



let anyone look down on you because you are young but set an example for the believers in speech; in conduct; in love; in faith and in purity.
(1 Timothy 4:12)

Subject: Science

Year group: 4 Term: Summer 2

Title: Hunted - Biology

What should I know?

- The differences between things that are living, dead and that have never been alive
- That most living things have live in habitats to which they are suited
- Which type of animals live in which type of habitat
- How animals obtain their food from plants and/or other animals



Facts I will learn ...

- How classification keys help to group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environments
- How to create and interpret food chains
- How environments can change and how they can pose dangers to living things



Key questions ...

- How are animals/plants adapted to live in the local area? Why does it like living there?
- What does it eat?
- How many different living things are there in the world?
- What makes an animal an animal?
- Are all animals the same? How are they different?
- How can animals be grouped/sorted?
- Why are some species under threat and some are not?
- What happens if we remove a species from a food chain?

Key Skills... • Creating and interpreting classification keys • Constructing and interpreting food chains • Recognising dangers and threats to living things	Experiences that school may provide: • A visit to Foxhill Bank and the local area	Key vocab and definition	
Web links https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/z2pfb9q (the living world area) http://www.crickweb.co.uk/ks2science.html (food chains and classification activities)	Experiences that could be provided at home... • Visiting local areas to discover what living things are there • Creating a classification key of your own – maybe this could be about foods	Environment	The surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal or plant lives.
		Condition	Factors affecting the way in which something is living.
		Organism	An individual animal, plant or single-cell life form.
		Producer	A green plant or bacterium which is the first level of a food chain.
		Consumer	An organism which feeds on other plants or animals for energy.
		Food chain	A network of links creating a food web for living things.
		Key	A series of questions to identify an unknown organism.
		Classify	Organise a group of things into categories according to features and characteristics.

		Vertebrates	An animal which has a backbone.	
		Invertebrates	An animal which does not have a backbone.	