

Living things substantive knowledge end points

	Scientists	National curriculum	Key knowledge (Sticky knowledge)	Vocab	Jobs
EYFS Do all animals live in the same place?	David Attenborough (Biologist) British Male	Understanding the world Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps	Name some common animals linked to a variety of habitats (farm, jungle, desert, forest, sea) Some living things need caring for Living things grow and change Where they live The variety of weathers where they live (rainy, sunny, cloudy, windy)	Animals Care Weather	Conservationist Marine biologist Environmental change activist Naturalist Zoo keeper
Year 1					
Year 2 Why do animals live in different places?	Solomon Brown (conservationist) African American - no formal education	Explore and compare the difference between things that are living, dead and things that have never been alive. Identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other. Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including micro habitats. Describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of	Some things are living, some were once living but now dead and some things never lived. There is variation between living things. Different animals and plants live in different places. Living things are adapted to survive in different habitats. Environmental change can affect plants and animals that live there.	Living, dead, never alive habitats, food chain	

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		a simple food chain, and identify and name the different sources of food.			
Year 3					
Year 4 Are living things in danger?		<p>Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways.</p> <p>Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment.</p> <p>Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose danger to living things.</p>	<p>Living things can be divided into groups based upon their characteristics</p> <p>Environmental change affects different habitats differently</p> <p>Different organisms are affected differently by environmental change</p> <p>Different food chains occur in different habitats</p> <p>Human activity significantly affects the environment</p>	<p>Environment, vertebrates, invertebrate, human impact, nature reserves, deforestation.</p>	

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<p>Year 5 Do all plants and animals reproduce in the same way?</p>	<p>Elizabeth Anionwu (Nurse Advocated for minority communities affected by genetic disorders)</p> <p>British female</p>	<p>Know the life cycle of different living things, e.g. Mammal, amphibian, insect bird.</p> <p>Know the process of reproduction in plants.</p> <p>Know the process of reproduction in animals.</p>	<p>Different animals mature at different rates and live to different ages.</p> <p>Some organisms reproduce sexually where offspring inherit information from both parents.</p> <p>Some organisms reproduce asexually by making a copy of a single parent.</p> <p>Environmental change can affect how well an organism is suited to its environment.</p> <p>Different types of organisms have different lifecycles.</p>	<p>Sexually Asexual Fertilisation Cell Metamorphosis Reproduction Pollination</p>	
<p>Year 6 In what ways can we sort living things?</p>	<p>Carl Linnaeus (developed a classification system)</p> <p>Swedish Male</p>	<p>Classify living things into broad groups according to observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences.</p> <p>Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.</p>	<p>Variation exists within a population (and between offspring of some plants) – NB: this Key Idea is duplicated in Year 6 Evolution and Inheritance.</p> <p>Organisms best suited to their environment are more likely to survive long enough to reproduce.</p> <p>Organisms are best adapted to reproduce are more likely to do so.</p> <p>Organisms reproduce and offspring have similar characteristic patterns.</p> <p>Competition exists for resources and mates.</p>	<p>Organisms Populations, Classification Characteristics bacteria, microorganism, organism,</p>	