

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

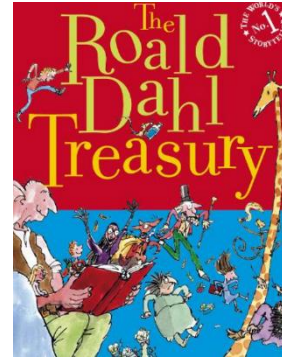
Life cycle of a flowering plant

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.

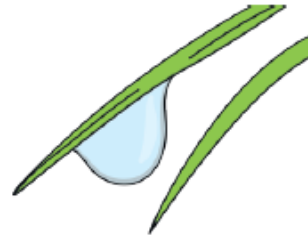
To create a map of the school grounds including a simple key. Pupils will use pictures of the school grounds. These will then be drawn in books.

Key Vocabulary

minibeast	A minibeast is a type of animal that doesn't have a backbone.
biodiversity	Biodiversity is the variety of living things in a place.
basic needs	A living thing's basic needs are what it needs to survive.
predator	A predator is an animal that hunts and eats other animals.
food chain	A food chain diagram shows how living things rely on each other for food.

Key Knowledge

The **basic needs** of **minibeasts** are:



food, water and air

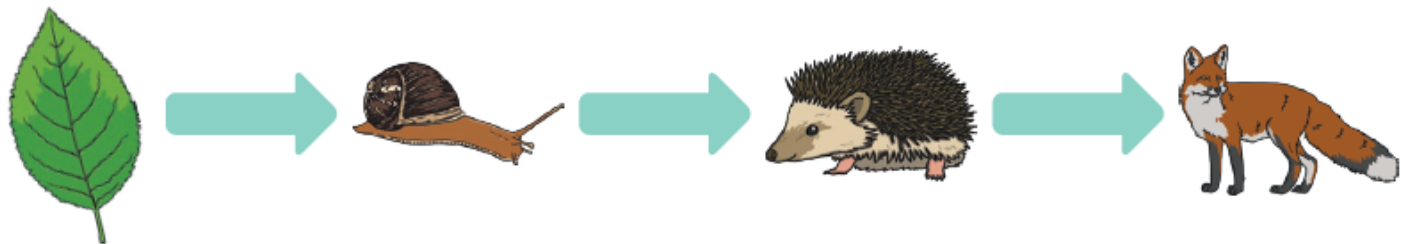


shelter



protection from **predators**

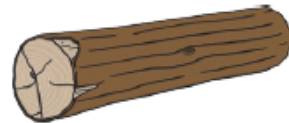
In a **food chain**, the arrow points to what the living thing is eaten by.



Key Vocabulary

microhabitat	A microhabitat is a small place in a habitat where plants and animals live.
plant	A plant is a living thing that may have a flower, leaves, stem and roots.
conservation	Conservation actions help living things and the environment.
ecosystem	An ecosystem is a group of living and non-living things that work together in a habitat.
decomposer	A decomposer is an animal that feeds on dead and rotting living things.
pest controller	A pest controller is an animal that eats pests.

Microhabitats give **minibeasts** their **basic needs**. **Minibeasts** may be found in these **microhabitats**:



under logs



flowers



bushes



piles of leaves



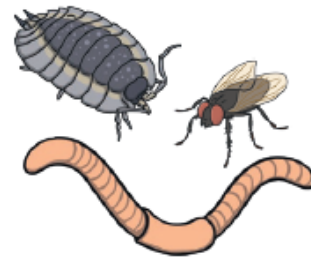
trees



under stones

Minibeasts have important jobs in their **ecosystems**.

They could be:



decomposers



pest controllers



food for animals