

Key Vocabulary & Key Facts

Flowers – the seed-bearing part of a plant.

Germination - When the conditions are right, the seed soaks up water and swells, and the tiny new plant bursts out of its shell. This is called germination.

Human Feature – Are things are made by humans.

Minibeast - any small creature such as an insect or a spider

Notation – a series of written symbols used to represent music.

Nutrition - Food or nourishment. Plants make their own food in their leaves using sunlight.

Physical Feature – Are things made by nature.

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

Seed dispersal - Seed dispersal is when the seeds move away from the parent plant. They can drop to the ground in the plant's fruit or be moved by the wind or animals.

Shoots - A shoot grows upwards from the seed or plant to find sunlight.

Sunlight - All plants need light from the sun to grow well. Some plants need lots of sunlight. Some plants only need a little sunlight.

Temperature - Temperature is how warm or cold something or somewhere is. Some plants like cooler temperatures and some like warmer temperatures.

Untuned instruments – Instrument that does not produce specific pitches

Water - All plants need water to grow. Without water, seeds, and bulbs will not germinate.

Science

Biodiversity - Minibeasts

In this unit about Biodiversity and Minibeasts, children will learn about the importance of biodiversity and what an ecosystem is. The unit focuses on minibeasts and habitats found in the UK.

Children will learn about different types of minibeasts, their microhabitats, what they need from their habitat and how living things depend on each other in order to survive.

They will also learn about the benefits of minibeasts for the planet and the important roles they play, including pollination. Part of the aim of this unit is to eliminate fear and misconceptions surrounding minibeasts in order to build a better understanding and appreciation of their importance for the planet and how they impact daily life.

(see knowledge organiser below)

Scientific Enquiry Method:

Observation over time

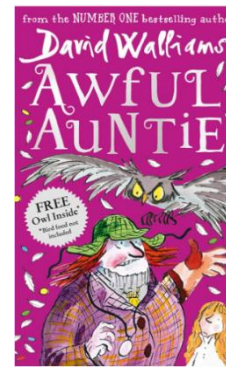
Life cycle of a flowering plant

Identifying, Classifying and Grouping

Spotting & sorting Minibeasts.



Class Reader



English

Instruction writing – children will look at an instruction text and identify the features before using the features to write their own instructions for how to make a bird feeder.

They will include features such as a heading, hook, question, steps and lists of items needed.



Art & Design

To look at the work of different artists famous for their work that represents nature and comment on the likes and dislikes.

To look at the work of different artists and decide which techniques and materials are used.

Pupils will look at Henri Rousseau's Tiger in a Tropical Storm.

Stunning Start

Class mini beast hunt

Summer 2 Secret Garden

Excellent End

Walk to Bedford Park

Geography

To identify the key physical and human features of the local area. To use an aerial map such as Google maps to find physical and human features. Pupils will learn about the human and physical features of the local area.

To find the school on a local map. Pupils will use an illustrate map and Google maps to find Priory Primary School.

To create a map of the school grounds including a simple key. Pupils will use pictures of the school to map out the school grounds. These will then be drawn in books.

Key Vocabulary

minibeast	Minibeasts are all invertebrates . They come in all shapes, sizes and colours. Most are very small.
invertebrate	An animal without a backbone.
decomposer	Minibeasts that feed on and break down (decompose) natural waste material.
predator minibeast	A carnivore or omnivore minibeast that feeds on other minibeasts .
pollinator	An animal responsible for pollination .
pollination	The transfer of pollen within or between plants that allows the plant to produce seeds.
habitat	The natural place that something lives. A habitat provides living things with everything they need to survive.
microhabitat	A very small habitat that minibeasts live in.

Key Knowledge

pollinators



decomposer



predator



Examples of microhabitats:



in or on soil



in or under logs



in grass

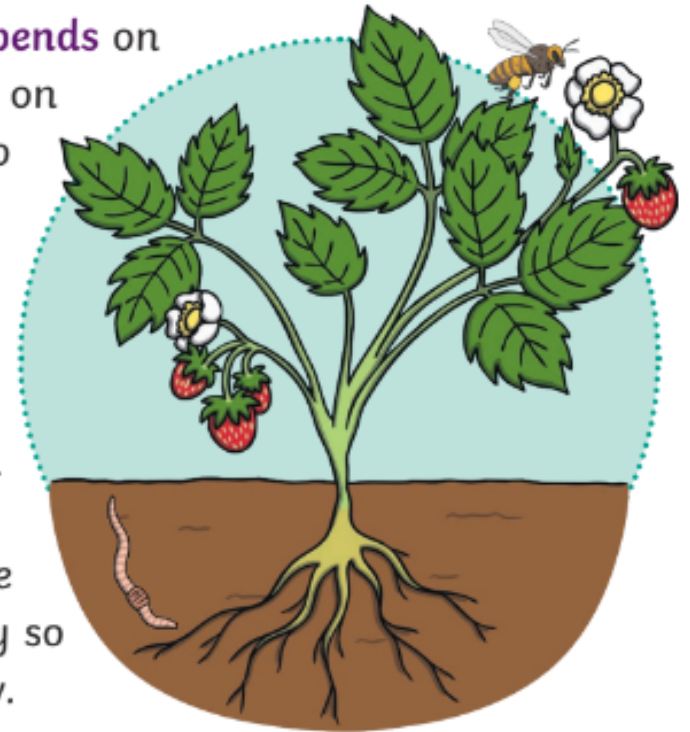
Key Vocabulary

biodiversity	Biodiversity measures the variety of living things (such as plants and animals) in an area and how those different things depend on each other to meet their needs.
ecosystem	An area that is home to living (e.g. animals and plants) and non-living (e.g. soil) things that depend on each other.
depend	Living things depend on each other for survival, which means they need each other.
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.

Living things in a **habitat** all **depend** on each other for their survival. They provide things like food and shelter for other living things.

The bee **depends** on the flowers on the plant to provide a source of food.

The plant **depends** on the worm to make the soil healthy so it can grow.



In a **food chain**, the arrows mean 'is eaten by'.

