

**Key Vocabulary:**

Ocean	A very large area of sea. There are five oceans on the Earth's surface.
Continent	A very large area of land that is made of several countries.
Equator	An imaginary line around the Earth. It divides the Earth into two equal parts.
North Pole	The most northern part of the Earth.
South Pole	The most southern part of the Earth.
Physical Features	Naturally created features of the Earth e.g. cliff, beach, river, ocean.
Human Features	Man-made features on Earth e.g. town, city, port, farm.
Vegetation	The plant life found a particular area.
Coast	The area where sea and land meet.
Climate	Weather in a place over a period of time.
Map	A drawing of all or part of the Earth's surface. It is used to show where things are.
Atlas	A book of maps or charts.
Globe	A map of the whole world displayed on a round surface.



Hot areas of the Earth

Cold areas of the Earth

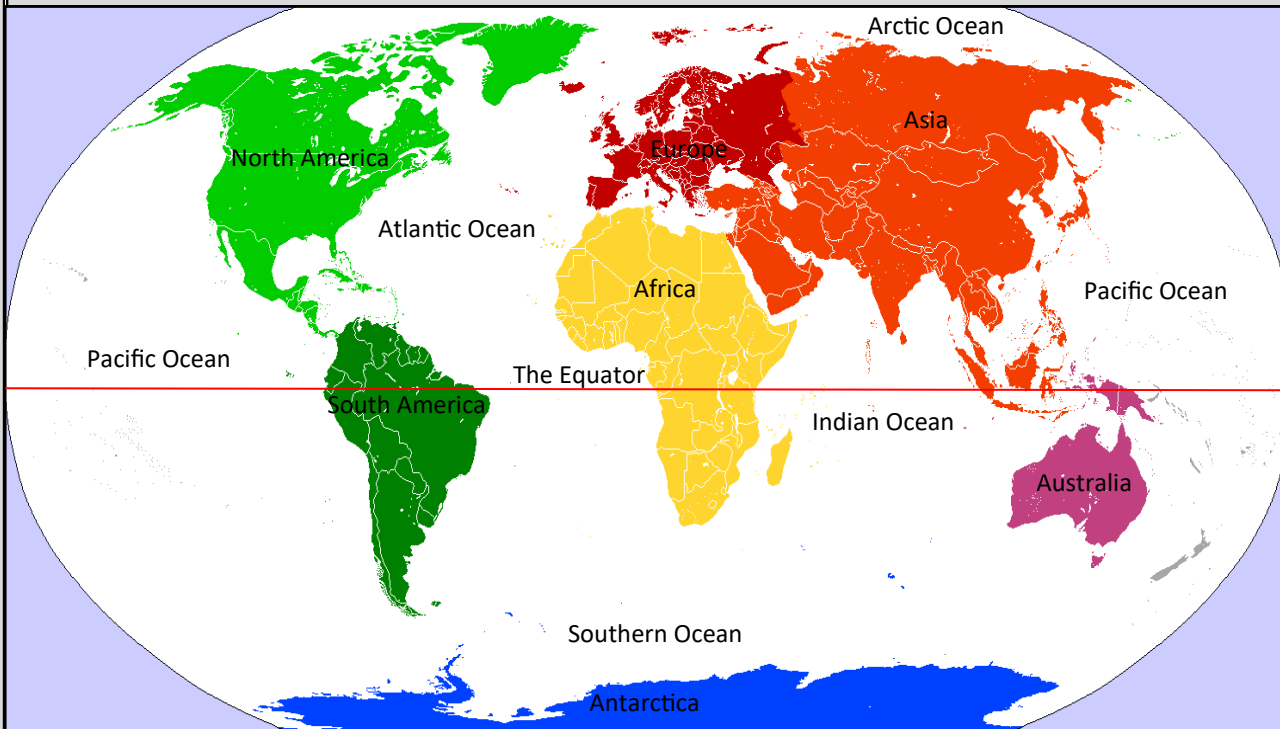
**Key Facts:**

71% of the Earth's surface is water.  
 The oceans hold 96% of all of the Earth's water.  
 The area around the equator is very hot because it is nearer to the sun.  
 Coral is brightly coloured and home to millions of different types of creatures including Tiger Sharks, puffer fish and loggerhead turtles.  
 The Great Barrier Reef is the largest coral reef in the world.  
 The area around the North Pole and South Pole is very cold because it is further away from the sun.  
 Polar bears live at the North Pole and penguins at the South Pole.

**The United Kingdom and its capitals**



**The 7 Continents and 5 Oceans**







# Berkswell C of E Primary School





## Year 2 – History – Blue Planet: Exploring the Antarctic- Robert Scott

Vocabulary	
Chronological Order	Putting things in the order of when they happened by using the date that the event occurred on.
Impact	The effect an event can have on the world.
Era/Period	A long and distinct period of history.
Photograph	A picture made using a camera.
Artefact	An object made by a human that can be used to find out about the past.
Beyond Living Memory	Events that have happened in the past which happened before people who are alive today.
Explorer	Someone who travels to places where very little is known in order to discover what is there.
Expedition	A journey taken for a particular purpose.
Antarctica	An extremely cold continent at the South Pole
South pole	The most southern part of the Earth.
Frostbite	Damage to parts of the body by freezing
Blizzards	A powerful snowstorm.

