

I am a child get me out of here! How would you survive in a hostile environment?

STICKY KNOWLEDGE FOR SCIENCE

1. Things are composed of a material in one of three states of matter: solid, liquid or gas.
2. Things are made of particles (tiny building blocks) and that these are organised differently in different states.
3. The properties of a substance depend on what its particles are like, how they move and how they are arranged.
5. Some materials can change from one state to another and back again.
6. When solids turn into liquids, this is called melting and the reverse process is called freezing
7. When liquids turn into gases, this is called evaporation and the reverse process is called condensation.
8. The melting point of water is 0C and the boiling point 100C
9. Water flows around our world in a continuous process called the water cycle
10. Along with evaporation, water on the Earth's surface moves to the air in a process called transpiration, where water turns into water vapour (gas) on the surface of leaves on plants.

STICKY KNOWLEDGE FOR HISTORY / GEOGRAPHY

1. Weather is the day-to-day (short term) behaviour of our atmosphere; Winter temperatures along Antarctica's coast generally range from -10° to -30°C (14° to -22°F) and are much cooler in the mountain areas
2. Climate is taken over much longer timescales (at least 30 years) and can be seen as a measure of 'average weather' for a specific place - Antarctica has an extremely cold, dry climate
3. Biomes are large regions of the world with places that share a similar climate, and are home to similar vegetation and animals that have adapted to live in those conditions
4. The world is divided into areas of similar plant life, these are called vegetation belts
5. Antarctica is a cold desert in the Southern Hemisphere
6. The Antarctic Ice Sheet dominates the region. It is the largest single piece of ice on Earth
7. Lichens, mosses, and terrestrial algae are among the few species of vegetation that grow in Antarctica. More of this vegetation grows in the northern and coastal regions of Antarctica, while the interior has little if any vegetation.
8. There are no land based mammals and no native/permanent human population in Antarctica
9. Polar bears could never eat a penguin (they are found in different hemispheres)
10. Threats to this biome include climate change/global warming, increased & illegal fishing, tourism and mining of minerals

ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY

Expedition	A planned journey is undertaken for a particular purpose.	Lift their spirits	Make someone happier
Encounter	Unexpectedly come upon something.	Fraught	Filled with something – often something bad.
Hostile	Unfriendly and aggressive	Peril	Exposure to the risk of being injured, destroyed, or lost
Endurance	Physical strength and ability to complete a job	Cargo	The goods transported in a ship, airplane, or vehicle
Robust	Someone or something that is robust is very strong or healthy	Vital	Necessary for the success or continued existence of something; extremely important.

MUSIC

Poetry and environment

RE

Does visiting the Ganges make a person a better Sanatani?

PSHE

Me and My Relationships

PE

Net and wall games
Invasion games

COMPUTING

Computing Systems and Networks

ART/DT

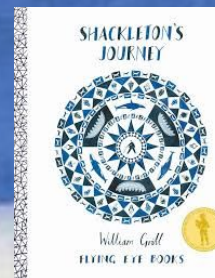
David McEown
Antarctica water colours

MATHS

Place Value – 4 weeks
Addition and Subtraction - 2 weeks

CORE TEXT PURPOSE FOR WRITING

Shackleton's Journey
Hope Jones Saves the World



HOOK

Den Building

TRIPS / VISITORS

Local litter picking - linked to our class story 'Hope Jones Saves the World',

Assignment

Survival Guide