

# Year 4 Science – Which wild animals and plants thrive in our local environment?



## English

Fiction:  
The Wind in the Willows  
Diary entry

## Maths

Number: Decimals  
Measurement: money  
Measurement: Statistics

## Science (Physics)

Living things and their habitats

## PE

Athletics and tennis

## Art/DT

Designing and making animal  
clay pots

## Music

Mama Mia

## RE

Why are festivals important to religious  
communities?

## PSHE

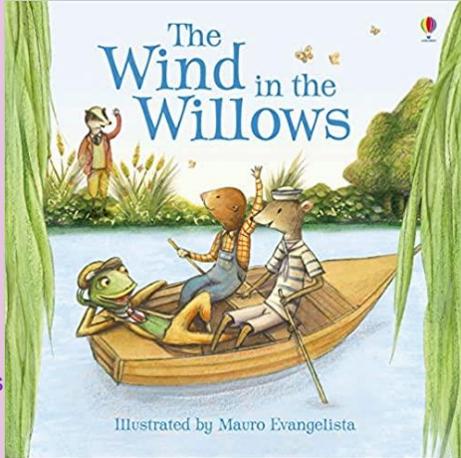
Belonging to a community  
Media literacy and digital resilience  
Money and work

## ICT

Repetition and shape

## French

Describing people



## Previous Learning

Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees. (Y1 - Plants)

- Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees. (Y1 - Plants)
- Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. (Y1 - Animals including humans)
- Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets). (Y1 – Animals, including humans)
- Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats. (Y2 - Living things and their habitats)

## Maths Vocabulary

Decimal  
Fraction  
Tenths  
Hundredths  
Pounds  
Pence  
Ascending  
Descending  
Order  
Round  
Less than  
More than  
Equal to

## What? (key knowledge)

### Life Processes and Classification

**What are life processes?**

The things that any living thing (or organism) has to do to stay alive.

**What are the seven life processes?**

Movement, respiration, sensitivity, growth, reproduction, excretion, nutrition.

**How can living things be grouped?**

According to different criteria (where they live, what type of organism they are, what features they have).

**What are vertebrates?**

Vertebrate animals are animals with a backbone (spine).

## Classification and Habitats

**What are invertebrates?**

Invertebrate animals are animals with no backbone (spine).

**What is a classification key?**

A classification key is a tool that is used to group living things to help us identify them.

**How can environments change positively?**

The production of nature reserves and ecological parks to protect animals.

**How can environments change negatively?**

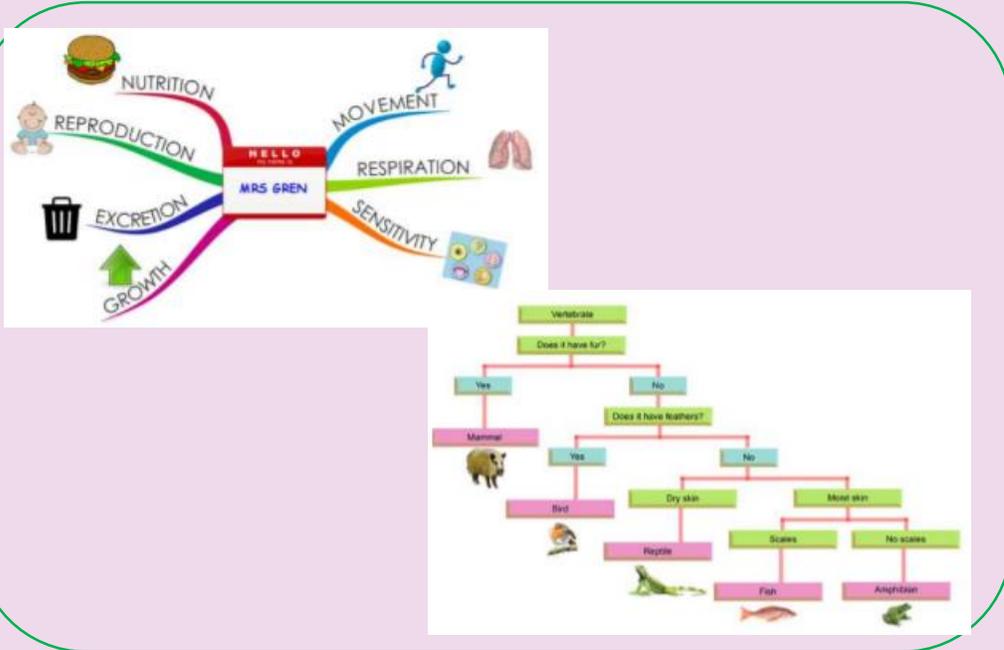
Litter and urban development can remove or damage habitats.

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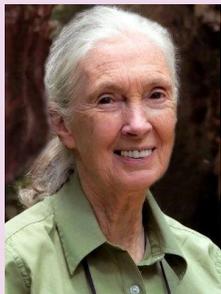


## Topic Fridge words

carnivore	an animal that eats meat
classification key	a system which divides things into groups or types
deciduous	trees that lose leaves in the autumn every year
environment	all the circumstances that influence peoples' lives
excretion	the process of eliminating waste from the body
food chain	how living things are linked because one thing feeds on the next
habitat	the natural environment where an animal or plant lives or grows
herbivore	an animal that only eats plants
invertebrate	a creature that does not have a spine
omnivore	person or animal who eats both meat and plants
respiration	process of breathing; inhaling and exhaling air
vertebrate	a creature which has a spine



### Influential Scientist: **Jane Goodall**



Best known for her work studying chimpanzees. She worked tirelessly to protect chimpanzees from becoming extinct.