and-nature/plants/flowering-plants/> <https://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/trees-woods-and-wildlife/plants/grasses-and-sedges/> <https://www.dkfindout.com/uk/animals-and-nature/plants/non-flowering-plants/> <https://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/trees-woods-and-wildlife/plants/ferns/> Children sort photographs using a classification keyChildren to learn about micro habitats. Vocabulary: flowering, non-flowering, algae, mosses, ferns and coniferous trees, grasses, shrubs, cereals and deciduous trees |
| Session 5: Recap: how might we classify plants? Name types of flowering plants. Name types of non-flowering plants.Children learn to use a classification key to identify plants in their local environment.Suggested resources:Children produce their own classification key to sort the plants they found after modelling from teacher.Vocabulary: leaves, flowers (plants in local environment – white clover, nettles, grasses, ivy, dog rose) |
| Session 6: Recap: what plants are there in the local environment?Children learn environments can change and potentially pose a danger to living things -global warming, litter, oil spill, chemical pollution, deforestation and land development. Environments can change and have a positive effect – nature reserves, parks and gardens, community gardens and pondsUse ypte.org.uk Living things and their habitats for imagesVocabulary: negative, positive, global warming, litter, oil spill, chemical pollution, deforestation, land development, nature reserves, parks and gardens, community gardens, ponds |
| Link to career: environmentalist, vet, <https://pstt.org.uk/application/files/2416/2851/6687/Veterinary_surgeon_-_Dr_Kelly_Blacklock.pdf> <https://pstt.org.uk/application/files/7716/4942/8554/Biologist_-_Robyn_Grant_v2.pdf>  |
| Scientists who have helped develop understanding in this field: Carl Linnaeus |