

Topic:	Year group	Term
Sustainability - Biodiversity	3	Summer

Background knowledge

Children learn that biodiversity is not fixed and can both increase and decrease. Children also learn how humans can have both a positive and a negative impact on the delicate balance of biodiversity. They look at examples of biodiversity being reduced by humans and the impact this has on plants and animals, such as a living thing becoming endangered or extinct.

Children learnt about biodiversity and defined it as the variety of animals and plants living in a habitat. They explored how biodiversity is not fixed and that through human activity, it can be increased or decreased. They investigated how humans can affect the biodiversity of an area.

Children identify positive actions humans can take to increase biodiversity within their local area. Children should learn about rewilding projects and their benefits. It is important that they understand that while the changes they make might be small, promoting rewilding projects and increasing biodiversity will help support environments globally.

What should I already know?

In Key Stage 1, children learnt about different plants, animals and how their habitats provide everything they need to survive. This sustainability builds on children's understanding by introducing the term "biodiversity". It is important that children understand how biodiversity can affect the range of different plants or animals that live within a habitat.

National Curriculum Objectives / Key Skills	The Journey
<u>Working scientifically</u> Asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them. Reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations,	1. What is biodiversity? 2. How can we increase biodiversity in our local area?

displays or presentations of results and conclusions.

Scientific enquiry



Outcomes

An overview of what children will know / can do

Working towards: I understand that biodiversity is due to human impact.

Expected: I understand that biodiversity is not fixed and can both increase and decrease. I know how humans can have both a positive and a negative impact on the delicate balance of biodiversity.

Exceeding: I understand that biodiversity is not fixed and can both increase and decrease. I know how humans can have both a positive and a negative impact on the delicate balance of biodiversity. I can explain these impacts.

Key Vocabulary

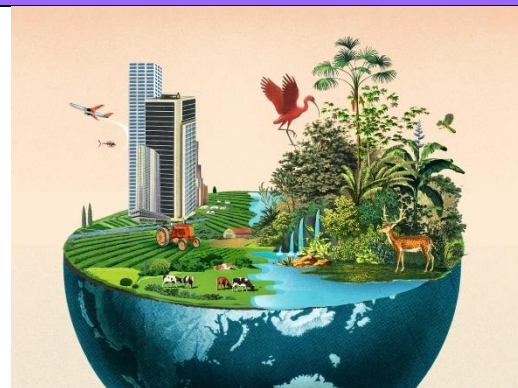
Biodiversity - the variety of living things in a habitat

Endangered - when a type of living thing is at risk of becoming extinct

Extinct - when a type of living thing no longer exists

Rewilding - improving biodiversity in a damaged habitat

Timeline / Diagrams



Habitat - an area where animals and plants live	
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Key people / places
STEM scientists

Assessment questions / outcomes
• What do living things need to survive? • What is "biodiversity"? • Is our local area biodiverse? • What causes a living thing to become endangered or extinct? • What could you do to increase the biodiversity in your local area? • What is "rewilding"? • Why does planting different types of trees and plants help to increase biodiversity? • What is a "habitat"? • Which habitat would a live in? • What is "biodiversity"? • How do humans affect biodiversity? • What causes a living thing to become endangered or extinct? • What could you do to increase biodiversity? • What is "rewilding"? How does it support biodiversity in a habitat?