



Year 4 – Summer 1 (1st half)

Title of topic: **Underwater World**

Topic Focus: The affect of pollution on habitats and food chains

Design:

The children will design and construct an underwater creature using recycled materials. This will encourage resourcefulness, sustainability and the importance of reducing waste.

The impact of pollution on ocean ecosystems is worldwide. It also impacts food chains significantly.

This is the knowledge organiser for our topic. It includes all the learning outcomes, key facts and vocabulary. Please share this with your child to help them develop their knowledge and understanding of our topic.

Science

Classification keys are used to group living things. Humans can cause environments to change in both positive and negative ways. Plastic pollution is one of the ways in which we are harming the environment. Over time, plastic can be broken into smaller and smaller pieces. These tiny particles of plastic, known as microplastics, are eaten by fish and other sea creatures. These are then able to enter humans via the food chain.

Geography

Norfolk coastal erosion: there is a long history of coastal erosion in Norfolk. Norfolk and Suffolk have

some of the fastest eroding coastlines in Europe. The cliffs along the Northeast coast are made up of

sand, clay and glacial deposits. At Happisburgh houses have fallen over the cliff edge due to erosion at a rate of one house per year, before sea defences were built.



Key vocabulary:

adapt – become adjusted to new conditions.

ocean – a very large expanse of sea.

camouflage – hide or disguise.

Coastline – where the land meets the sea

climate – weather found in a place over a long period of time.

pollution – harmful substances released into the environment.

microplastic – tiny fragments of plastic.

classification – grouping together of similar species.

conservation – protection of things found in nature.

submarine – vessel that can go underwater.

scuba diving – activity of swimming underwater using a scuba.

energy – ability to do work, make things happen and cause changes.

environment – everything around us, including: air, land, plants etc.

erosion – wearing away of soil and rock by water and wind.

exoskeleton – hard covering that protects the body of an animal.

exploration – exploring an unfamiliar area.

food chain – the order in which living things depend on each other for food and energy.

habitat – the place where an organism lives.

invertebrate – animal without a backbone.

vertebrate – animal with a backbone.

marine – oceans and seas, where water is salty.

organism – any living thing.

predator – wild animal which hunts other animals for food.

prey – organisms that predators kill for food.