

Y4 Changing Environments

KS2 Y4 Science · Follows the national curriculum

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

1. Worked example

A pond is filled in to make a car park. What happens to the living things?

Step 1 · What did the pond provide?

Water, food, shelter and a place to lay eggs

Step 2 · Which living things depended on it?

Frogs, newts, water snails, dragonflies, pond plants

Step 3 · What happens now?

Plants die; animals must move to another pond or they may die

Answer: The pond's living things lose their habitat. Some move away, but many die, so there are fewer of them in the area.

Check: A habitat gives living things everything they need. Take it away and they are in danger.

2. Now try one with the steps

How does winter change a woodland, and how do animals cope?

Step 1 · What changes?

Step 2 · How do different animals cope?

Answer:

3. Practice

Have a go at each one. There is space underneath to work it out.

1. What is a habitat?

2. Give ONE natural change to an environment.

3. Give ONE change to an environment caused by people.

4. What does 'hibernate' mean?

5. What does 'migrate' mean?

6. Why can litter be dangerous to animals?

7. Is a nature reserve a helpful or a harmful change?

8. What is a 'hedgehog highway'?

9. A woodland is cut down. Give TWO dangers this poses to the animals that lived there.

10. A class counted 30 frogs in their pond. After a dry summer they counted 12. How many fewer frogs?

11. Using question 10, suggest a reason why there were fewer frogs.

12. A storm blows a tree down. Explain how this can be bad for some living things but good for others.

13. Why can slug pellets harm hedgehogs and birds?

14. Suggest TWO things your school could do to help local wildlife.

4. Before you hand it in

Habitats always stay the same.

Environments change — sometimes slowly (seasons), sometimes suddenly (a flood or new road).

All changes made by people are bad.

People can harm habitats, but they can also protect and improve them.

If its home is destroyed, an animal simply moves somewhere else.

Many animals cannot find a new home, so their numbers fall.