

Monsters: Big and Small

How can our ideas evolve to enthrall?

STICKY KNOWLEDGE FOR SCIENCE: Animals Including Humans - Digestion and Teeth

STICKY KNOWLEDGE FOR GEOGRAPHY

- Teeth are used for cutting and chewing food.
- Humans look after their teeth by brushing and flossing and ensuring that they do not eat foods high in sugar.
- Not looking after teeth can lead to an increase in plaque and tooth decay.
- The digestive system begins with the mouth and teeth where food is ingested and chewed.
- Animals have different types of teeth, each with a specific function. The teeth an animal has depends on the animal's diet.
- A carnivore has large sharp canines so it can easily rip and tear meat.
- A herbivore has lots of large incisors and molars to help cut and grind vegetation.
- An omnivore has a mixture of teeth due to the range of diet.
- It takes about seven seconds for food to travel from your mouth to your stomach.
- Many organs make up the digestive system and they each have their own role to play in the process.

- Understand that maps, from the pictorial to the highly stylised (e.g. Ordnance Survey (OS) maps with their many conventions), communicate spatial information about our world at a range of scales
- OS conventions include the use of specific symbols to indicate and locate features; the meaning of the symbols is communicated in a key
- Overlay grids are used on maps, and with an index in atlases, to facilitate locating places and features
- Describe direction in relation to north, using the 8 points of the compass
- Locate the school and locality on OS maps to 4 figures.
- Recognise and locate a range of habitats within the school grounds and my local area
- Different habitats contribute to overall biodiversity by providing varied environments that support different species and ecosystems
- A sketch map is a simplified illustration of an area, which shows the positions of selected features; they usually show the main features of an area and are not cluttered with unnecessary detail
- Observe, record and present various habitats in the school grounds/local area using a range of methods
- Use digital technologies to support findings

ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY

Region	A region is a specific area that has common features	digest	Break down food so it can be used by the body.
Fieldwork	when you go outside and find out things about a place	oesophagus	A muscular tube which moves food from the mouth to the stomach.
Ordnance survey map	up to date and accurate maps depicting the landscape's human and physical features. All OS maps use the same symbols, which are included in a key so people using the map know what each symbol represents.	small intestine	Part of the intestine where nutrients are absorbed into the body.
Landmarks	Landmarks are features or structures around the world that are easily recognised or unique. They can be natural or man-made.	large intestine	Part of the intestine where water is absorbed from remaining waste food. Faeces are formed in the large intestine.
Aerial image	A view of something from above, like from a bird's view. These views allow people to see more and further away in images	Tooth decay	Tooth decay is damage to a tooth's surface, or enamel

MATHS

Fractions
Money and Time

RE

Christianity: Do people need to go to church to show they are Christians?

COMPUTING

Programming A - Repetition of games

DT

Create a character using linkages and levers

PSHE

SCARF Scheme: Being my best

SPANISH

Phonics Lesson 2
At the Cafe

PE

Athletics
Golf

MUSIC

Music Express: Building & Around the World

CORE TEXT



HOOK

Puppet Making Workshop

APPLIED LEARNING

Using their stories and puppets to put on a puppet show