



# Coleman Primary School

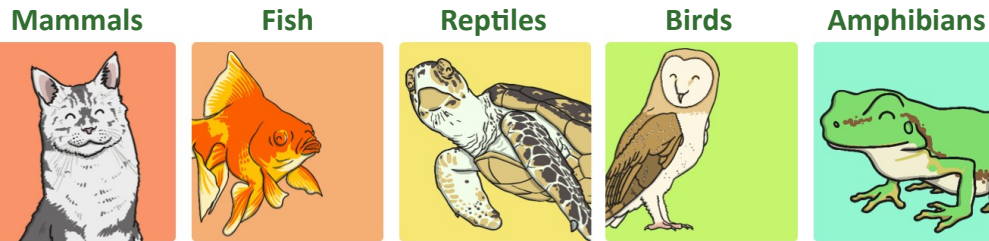
## Year 4 Summer 2 Knowledge Organiser

### Science—Living Things

#### Grouping animals

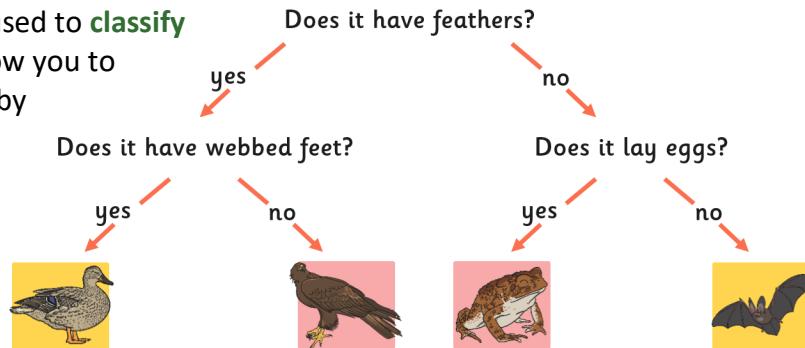


When looking at animals, scientists usually split them into two groups, **vertebrates** and **invertebrates**. The **vertebrates** group is then split into:



#### Classification keys

A **key** can be used to **classify** things and allow you to identify them by answering yes or no questions.



#### Scientific Skills Progression

##### In Year Three you were...

- learning to gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions
- reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions
- learning to use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.

##### In Year Four you will be...

- gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions
- reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions
- using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings

#### You will learn...

- to group living things in different ways
- to use classification keys to identify living things
- about the effects of changing environment on living things

#### Key Vocabulary: Living Things

<b>amphibian:</b> an animal with an internal skeleton that lives in and out of water	<b>invertebrate:</b> an animal without a backbone
<b>bird:</b> an animal that flies and has an internal skeleton	<b>key:</b> a series of questions that helps identify or group/classify things
<b>classify:</b> to group things so that they can be identified	<b>mammal:</b> an animal that gives birth to live young
<b>fish:</b> an animal with an internal skeleton that lives in water and has gills	<b>organism:</b> a living thing, animal or plant
<b>habitat:</b> the place where something lives	<b>reptile:</b> an animal with an internal skeleton that lays eggs on land. Some live in water but most live on land.
<b>insect:</b> an animal with six legs	<b>vertebrate:</b> an animal with a backbone

#### The effects of changing environment on bees

Bee **habitats** are being destroyed by the destruction of wild areas when new buildings are built. Pesticides which kill insects also harm bees. Climate change and different weather patterns and seasons also harm bees.

#### How we can help



Plant bee friendly flowers.



Make a bee hotel where bees can shelter.



Don't use pesticides!



If you see a bee which looks weak, feed it some water and sugar.