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| Robins Knowledge Organiser - Science |
| Bodies, Burps and Bile | Year 3 & 4 | Biology Strand |
| What should I already know? | What will I know by the end of the unit of work? |
| * Animals can be grouped into vertebrates and invertebrates.
* Animals can be grouped into carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.
* The differences between the teeth of carnivores and herbivores.
* The names of some common wild and garden plants and deciduous and evergreen trees.
* Examples of habitats and the animals and plants that can be found there.
* Living things depend on each other to survive.
* How food chains and food webs work.
* How land use had changed over time and the effects this has on the environment.
 | How can living things be grouped? |
| * All living things, which can also be called organisms, have to do certain things to stay alive. These are the life processes:
* Movement.
* Respiration.
* Sensitivity.
* Growth.
* Reproduction.
* Excretion.
* Nutrition.
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| Vocabulary | What is a clarification Key? |
| biomes | A natural area of vegetation and animals. | * A classification key is a tool that is used to group living things to help us identify them.

How can environments change?* Habitats can change throughout the year and this can have an effect on the plants and animals that live there.
* Humans can have positive and negative effects on the environment.

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| carnivore | An animal that eats meat. |
| criteria | A factor on which something is judged. |
| deciduous | Trees that loose leaves in the autumn every year. |
| environment | All the circumstances, people, things, and events around them that influences their life. |
| evergreen | A tree or bush that has green leaves all year round. |
| excretion | The process of eliminating waste from the body. |
| food chain | A series of living things that are linked to each other because each thing feeds on the one next to it in the series. |
| habitat | The natural environment in which an animal or plant normally lives or grows. |
| herbivore | An animal that only eats plants. |
| invertebrate | A creature that does not have a spine, for example an insect, a worm, or an octopus. |
| life processes | Seven processes tell us that living things are alive. |
| microhabitat | A small part of the environment that supports a habitat, such as a fallen log in a forest. |
| Mini-beast | A small invertebrate animal such as an insect or spider. |
| nutrition | The process of taking food into the body and absorbing the nutrients in those foods. |
| omnivore | Person or animal eats all kinds of food, including both meat and plants. |
| organism | A living thing. |
| reproduction | When an animal or plant produces one or more individuals similar to itself. |
| vertebrate | A creature that has a spine. |
| Investigate |
| * Complete Venn diagrams to show if living things can be grouped into two or more groups.
* Use criteria to sort living things in a Carroll diagram.
* Sort vertebrate and invertebrate animals into groups, describing their key features. Use a classification key to identify which group of vertebrates animals belong to and then create your own.
* Sort plants into groups and then create a classification key to help others identify plants.
* Carefully observe mini-beasts in a microhabitat and use classification key to identify them.
* Use simple computer software programmes to create a branching classification key.
* Explore examples of human impact on environments.
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