



# Hallcroft Infant & Nursery School

## Science Lesson Sequence



### Autumn 2 - Year 2

### Micro Habitats

#### What we already know, remember and can do:

- Recall some life processes, giving examples of how they apply to plants and animals.
- Match different plants and animals to their habitats.
- Give examples of how animals use their habitat for food and shelter.
- Recall that plants produce their own food for energy.
- Name living things that are producers and place a producer at the beginning of a food chain.
- Use arrows to show the order in a food chain.

#### Working Scientifically:

- Classify objects into alive, never been alive and was once alive, giving reasons for their choices.
- Carry out research to find answers to questions.

	Learning Objective	What children will know and remember (Substantive)	What children will be able to do (Disciplinary)	Revisited Vocabulary	New Vocabulary
1	<b>Learning Objective</b> <b>Working Scientifically</b> – To classify a variety of minibeasts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ I can name a variety of minibeasts.</li><li>✓ I can recognise the different characteristics of minibeasts.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ I can sort minibeasts into groups based on my observations.</li><li>✓ I can organise questions to create a simple classification key.</li></ul>	identify minibeast	characteristics classification key classify criteria invertebrate microhabitat
2	<b>Learning Objective</b> <b>Working scientifically</b> - To recognise how scientists answer questions.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ I can recognise that scientists choose the most suitable way to answer questions.</li><li>✓ I can ask questions about worms.</li><li>✓ I can use an information text to find answers to questions.</li></ul>	criteria microhabitat	research
3	<b>Learning Objective</b> <b>Knowledge</b> – To recognise that living things live in habitats to which they are suited. <b>Working scientifically</b> To gather and record data to answer a question.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ I can give examples of how microhabitats suit the needs of minibeasts.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ I can make close observations and use equipment safely.</li><li>✓ I can gather data and record it in a survey.</li></ul>	microhabitat minibeast	camouflage survey

4	<b>Learning Objective</b> <b>Working Scientifically</b> To ask questions and plan how to carry out an experiment.		✓I can ask questions about the conditions mini beasts prefer. ✓I can suggest what observations to make. ✓I can order the steps of a method.	Food chain Condition	Test Data Method
5	<b>Learning Objective</b> <b>Working scientifically</b> To carry out an experiment and record data in a table.		✓I can use tally marks to record results. ✓I can use a stopwatch. ✓I can use my results to answer a question.	method	comparative/fair test conclusion condition results tally
6	<b>Learning Objective</b> <b>Knowledge</b> To identify a variety of flowering plants. <b>Science in action</b> To understand the role of a botanist.	✓I can recognise similarities and differences. ✓I can use an identification chart to name flowering plants.  <b>Science in action</b> ✓I can describe the role of a botanist.		identify research	botanist species

Outcome

## Science - Microhabitats



A **microhabitat** is a small area with different conditions to the surrounding area.



under logs and stones



grass



leaf litter



soil

**Minibeasts** are small creatures without a backbone.

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woodlouse



ladybird



snail



worm



**Minibeasts** live in microhabitats that provide them with **food** and **shelter**.

Scientists use **super Science skills** to find answers to questions.

### Super Science skills

Researching



Observing over time



Comparative and fair testing



Grouping



Spotting patterns



