

Explore

Identify what materials objects are made from in the school grounds eg metal, glass, stone, plastic. Identify why materials are suitable or not for a particular purpose.



Carry out a Fair Test to find out which wrapping would best protect a diary from the wet. Understand what must be kept the same to make sure the test is fair.

Famous Figures

Famous polar explorers/adventurers - Robert Falcon Scott, Shackleton, Roald Amundsen, Helen Skelton.



- Find out about the past from stories, eye witness accounts, pictures and photographs.
- Historical enquiry – use pictures from the past to find out what Captain Scott and his team were doing and what objects were used for.
- Identify similarities / differences between the past and the present by comparing clothing, equipment and modes of transport used by Helen Skelton and Captain Scott.



Characteristics

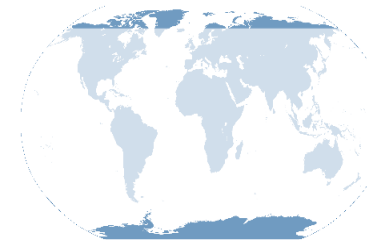
Bravery, curiosity, desire to learn and find out new things, interested, be prepared, resilience, perseverance

Explorers and Adventurers

Key Vocabulary

explorer	A person who travels in search of scientific or geographical information.
adventurer	A person who looks for exciting experiences.
material	What something is made of/from
physical property	Is a quality of a material that can be observed such as rigidity, transparency, being waterproof...
compare	To note similarities and differences
group	Gather together items with a common feature
blubber	A layer of thick fat on the body of an animal
blizzard	A severe snowstorm with high winds
frostbite	Injury caused by exposure to extreme cold
habitat	The place where an animal lives
hibernating	When an animal sleeps through the winter
iceberg	A large floating mass of ice broken from a glacier or ice sheet and carried out to sea
igloo	Dome-shaped shelter from blocks of snow
carnivore	An animal that eats only meat
herbivore	An animal that eats only plants
omnivore	An animal that eats both meat and plants
mammal	Has fur or hair and a backbone, babies are born alive and fed milk.
bird	Has a beak, wings and 2 legs, has feathers and lays eggs.
fish	Live in water, have fins and scales. They have gills and lay eggs in water
insect	Has 6 legs and 3 body parts, some have wings and lay eggs.
reptile	Lives on land and water, Has scales and are cold blooded, lays eggs on land.
amphibian	Lives on land or in water, lays eggs in water.
arachnid	Has 8 legs and 2 body parts, they have no wings and cannot chew.

Arctic Circle



Fact Box

The North Pole is in the Arctic and is at the top of the globe. It is made up of lots of countries that are in the Arctic Circle. The South Pole is in Antarctica and is at the very bottom of the globe.

Weather and Temperature

The weather in the Arctic & Antarctic is mostly snow. The temperature is freezing & sea-ice covers much of the Arctic

Polar Animals

Animals in cold environments must know how to stay warm.

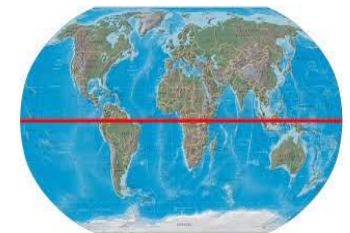
Some ways that animals stay warm are:

- Having a thick layer of fat to keep them warm.
- Having thick fur over their body and feet.
- Having thick layers of feathers.



Fact Box

The equator is half way between the North Pole and the South Pole.



Weather and Temperature

The weather in Botswana, Africa is sunny and the temperature is high.

Animals living in hot climates

Animals in hot environments know how to stay cool. Some ways they stay cool are:

- Having only a thin layer of fur.
- Living in shelters or burrows underground
- Lounging in the daytime and hunting at night.

