Year 4– Habitats (Biology)

Factual Knowledge



- Habitats usually provide everything an animal or plant needs.
- There are lots of different types of habitat, including fields, woodland, urban areas and aquatic habitats.
- Rural and urban habitats can both be biodiverse but are not suitable for every animal.
- Animals can be sorted and classified in many ways.
- Classification keys can be used to classify animals. Closed questions are used in classification keys.
- Animals live within different habitats, depending on what they need to survive.
- Plants can be sorted and classified in many ways. Classification keys can be used to classify plants. Closed questions are used in classification keys.
- Plants live within different habitats depending on what they need to survive.
- Humans can have both positive and negative effects on the natural environment.
- Rewilding increases biodiversity by providing a greater range of habitats by returning a damaged habitat to how it used to be.
- Nature reserves offer a protected space for plants and animals to live and grow.
- Natural resources can be limited, and over-using them can damage the environment.

Important vocabulary I will know

rural habitat		area of countryside with few buildings
urban habitat		area with many buildings where people live and work
biodiversity		the variety of living things in a habitat
classification key		a way of separating living things using closed questions
deforestation		clearing trees from a woodland or forest habitat so the land can be used by humans
rewilding		a method of increasing biodiversity by reducing human activity
nature reserve		an area where living things are protected from human activity
natural resources		materials that humans use that have been removed from the environment
habitat		an area where animals and plants live

Scientific Enquiry– Research

Enquiry question: What impacts do humans have on different habitats?

Working Scientifically

- Ask questions
- Gather, record and classify data
- Present findings



