

As Communicators, we will...

- *describe Antarctica
- *create a penguin non-chronological report
- *write about the life cycle of an Emperor penguin
- *review a book/character using evidence from the text to make inferences about a character
- *create a fact file about Ernest Shackleton
- *write diary entries as a deep sea diver
- *create a list poem
- *write a story with an icy setting
- *apply for a job as one of Shackleton's crew members
- *write a biography of an adventurer

As Mathematicians, we will...

- *count in jumps (Y2 - 2/5/10s, Y3 - 3/4/8s)
- *make equal groups
- *multiply (Y2 - arrays, Y3 - formal methods)
- *share and group to divide
- *find unit and non-unit fractions of shapes and amounts
- *count in fractions
- *find equivalent fractions
- *compare and order fractions
- *add and subtract fractions

As Historians, we will...

Magic of Invention

- *Know how explorers in different periods developed ship building
- *Understand how technology was used by Shackleton's team to explore the Polar environment
- *Understand how the equipment used by Shackleton influenced future expeditions

Home life

- *Know about daily life on board the Endurance

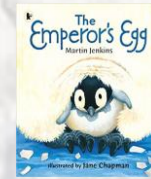
Rulers and Kingdoms

- *Understand how Shackleton organised and led his crew

Famous Faces and Places

- *Understand the significance of Shackleton and his Expedition
- *Compare Shackleton's Expedition to those of Captain Cook and Ranulph Feinnes

How has exploring changed how we view the world? Sapphire class, Spring 2024



As Scientists, we will...

- *understand that animals have offspring which grow into adults
- *understand the basic needs of animals for survival
- *understand the importance of hygiene, exercise and eating different types of food
- *classify into living, dead and never been alive
- *identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats
- *identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited
- *describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants and how they depend on each other
- *describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals using the idea of a simple food chain and identify different sources of food and the significance

As Designers, we will...

- *use different cutting techniques and peel/grate food items safely
- *measure and weigh ingredients
- *map where our food comes from
- *select from a wide range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients according to their characteristics
- *paint neatly and carefully without gaps or messy edges
- *mix primary colours to make secondary ones
- *fold, crumple, tear and overlap papers. Work on different scales
- *draw lines of different sizes and thicknesses
- *use batik resist techniques

As Geographers, we will...

Exploring the world (field work)

- *use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features

Where places are in our world (mapwork)

- *name and locate the 7 continents and 5 oceans
- *use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and other continents

What our world is like and why (physical)

- *research, identify and describe the Antarctic environment
- *Understand how our climate is changing and the impact upon the Antarctic

Understand our changing world (human)

- *Understand how humans live temporarily – how, why – in Antarctica
- *explore the role of scientists in Antarctica and their impact on climate change

Antarctica



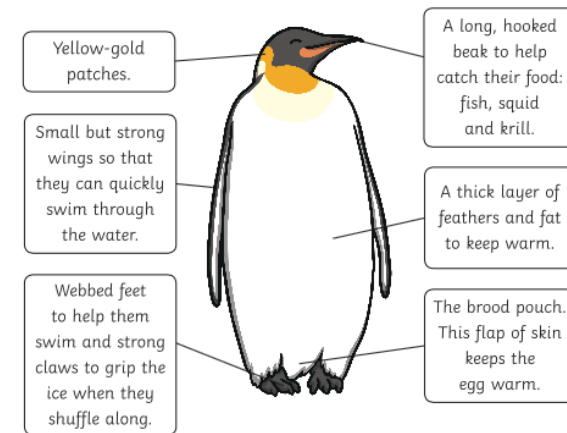
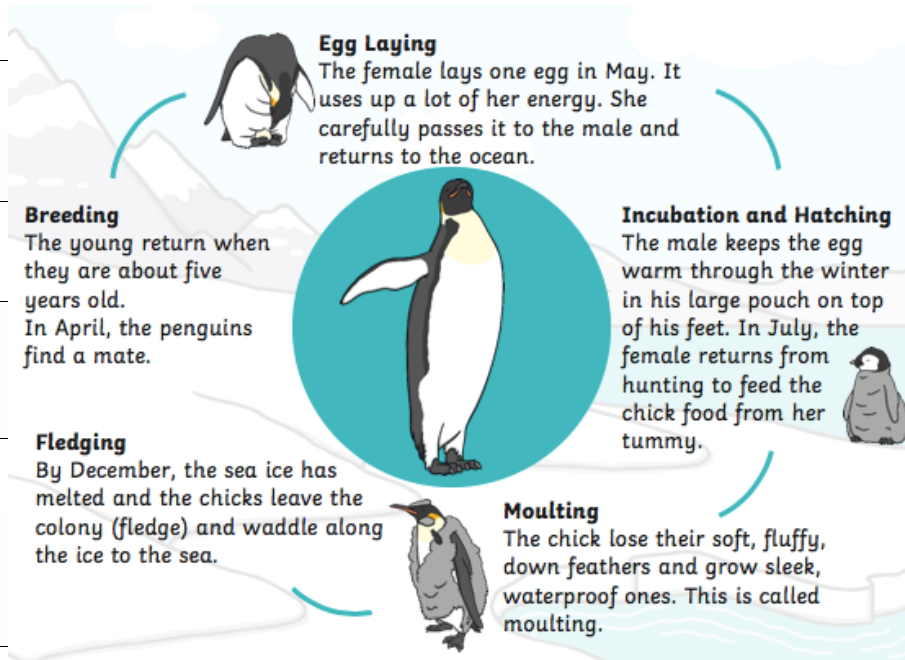
The Endurance stuck in pack ice

