

Key Vocabulary

Equator – The equator is an imaginary line that divides the Earth in half. The equator is an equal distance between the North and South Poles.

Living – *Move*: a flower will open up towards sunlight.

Make more of their own type: humans and other animals have babies, birds will lay eggs.

Respond: if a plant is in a dark place, it will try to grow towards the light.

Feed: animals will eat food, plants get goodness from soil.

Grow

Get rid of waste: like when humans go to the toilet.

Need oxygen

Dead – Non-living, but they used to be part of a living thing.

Never been alive – Things made of materials like metal, rock, plastic, glass and sand have never been part of a living thing.

Habitat – A habitat is a place that an animal and plant lives in. It provides the animal with food, water and shelter.

Microhabitat – is a very small part of a habitat, such as a clump of grass or a space between rocks.

Silhouette – the dark shape and outline of someone or something visible in restricted light against a brighter background.

Seasons – each of the four divisions of the year (spring, summer, autumn, and winter) marked by particular weather patterns.

Art

In painting, mix colours to make secondary colours and add white to make tints and black to make shades: Use paint mixing to create a sunrise background for my picture.

In collage, mix materials to create texture eg coiling, overlapping and montage: Use cutting skills to create a silhouette picture of an African safari scene.

Know about the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers: Look at Henri Rousseau's work called Tiger in a Tropical Storm.



Geography

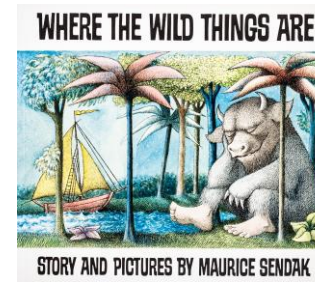
Use world maps, atlases and globes: Use a map to identify the position of the equator. Use an atlas to find the names of countries close to the equator.

Locate and name hot and cold areas in world in relation to Equator and the North / South Poles:

Identify the hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator and North and South Poles.

Identify daily weather and seasonal weather patterns in the UK: Describe the seasonal weather patterns in the UK.

Class Reader



Spring Term 1 - The Wild Things

English



Pupils will learn to write a non-chronological report about nocturnal animals, organizing information under subheadings and the '5 Ws' of when, where, what, why and how. They will write increasingly complex sentences and think about how to engage the reader.

Science

In this unit children will learn about a variety of habitats and the plants and animals that live there. They learn to tell the difference between things that are living, dead and things that have never been alive, and apply this in a range of contexts. They make observations of a local habitat and the creatures that live there, investigating conditions in local microhabitats and how they affect the minibeasts found within them. This unit allows children to research a range of global habitats and how the living things that live there are suited to their environments, and also provides an introduction to the idea of dependency between plant and animal species.

Key Vocabulary	
life processes	These are the things that all living things do. They move, breathe, sense, grow, make babies, get rid of waste and get their energy from food.
living	Things that are living have all the life processes .
dead	Things that are dead were once living . They did have all the life processes but don't now.
never living	Things made out of metal, plastic or rock were never living . They never had the life processes .
food chain	A food chain shows how each animal gets its food. Food chains are one of the ways that living things depend on each other to stay alive.
food sources	This is the place a living thing's food comes from.

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Key Knowledge



Food chains. The arrows mean 'is eaten by'.

