

Arty Attenborough

How can we use art to take science to a wider audience?

STICKY KNOWLEDGE FOR SCIENCE

1. Different animals mature at different rates and live to different ages.
2. Some organisms reproduce sexually where offspring inherit information from both parents. Some organisms reproduce asexually by making a copy of a single parent.
3. Environmental change can affect how well an organism is suited to its environment.
4. Different types of organisms have different life cycles.
5. Many insects have four stages in their life cycle: egg or the unborn stage; larva – young stage; pupa – inactive (no feeding) stage; and adult stage
6. The early years, especially the first three years of life, are very important for building the baby's brain. A child's brain develops rapidly during the first five years of life, especially the first three years. It is a time of rapid cognitive, linguistic, social, emotional and motor development.
7. Jane Goodall, a behaviourist, is best known for her 60 year research on social interactions of wild chimpanzees.
8. Sir David Attenborough, a naturalist, has dedicated his life to the study of natural history .
9. All living things go through 7 life processes.

STICKY KNOWLEDGE FOR GEOGRAPHY

1. Locate the Equator on a variety of maps.
2. Explain which countries are located in the northern and southern hemispheres.
3. Locate and plot Boreal Forest (Taiga) biome, Temperate Deciduous Forest biome and Tropical Rainforest biome.
4. Explain that one of the major differences between temperate and tropical rainforests is that temperate forests have seasons.
5. Recognise the seasons and which months fall in these seasons in temperate regions.
6. Know that temperate forests are dominated by deciduous trees (those that lose their leaves in the autumn).
7. The variety of species/plants in a temperate forest is much lower than that of a tropical rainforest.
8. Temperate forests usually have 4 main layers; ground layer, herb or field layer, understory or shrub layer and the canopy layer.
9. Observe, measure, record and present physical features in a local area using a range of methods.
10. Sketch maps, create plans, develop graphs and use digital technologies to support findings.

ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY

habitat	The home of an animal or plant.	amphibian	Cold blooded vertebrate that don't have scales.
organism	A living thing.	bird	Warm blooded vertebrates that have wings, lay eggs and have feathers.
sexual reproduction	Two organisms are needed to reproduce.	insect	Invertebrate creatures that have bodies made of 3 segments, protected by a hard shell.
asexual reproduction	When an organism can reproduce on its own.	metamorphosis	The process some animals go through to become adults.
mammal	Warm blooded vertebrates which feed their young milk.	lifecycle	The stages a plant or animal goes through in its life.
vertebrate	Animals which have a backbone.	invertebrate	Animals which don't have a backbone.

MUSIC

Keeping Healthy

RE

What happens when we die?

PSHE

Rights & Respect

PE

Swimming & Hockey

MATHS

Decimals & Percentages
Perimeter & Area
Statistics

COMPUTING

Data & Information – Flat
File Databases

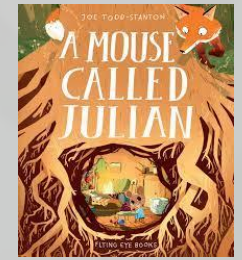
SPANISH

Weather

ART

Watercolours, charcoal and collage

CORE TEXT WRITING TO ENTERTAIN



HOOK

A local habitat and lifecycle walk

TRIPS / VISITORS

RSPB Arne

END PRODUCT

Art exhibition