Vocabulary	
blizzard	A heavy storm.
blubber	Fat that keeps an animal warm (and can be used as food and fuel by humans).
compass	A magnetic instrument showing north, used in navigation.
crow's nest	A platform at the top of a ship's mast.
foresail	The sail at the front of the ship.
frostbite	An injury caused by extreme cold.
growler	A block of ice large enough to damage a ship.
hull	The main body of a ship.
jib boom	A wooden extension at the front of the ship.
pack ice	A large area of ice formed when many smaller pieces are pushed together.
rations	Fixed daily amount of food.

Antarctica is the southernmost continent on Earth. The South Pole is found in Antarctica. Antarctica is surrounded by the Southern Ocean. Most of Antarctica is covered in ice. Because it experiences such little rain, Antarctica is considered a desert. The coldest recorded temperature on Earth occurred in 1983 at Vostok Station, Antarctica, measuring a rather chilly -89.2°C .

While humans don't permanently reside in Antarctica, several thousand people live and work at various research facilities found on the continent. While Antarctica features harsh living conditions, a number of plants and animals have adapted to survive and call the icy continent home e.g. penguins and seals. Around 90% of the ice on Earth is found in Antarctica. Sea levels would rise around 60m if all the ice in Antarctica were to melt.

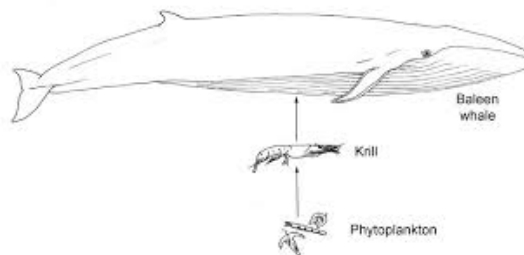
Vocabulary	
adult	A fully grown animal.
develop	To grow and become stronger.
life cycle	The changes living things go through to become an adult.
offspring	The child of an animal.
reproduce	When living things make a new living thing of the same kind.
young	Offspring that has not yet become an adult.
diet	The food and water that an animal needs.
energy	The power needed to carry out a task.
exercise	A physical activity to keep your body fit.
germs	Bugs that cause us to become ill.
hygiene	How clean something is.
nutrition	Food needed to live.
food chain	Shows how animals get their food.
habitat	Where an animal lives.



Food chain

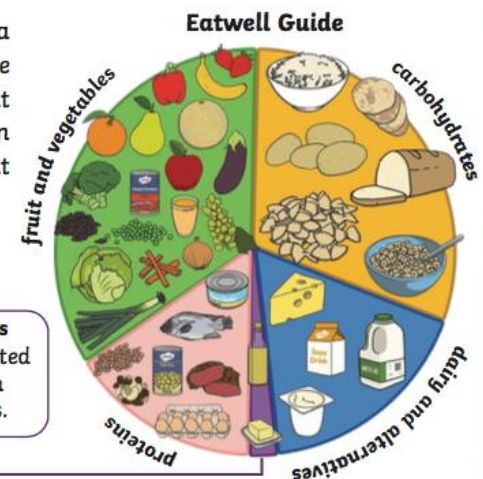
Shows how each animal gets its food. The arrow means 'is eaten by.'

Food chains are one of the ways that living things depend on each other to stay alive.



Food chains are one of the ways that living things depend on each other to stay alive

To grow into a healthy adult, we must eat the right types of food in the right amount and **exercise**.



oils and spreads
Choose unsaturated oils and use in small amounts.

Water, lower fat milk, sugar-free drinks including tea and coffee all count.

6-8 a day

Eat less often and in small amounts.

To stop illness and infections spreading, we must be hygienic and keep ourselves clean.

