

Knowledge Organiser Science Summer 2

Prior Learning

Living things need food, water and air to survive.

- Some things are living and some are non-living.
- Animals live in places that meet their needs.
- The seasons change across the year.
- Humans can affect the environment.

Key Skills Taught

- observe and compare habitats
- sort and classify impacts
- explain cause and effect
- use scientific vocabulary
- suggest solutions to real problems

Year 3 and 4 habitat change



Vocabulary

Word	Meaning
Adapt	To change or behave in a way that helps a living thing survives in its environment.
Conservation	Protecting habitats and wildlife
Drought	An extended period of much less rainfall than usually experienced in a particular area.
Environment	The surroundings where living things live
Flood	when there is so much water that it spreads over the land, covering places that are usually dry.
Habitat	A place where a living thing lives
Living	Something that grows, moves and needs food/water
Pollution	Harmful substances in the environment
Seasonal Change	Changes caused by the seasons
Shelter	Protection or a safe place to live
Survive	To stay alive

Extra Information: This can be added to by teacher, parent or child

Key Knowledge Taught: *by the end of the unit pupils are expected to know that / be able to:*

- A **habitat** is a place where a living thing lives.
Different habitats have different conditions, such as **hot/cold** or **wet/dry**.
Examples include **woodland, pond, desert, and urban gardens**.
- Habitats can change naturally through things like **floods, droughts, and seasonal changes**.
These changes can affect the amount of **shelter, food, and water** in a habitat.
- Humans can have **positive** or **negative** impacts on habitats.
Negative impacts include **pollution, deforestation, and littering**.
Positive impacts include **nature reserves, planting hedges, and creating wildlife corridors**.