



Science – Habitats Knowledge Organiser

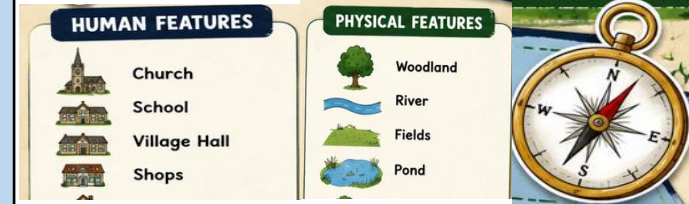


Learning Objectives	Core Knowledge
To sort animals into the habitats they live in	Animals live in different habitats such as forests, oceans, deserts, or ponds. We can group animals by the places they need to find food, water, and shelter.
To sort things into living, were alive, have never been alive	Living things grow, move, and need food, water, and air. Things that were alive used to grow and move, while non-living things have never lived.
To use features to identify animals and plants	Plants and animals have special features like leaves, flowers, fur, or wings. We can look closely at these features to tell one plant or animal from another.
To construct a simple food chain	A food chain shows who eats what in nature. Plants are usually eaten by animals, and these animals may be eaten by other animals.
To describe plant and animal adaptations	Adaptations are special features or behaviours that help plants and animals survive in their habitats. For example, cactus spikes keep water in the desert, and webbed feet help ducks swim.
To describe a habitat and how it supports the plants and animals in it.	A habitat is a place where plants and animals live. It provides everything they need, like food, water, shelter, and space to grow and stay safe.

Glossary	
Predator	An animal that hunts and eats other animals
Prey	An animal that is eaten by other animals
Environment	Everything around a plant or animal including land, air and water
Features	The parts of a plant or animal that help us identify it



Geography– Local Explorers Knowledge Organiser

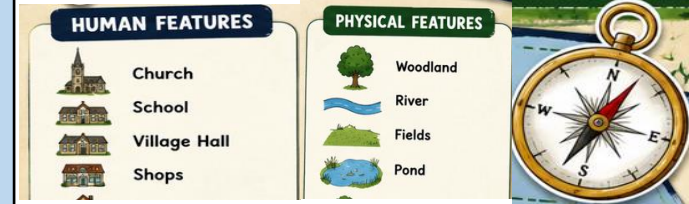


Learning Objectives (skill for each lesson)	Core Knowledge (Knowledge from each lesson)
To name and describe the purpose of human features and landmarks and to use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe physical features, such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and vegetation.	Human features have been made by people and include houses, bridges and roads. Physical features are made by nature. They include hills, mountains, beaches and oceans.
To draw or read a simple picture map.	A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. A key is used to show features on a map. A map has symbols to show where things are located.
To use simple directional and positional language to give directions, describe the location of features and discuss where things are in relation to each other.	A location is a place or the position of something. Direction is the way you travel to get somewhere.
To use simple directional and positional language to give directions, describe the location of features and discuss where things are in relation to each other.	A location is a place or the position of something. Direction is the way you travel to get somewhere.
To collect simple data during fieldwork activities and to carry out fieldwork tasks to identify characteristics of the school grounds or locality.	Data is information. Data can be numbers or measurements. Field work includes observing and collecting data (information) about people, places and natural environments.

Glossary	
Physical feature	A feature that has formed naturally, such as a cliff, river or forest.
Human feature	A feature made by people, such as a building, road or bridge.
Data	Information that can be numbers or measurements.
Route	A way to get from one place to another



Geography– Local Explorers Knowledge Organiser



Learning Objectives (Lesson questions)	Core Knowledge (Knowledge from each lesson)
To know what physical and human features are.	Human features have been made by people and include houses, bridges and roads. Physical features are made by nature. They include hills, mountains, beaches and oceans.
To know what a map is and how to use it.	A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. A key is used to show features on a map. A map has symbols to show where things are located.
To know which words help us to describe locations.	A location is a place or the position of something. Direction is the way you travel to get somewhere.
To understand how directions help us follow a route.	A location is a place or the position of something. Direction is the way you travel to get somewhere.
To know how to learn more about the geography of our local area.	Data is information. Data can be numbers or measurements. Field work includes observing and collecting data (information) about people, places and natural environments.
To understand what our data tell us about our local area.	Data is information. Data can be numbers or measurement. Field work includes observing and collecting data (information) about people, places and natural environments.

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