Captain Robert Falcon Scott	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Captain Robert Falcon Scott</b> was born in Devon in 1868 and became an officer in the Royal Navy.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He led two <b>expeditions</b> to Antarctica. The first took place between 1901 – 1904. In 1910, he sailed out for his second voyage there.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The purpose of the expeditions was to find out more about the animals, the weather and the land of Antarctica.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scott and his fellow explorers also wanted to be the first to reach the South Pole.</li> </ul>

The Antarctica	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Antarctic is an enormous continent. Britain could fit into it more than 50 times! More than 99% of it is covered in ice. In places, this ice is more than three miles thick!</li> <li>• It is windy and extremely cold. No people live there permanently and there are no life forms at all except from around the coast.</li> </ul>

Ways to find out about the past	
	
Photographs: Photograph of the expedition.	Artefact: Captain Scott's Journal

Key Facts about the expedition	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Captain Robert Falcon Scott was a British explorer and Royal Navy Officer who was one of the first people to reach the South Pole</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scott led a group of five men to the South Pole on 17<sup>th</sup> January 1912.</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When they reached the South Pole they realised that Roald Amundsen's Norwegian expedition had gotten to the South Pole first.</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On the return journey, Scott and his explorers died of exhaustion, starvation and extreme cold.</li> </ul>	



**Vocabulary**


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.
Life Processes	These are the things that all living things do. They move, breathe, sense, grow, reproduce, get rid of waste and get energy from food.
Excrete	Animals and plants getting rid of waste, water or gases.
Reproduce	Animals and plants make more of themselves by reproducing.
Nutrition	Food needed to live.

**Living or not**


Living	Dead	Never been Alive
<p>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.</p> 	<p>Many non-living things have never been alive but some of them were once part of a living plant or an animal.</p> 	<p>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.</p> 

**The seven Characteristics of living things**

**Move**  
Animals have different ways of moving. Plants turn towards the sun and some open and close their petals at different times of the day.



**Reproduce**  
Animals lay eggs or have live babies. Plants make seeds that can grow into new plants or grow new plants called plantlets.




**Respond to Stimuli**  
Animals can escape from danger or find shelter. Plants can repair themselves when they are damaged.



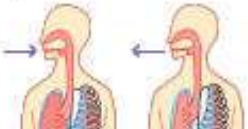
**Take on Nutrients**  
Animals eat and digest foods. Plants make their own food using the sun's light, carbon dioxide gas and water from the ground.



**Excrete Waste**  
Plants and animals both get rid of excess gas and water.



**Respire**  
Plants and animals use oxygen in the air which goes into their tissues and cells.







**Grow**  
Animals grow from babies into adults. Seeds and plantlets grow into plants.





Vocabulary	
Habitat	A place where plants and animals live.
Microhabitat	A very specific, small home environment for plants and animals. E.g. pond, stone, pile of logs.
Carnivore	An animal that eats other animals.
Herbivore	An animal that eats only plants
Omnivore	An animal that eats plants and animals
Producer	Plants are producers because they produce their own food.
Consumer	Animals that eat other living things.
Forest	A large area of land that is covered by many trees.
Coast	The area where sea and land meet.
Lake	Large areas of water that are surrounded by land and are not part of an ocean.
Meadow	Land that is covered or mostly covered with grass
Marsh	A marsh is a wetland, an area of land where water covers ground for long periods of time.
Food Chain	A food chain shows the way that animals obtain their food from plants and other animals

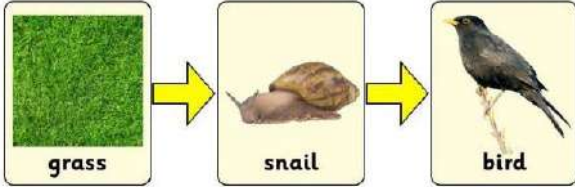
Habitats	
	
Meadow	Marsh
	
Lake	Forest

What will I know by the end of the unit	
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. Examples of habitats include meadow, lake, marsh and woodland.
What is a micro-habitat?	Microhabitats are very small habitats where plants or animals may live. Examples of microhabitats include under stones, in grass, under fallen leaves and in the soil.


**Food Chains**

The animal and plants in any habitat are linked together through food chains. 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.


Here is an example...



Each food chain starts with a green plant. Green plants are called **producers** because they **produce** their own food.



All animals are called **consumers** because they **consume** their food by eating plants and other animals.



Animals that eat other animals are called **predators**. The animals that they eat are called **prey**.

