



Earth and Space

What I already know

How to:

- Describe changes across the four seasons. (Y1 - Seasonal changes)
- Describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.

How is our Solar System formed?

LO's	Vocabulary
<p>What do planets look like?</p> <p>A spherical ball that orbit the sun on there axis.</p>	<p>Solar System The solar system is a place that hold all of the planets.</p> <p>Planets A spherical ball in the solar system that orbit the sun on there axis.</p>
<p>How do the earth and other planets move?</p> <p>They rotate on there axis.</p>	<p>Earth A rocky planet that a rocky planet and a place that humbuck live on.</p> <p>Sun A star that is in are solar system and the planets orbit.</p>
<p>How are orbits of the moon and the earth linked?</p> <p>They both orbit both orbit something in the solar system.</p>	<p>Moon A satel light that takes 28 days to orbit the Earth.</p> <p>Rotates when a planet rotates it's spinning.</p>
<p>How are day and night created?</p> <p>The edge of the moon reflects light from the sun onto earth which create day and night.</p>	<p>Orbits A planet that moving around a star.</p>



Comparing Places

What I already know

How to:

- Name and locate countries and cities in the UK.
- Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location.
- Present information using different genres and data using ICT.
- Use digi-maps and junior atlases.
- Use large/medium scale OS maps and recognise their symbols.

How does the topography differ between the West Midlands and Snowdonia?

LOs	Vocabulary
<p>Where is Snowdonia? Where is the West Midlands?</p> <p>Snowdonia is in Wales and the West Midlands is in England.</p>	<p>Topography Topography is human and physical features.</p> <p>Region A region is an area of land but not a country.</p>
<p>How can we identify and locate human and physical features?</p> <p>You can locate places via symbols on a map.</p>	<p>Urban URBAN if a more built up area.</p> <p>Rural The definition of Rural is get more countryside more villages and more water sources.</p>
<p>Why would people visit Snowdonia and the West Midlands?</p> <p>people visit snowdonia and the West Midlands because of the tourist attractions.</p>	<p>Contour The closer the close the contour lines are the steeper they get and if they are further apart the flatter they get.</p> <p>OS map A OS map is a map that has symbols to show places in an area.</p>
<p>How are mountains shown on an OS map?</p> <p>By contour lines. The closer the contour lines are to a other place - contour lines the steeper.</p>	<p>4-figure grid reference to help you locate places by coordinates.</p>



Energy Resources

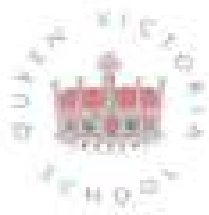
What I already know

How to:

- Describe and understand key aspects of physical processes, e.g. volcanoes, earthquakes and the water cycle.
- Use a variety of different maps including OS maps, Atlases and Digi-maps.
- Identify and discuss different points of view, including my own.
- Identify and describe physical features, e.g. mountains, volcanoes, earthquakes.
- Compare similarities and differences between two different places, e.g. between a region of the UK and a region of North/South America.

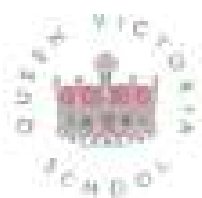
Why does Ayrshire have so many energy resources?

LOI's	Vocabulary
<p>What is an Energy resource?</p> <p>An energy resource is something that enables us to use power.</p>	<p>Energy: Something that produces heat or electricity.</p> <p>Renewable: Something that won't run out.</p> <p>Non-renewable: Something that will soon run out.</p>
<p>What are the human and physical features of Northern Ayrshire?</p> <p>Wind turbines, Parking, Mountains and public houses, Seas, toilets and roads. There are rural and urban areas.</p>	<p>Human feature: Something man made.</p> <p>Physical feature: Something that was made by its self naturally formed.</p>
<p>Where is the energy resources distributed in Northern Ayrshire?</p> <p>On shore, rural and urban areas.</p>	<p>Six figure grid reference: A figure that shows where to go, exactly where to go via grid on an OS map.</p>
<p>What has the local government done to improve energy resource provision?</p> <p>The local government has put biomass boilers in school and council's solar panels.</p>	<p>Carbon emissions & carbon absorption: is a greenhouse gas that is emitted into the atmosphere and pollutes the planet.</p>
<p>Where would be the best location for a new wind farm?</p> <p>The best location for a new wind farm would be on high mountains and offshore.</p>	<p>Wind farm: A wind farm is something that has more than one wind turbine.</p>



