

Why is classification critical and how can we hep our world?

National Curriculum link: Living things and their habitats

Year 4,HTI



Prior knowledge (retrieval practice)

Key Vocabulary (substantive knowledge)

1	deciduous	A tree that sheds its leaves yearly.
2	predator	An animal that eats other animals.
3	prey	An animal that is hunted and
		killed by other animals for food.
4	classify	Putting (a group of people or
		things) in classes or categories ac-
		cording to shared characteristics.
5	stalk	The main stem of a plant.
6	compound	A leaf consisting of several or
	compound leaves	many distinct parts joined to a
		single stem.
7	blossom	A flower or a large amount of
		flowers, usually on a tree or bush.
8	vertebrate	An animal that has a backbone.

9	amphibi-	A cold-blooded vertebrate animal e.g.
	an	frogs, toads, newts, salamanders.
10	fish	A limbless cold-blooded vertebrate an-
	o -	imal with gills and fins living in wa-
		ter.
П	reptile	A vertebrate animal includes snakes,
		lizards, crocodiles, turtles, and tor-
		toises. They are distinguished by hav-
		ing a dry scaly skin and typically
		laying soft-shelled eggs on land.
12	bird	A warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate
		animal that has feathers, wings, a
		beak, and typically by being able to
		fly.
13	mammal	A warm-blooded vertebrate animal
		that has hair or fur.
14	ecosys-	An ecosystem consists of all the or-
	tem	ganisms and the physical environment
		with which they interact.



Why is classification critical and how can we hep our world?



National Curriculum link: Living things and their habitats

Year 4,HTI

Key Concepts (substantive knowledge)

Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment

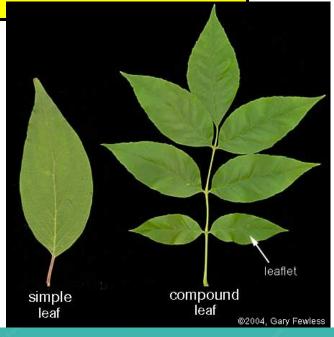
Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways

Recognise that environments can change and that these changes can sometimes pose dangers to living things



Working scientifically (disciplinary knowledge)

Grouping and classify- ing things	Finding things out using secondary sources of information
Looking for patterns	



TYPES OF TREES

