

ART & DESIGN

(Becca Boyce 2016 - Present)

Becca Boyce is from Barcelona in Spain. She creates her artwork through print and focusses her pieces of art on animals and plants.

SKILLS

To print with sponges, vegetables and fruit and scallop shells.

To print onto paper.

To create a repeating pattern.



Key Vocabulary

- Print: A mark made from a painted object onto another surface.
- Texture: The feel and appearance, of a surface or material.
- Pattern: A decorative design.
- Technique: A way of doing a particular task.

What can I see beside the sea?

HISTORY



I know:

- How holidays have changed in the last 150 years.
- Key period features of seaside holidays including clothes, travel and entertainment.
- How to use sources of evidence to find out about Victorian seaside holidays.
- The reasons Victorians went on seaside holidays.
- Who was Grace O'Malley.
- Who was Grace Darling.



DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY

I know how to design, create and evaluate a puppet with moving parts. Key Words: join; strong; joint; split pin; mechanism

Summer Term YEAR 1/2



GEOGRAPHY

Locational Knowledge

I can compare a seaside place in the U.K. with a seaside place in the Caribbean.

The Oceans and Seas

There are 5 oceans and 7 seas in total. The 5 oceans are:

1. The Pacific Ocean
2. The Atlantic Ocean
3. The Indian Ocean
4. The Antarctic Ocean
5. The Arctic Ocean

The land is made up of 7 continents. These are called North America, South America, Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and Antarctica.

Key Vocabulary

Island: A piece of land surrounded by water.

Seaside: A place by the sea, especially with a beach of holiday resort.

British Isles: A group of islands including Great Britain, Ireland and many smaller islands.

Beach: A pebbly or sandy shore, usually next to the sea.

Cliff: Tall, steep rocks next to the sea.

Promenade: A path for walking on alongside the sea.

Hotel: A place to stay when you are on holiday.

Pier: A platform which sticks out over the water for people to walk along or get in and out of boat.

Tourists: People who visit a place for pleasure.

What can I see beside the sea?



Science

What is a habitat?

A habitat is a place where living things, such as animals and plants, can find all of the things they need to survive. This includes food, water, air, space to move and grow and some shelter

Some habitats are large, like the ocean, and some are very small, such as under a log.

Some habitats in our local area include Rivington Terraced gardens, Pearl Brook and Rivington reservoir. Other habitats include the coast and the forest.



Ocean habitat



Coastal habitat



Antarctic habitat



Woodland habitat



Rainforest habitat

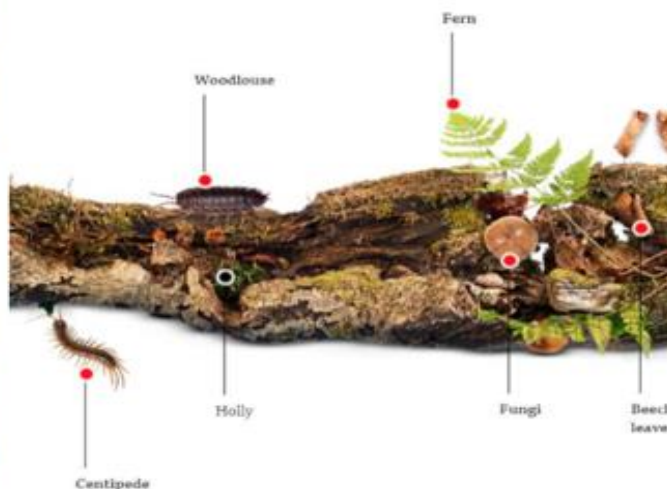
What is a microhabitat?

Microhabitats are very small habitats where minibeasts may live.

Examples of microhabitats include under stones, in grass, under fallen leaves and in the bug hotel near our Hobbit Hole in school.

Minibeasts that can be found there include worms, snails, ants, centipedes, millipedes, and butterflies and they help to keep the microhabitat healthy.

Minibeasts are able to survive in their habitats because they can find the things they need to survive there, such as food and water. For example, caterpillars can survive on leaves as they give them food.



A log of rotting wood on a forest floor appears to be dead, but it provides damp shelter and food for many plants and animals

Vocabulary

Respiration	Creation of energy from breathing or changing oxygen into carbon dioxide or carbon dioxide in oxygen.
Sensitivity	Sensing and reacting to the environment. E.g. respond to changes in light, heat or sound.
Reproduction	Creation of new plants (seeds) or animals (babies).
Excretion	Getting rid of waste materials.
Nutrition	Getting or making food.
Habitat	The natural environment or home of an animal or plant.
Adaptation	How a plant / animal changes to survive in the environment.
Camouflaged	Blend in to the environment.
Survive	Carry on living.
Consumer	All animals are consumers because they consume their food
Producer	Green plants are producers because they produce their own food using the sun.
Predator	Animals that eat other animals
Prey	Animals that are hunted for food by other animals
Herbivore	An animal that only eats plants
Carnivore	An animal that only eats other animals or insects
Omnivore	An animal that eats both plants and other animals or insects

What can I see beside the sea?



Science

Sources of Food

Some animals get their food from eating other **animals**.



These animals are called **carnivores**



Some animals get their food from **eating plants**



These animals are called **herbivores**



Some animals get their food from **eating plants and animals**



These animals are called **omnivores**



Living or not

Living

Living things have life processes. They need food, water and air to stay alive. They can sense changes in the environment. They can move, grow and reproduce.



Dead

Many non-living things have never been alive but some of them were once part of a living plant or an animal.



Never been Alive

Non-living things can be things that were once living or part of a living thing, or they can be things that have never been alive. They do not need food, water or air. They cannot reproduce.



Food Chains

Living things are linked through their food. For example, a fox, a rabbit and a plant are linked because the rabbit eats the plant and the fox eats the rabbit. These links are called **food chains**.

The term **food chain** describes the order in which organisms, or living things, depend on each other for food.

A **food chain** shows how each living thing gets **food**, and how nutrients and energy are passed from creature to creature. **Food chains** begin with plant-life, and end with animal-life. Some animals eat plants, some animals eat other animals

The arrows in a food chain mean 'is eaten by'.



Characteristics of all living things

Some things are living, some things are dead and some things have never been alive.

All living things do certain things to stay alive. These are called life processes.

Animals, including humans, do these things.



Plants do too, although they do them in different ways.



All living things: breathe, feed, reproduce, get rid of waste and grow