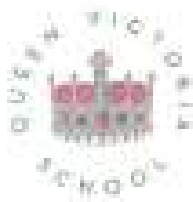
Evolution and inheritance

LO's	Vocabulary
LO1: How do rocks tell us stories about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago? It can tell you the diet, the size, the speed and what plants live in what environment.	Fossil: Something that has the remains of an animal or plant has turned into a rock. Evolution: something adapting over a long period of time.
LO2: What characteristics do offspring inherit from their parents? Inhabiting physical features of a family for example eye colour or skin colour.	Inheritance: something you receive from someone or something. Offspring: A person's child or children or an animal's young.
LO3: How are animals adapted to suit their environment? Is a physical feature of an animal for example a polar bear has fur to live in cold weather.	Characteristics: Is a certain feature of someone. Adaptation: when something changes.
LO4: How does adaptation lead to evolution? Is an animal has traits that are better than others. They will pass it onto their offspring.	Variation: Are the difference in species or humans. Natural selection: A trait that makes your species to survive.
LO5: How have palaeontologists helped us understand evolution? Without Darwin we wouldn't know about the theory of evolution. Without Mary we wouldn't know about dinosaurs.	Theory: Having a scientific idea. Palaeontologist: somebody who studies fossils.



Forces

LO's	Vocabulary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why is the force of gravity important? Gravity is a force and without gravity everything would be floating. 	<p>AIR RESISTANCE Air Resistance is a type of friction and when the air particles meet the material the friction ^{causes on the material}.</p> <p>FRICTION it's a type of Force.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How are different objects affected by air resistance? they are affected by the friction so it make it harder for them to move. 	<p>GRAVITY Gravity is a force and that pull everything to the ground.</p> <p>LEVER A lever helps an object lift up and it has the fulcrum and a load.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How do levers, pulleys and gears work? Lever and pulleys help and move objects using a machine. 	<p>MECHANISM A mechanism is a part of a machine and also helps transfer force to a different way.</p> <p>NEWTONS A Newton is a measurement that measures force (named after Isaac Newton).</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How does ground friction affect objects? different surfaces can make objects go faster or slower. (smooth/faster bumpy/slower). 	<p>PULLEY A pulley has a wheel on a axle and there is a string that's attached to a weight.</p> <p>TRANSFERS A transfer is when you transfers energy to an object.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How are moving objects affected by water resistance? they are affected by the water resistance because the water resistance is pushing them back so it makes it harder for them. 	<p>WATER RESISTANCE Water Resistance is a type of friction and when the water particles push the body that's in the water.</p>



Ancient Civilisations

WHICH CIVILISATION HAS MADE THE GREATEST IMPACT ON MODERN DAY BRITAIN?

LO's	Vocabulary
Why was the Nile key to the building of Ancient Egyptian civilisation? It was key because it enabled transport to trade to other countries and it flows into the mediterranean sea.	<p>PIRAGON A gal or gales of ancient egypt</p>
How did religion affect life in Ancient Egypt?	<p>PRASID The place where pharaohs mummies are kept.</p>
How did trade link Ancient Egypt to Ancient Greece? The river Nile was used to trade with other country in the mediterranean sea such as ancient Greece.	<p>NUMIFICATION When you preserve a body to go to the afterlife.</p>
What can we thank the Ancient Greeks for? We can thank the Ancient greeks for letting people vote for what they want.	<p>DEMOCRACY It when you get the justice to vote.</p>
	<p>OLYMPICS When country take part in different sports.</p>
	<p>TRADE Trade in ancient egypt was different the greek the river Nile to transport goods up and down the country.</p>
	<p>CIVILISATION Civilisation in ancient Egypt many people lived next to the river Nile because they could easily access transport to different parts of the country.</p>
	<p>ANCIENT The definition of the word old.</p>