

Benington School Science Progression – Habitats

Acorn	Willow	Beech			Oak	
R	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
<p>AOL: World Skill Observe and describe living things and their habitats within the local environment</p> <p>Core knowledge Living things live in different habitats.</p> <p>Gardens are habitats for many plants, trees and animals.</p> <p>Different animals live in different places.</p> <p>A farm is an area of land and its buildings used for growing crops and rearing animals.</p> <p>Animals such as snails, spiders and insects live in gardens, fields, parks and woodlands.</p> <p>Animals live in different habitats.</p> <p>Rock pools are habitats for many animals, such as</p>	<p>Skill Observe the local environment throughout the year and ask and answer questions about living things and seasonal change.</p> <p>Core knowledge The local environment is a habitat for living things and can change during the seasons</p>	<p>Skill Describe a range of local habitats and habitats beyond their locality (beaches, rainforests, deserts, oceans and mountains) and what all habitats provide for the things that live there.</p> <p>Core knowledge A habitat is a place where plants and animals live.</p> <p>Local habitats include parks, woodland and gardens. Habitats beyond the locality include beaches, rainforests, deserts, oceans and mountains.</p> <p>A habitat provides food, water, shelter and space.</p> <p>Humans can damage or destroy habitats. Their actions can harm and even kill living things.</p>	<p>Skill Describe how environments can change due to natural influences and how living things need to be able to adapt to these changes.</p> <p>Broad knowledge Environments are constantly changing due to natural influences, such as seasons, extreme weather, population changes and availability of food. Living things must adapt to these changes in order to survive.</p>	<p>Skill Describe how environments can change due to human and natural influences and the impact this can have on living things.</p> <p>Broad knowledge Humans can affect habitats in negative ways, such as littering, pollution and land development, or positive ways, such as garden ponds, bird boxes and wildflower areas.</p>	<p>Skill Research and describe different farming practices in the UK and how these can have positive and negative effects on natural habitats.</p> <p>Core knowledge Arable (growing crops), pastoral (raising livestock), mixed (arable and pastoral) are the three main types of farming in the UK.</p> <p>Intensive farming in the past has resulted in the loss of habitats</p>	<p>Skill Research unfamiliar animals and plants from a range of habitats, deciding upon and explaining where they belong in the classification system.</p> <p>Core knowledge Living things are classified into groups, according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences. Microorganisms are microscopic living things found in the fungus, protista and monera kingdoms.</p> <p>Microorganisms and can be helpful or harmful to other living things.</p> <p>Viruses are not included in the kingdoms as they are not living and need a host to survive and reproduce</p>

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<p>starfish, crabs, anemones, mussels, barnacles and periwinkles.</p> <p>Animals live in different habitats.</p> <p>The ocean is the habitat for many animals, such as fish, dolphins, whales, sharks and turtles.</p>		<p>Humans can help habitats. They can create new habitats, make habitats safer or provide food and shelter for living things.</p>				
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