

Enchanted Woodland Autumn 1

Key Questions:

- What is a woodland?
- What animals would you find in a forest or woodland?
- How are trees different?



Science: Do trees die in winter?

Key Questions:

- How do we know a tree is alive?
- Is it living, dead or has it never been alive?
- What is a deciduous tree?
- What is an ever green tree?
- Is it a wild plant or a garden plant? How do we know?
- What is a habitat?
- Which habitats might you find in the woodland?
- Which animals may live in the woodland?

Key Facts:

A **deciduous** tree loses its leaves in Autumn and grows new ones in the Spring.
An **evergreen** plant, bush, or tree has leaves for the whole year.

One of the best ways to determine if a **tree** or any plant is dead is the **tree** scratch test. Just beneath the dry, outer layer of bark in a **tree's** trunk lies the cambium layer of bark. In a living **tree**, this is green; in a dead **tree**, it is brown and dry.

A garden plant is one we chose to plant and they make our garden look nice. Crocus, rose and daffodil are examples of garden plants. A wild plant grows in the wild and is not planted by a person. They can grow in our garden but we often remove them. Weeds such as dandelion are an example of a wild plant.

A **woodland** is a **habitat** where trees are the dominant plant form. The individual tree canopies generally overlap and interlink, often forming a more or less continuous canopy which shades the ground to varying degrees.

Woodlands are Britain's richest and most diverse **habitat**. Much of the UK used to be covered by **woodland**, and thousands of species are adapted to live in them.

Forests also provide shelter for **animals**, whether it's within the tree roots or trunks, or high up in the branches. **Animals** that **live** in forests and **woodlands** include big **animals** like bears, moose and deer, and smaller **animals** like hedgehogs, raccoons and rabbits.

Computing:

Online safety/keyboard skills

Key Questions:

Who do you need to speak to if something online makes you feel funny?

Key Facts:

It is important to keep ourselves safe when using the internet and tell a trusted adult if something does not feel right.

A keyboard is used to write text on a computer device.

Writing can be edited using the arrow keys on a computer or laptop.

The keys on each keyboard are in the same place – this is called a QWERTY keyboard.

Music: First Thing Music – Beat

Key Questions:

What is the beat? Who is Mozart and what did he do?

Key facts:

Know how to use different percussion instruments to keep a steady beat.

Can read and write simple notations using pictures.

Mozart was **born in Austria** in 1756.

Mozart was **composing his own music by the time he was five years old**.

He was one of the greatest composers of classical music ever.

He wrote over 600 pieces of music.

He could listen to music just once and then go away and write it down.

He was playing music royalty, all over Europe from the age of 6.

Mozart did not make much money from music. He died very poor.

Art: Mother Nature

Key Questions:

Who is Andy Goldsworthy? What does his artwork look like? How can we shape, decorate and join clay?

Key Facts:

Andy Goldsworthy uses natural materials to create his artwork.

He creates patterns with colour and shape.

He takes photographs to record his art.

We can imprint clay to create pattern and texture.

We can join clay using slip.



RE: Creation

Key Questions:

What do Christians believe about creation? How do we say thank you to God?

Key Facts: Christians believe that God created the universe and that everything in it is important to him. Christians believe that God has a unique relationship with humans as their Creator and Sustainer.

Christians believe should look after the world because God made it.

PE: Throwing and Catching (Team Games, Netball, Rugby, Basketball)

Key Questions:

How can we play as a team? How do you throw a ball? How do you catch a ball?

Key Facts:

It is important to warm up before any physical activity.

It is important to talk to teammates and work together when playing team games.

It is important to watch the ball when I am throwing and trying to catch it.

PHSE: Zippy's Friends: Managing feelings and behaviour

Key Questions:

How did Tig feel? Why did he feel this way? What do you think tells us he feels like this? What makes you feel happy/sad etc? What can you do when you feel happy/sad etc? What might happen to our bodies if we feel nervous/excited? How could we tell if someone feels sad? Have you ever felt angry? At home? At school? With friends? What happened? Do you know what jealousy is? Can you describe a situation where you might have felt jealous?

Key Facts: Feelings and emotions form an essential part of our lives and our well-being. It is important to develop a vocabulary for feelings so that we can express ourselves openly; - are aware that feelings change and understand that it is ok to feel different ways at the same time.

Geography: Hardwick Park and Peruvian Rainforest

Key Questions:

What are physical features? What are human features?

How are the places similar and different?

What effects does deforestation have?

Key Facts:

An aerial photograph is a photograph taken from above a place that can show you its shape and features.

Soil, coast, vegetation, forest, wood, rainforest and rivers are physical features.

Houses, roads, footpaths, buildings, bridges and carparks are human features.

Hardwick Park and Hartlepool are in the north of England which is part of the United Kingdom in the continent of Europe. The Peruvian rainforest is in Peru in the continent of South America.

There are differences and similarities between Hardwick Park and the rainforest.

They both have trees, paths and water. Animals live in both places.

Hardwick Park covers a small area and people don't live there; they only visit it. It is easy to get there on roads. It covers a small area. It has a temperate climate.

The rainforest covers a huge area. Indigenous people live in the rainforest. People use the rivers for transport. It has a tropical climate. There is a wide variety of plants, trees and animals living in the rainforest.

Deforestation can damage habitats for animals and destroy rare wildlife and people's homes.

Deforestation is sometimes caused by mining which can poison the land.



Key Vocabulary:

Enchanted – placed under a spell; bewitched.

Woodland – land covered with trees.

Forest – another word for woodland, sometimes more dense

Rainforest – dense forest with lots of different trees, plants and animals and usually in hot countries

Deciduous – trees that lose their leaves in the autumn

Evergreen/ Coniferous – trees that keep their leaves in the autumn and winter

Vein – tiny tubes that carry water and nutrients to the leaf

Stalk – part of the leaf that joins it to the branch

Bark – the often rough part of tree that covers the trunk

Trunk – the main woody stem of the tree

Root – part of the tree that grows into the ground and sucks up water and nutrients

Temperate climate – the weather is neither too hot or too cold

Tropical climate – the weather is warm or hot all the time

Deforestation – removal of trees in a forest

Indigenous people – people that have always lived in a particular place

Beat – unit of rhythm.

Composer – a person who writes music, especially as a professional occupation.

Keyboard – a panel of keys that operate a computer.