Berkswell CE Primary School
Year 2 – Blue Planet (Geography)

What I already know.
• I can name the seven continents of the world.
• I know where hot and cold areas of the world are and can locate the North and South pole on a map.
• I can name the four countries of the United Kingdom.
• I can identify key landmarks found in the United Kingdom and in different countries around the world.
• I can identify key landmarks in other countries such as India.

Vocabulary	
Ocean	A very large area of sea. There are five oceans on the Earth's surface.
Continent	A very large area of land that is made of several countries.
Equator	An imaginary line around the Earth. It divides the Earth into two equal parts.
North Pole	The most northern part of the Earth.
South Pole	The most southern part of the Earth.
Physical Features	Naturally created features of the Earth e.g. cliff, beach, river, ocean.
Human Features	Man-made features on Earth e.g. town, city, port, farm.
Coast	The area where sea and land meet.
Climate	Weather in a place over a period of time.
Map	A drawing of all or part of the Earth's surface. It is used to show where things are.
Atlas	A book of maps or charts.
Globe	A map of the whole world displayed on a round surface.

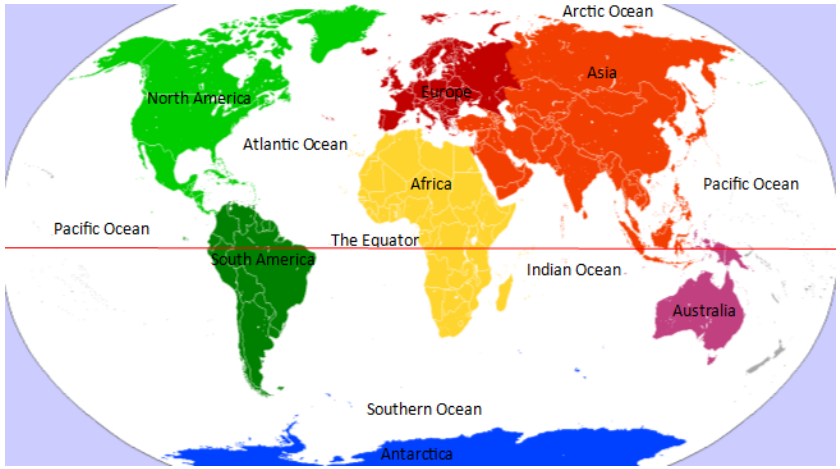


Hot areas of the Earth



Cold areas of the Earth

The 7 continents and 5 oceans



Key Facts

The area around the equator is very hot because it is nearer to the sun.

The area around the North Pole and South Pole is very cold because it is further away from the sun.

Polar bears live at the North Pole and penguins at the South Pole.

Coral is brightly coloured and home to millions of different types of creatures including Tiger Sharks, puffer fish and loggerhead turtles.

The Great Barrier Reef is the largest coral reef in the world.

The United Kingdom



Berkswell CE Primary School
Year 2 – Science – Living Things

What I already know
• I can identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. • I can identify and name common animals that are herbivores, carnivores and omnivores. • I can describe the structure of common animals. • I have observed changes over four seasons.

Vocabulary	
Living	Things that are living have all the life processes.
Dead	Things that are dead were once living. They did have all the life processes, but don't now.
Never living	Things made out of metal, plastic or rock were never living. They never had the life processes.
Life Processes	These are the things that all living things do. They move, breathe, sense, grow, reproduce, get rid of waste and get energy from food.
Excrete	Animals and plants getting rid of waste, water or gases.
Reproduce	Animals and plants make more of themselves by reproducing.
Nutrition	Food needed to live.

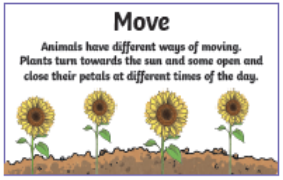
Living or not

Living	Dead	Never been Alive
Living things have life processes. They need food, water and air to stay alive. They can sense changes in the environment. They can move, grow and reproduce.	Many non-living things have never been alive but some of them were once part of a living plant or an animal.	Non-living things can be things that were once living or part of a living thing, or they can be things that have never been alive. They do not need food, water or air. They cannot reproduce.

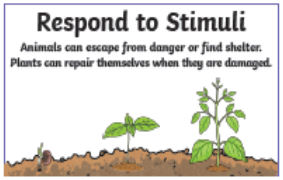


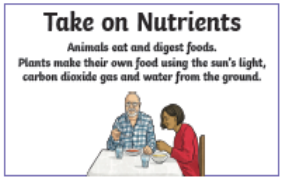



The seven Characteristics of living things















Berkswell C of E Primary School

Year 2 – History – Blue Planet: Exploring the Antarctic- Robert Scott

What I already know.
• I can use words and phrases correctly to relate to the passing of time. E.g. old, new and long ago.
• I can order objects and event chronologically.
• I can describe some of the different types of transport used in the past. E.g. long boat, horse and cart, penny farthing.
• I have found out key facts about Kenilworth Castle, our nearest local castle.

Vocabulary	
Chronological Order	Putting things in the order of when they happened by using the date that the event occurred on.
Photograph	A picture made using a camera.
Artefact	An object made by a human that can be used to find out about the past.
Beyond Living Memory	Events that have happened in the past which happened before people who are alive today.
Explorer	Someone who travels to places where very little is known in order to discover what is there.
Expedition	A journey taken for a particular purpose.
Antarctica	An extremely cold continent at the South Pole
South pole	The most southern part of the Earth.
Frostbite	Damage to parts of the body by freezing
Blizzards	A powerful snowstorm.

Antarctica

- The Antarctic is an enormous continent. Britain could fit into it more than 50 times!
- More than 99% of it is covered in ice.
- It is windy and extremely cold. No people live there permanently and there are no life forms at all except from around the coast.

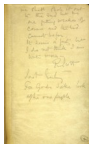


Ways to find out about the past



Photographs:

Photograph of the expedition.



Artefact:

Captain Scott's Journal

Captain Robert Falcon Scott	
	• **Captain Robert Falcon Scott** was born in Devon in 1868 and became an officer in the Royal Navy. • He led two **expeditions** to Antarctica. The first took place between 1901 – 1904. In 1910, he sailed out for his second voyage there. • The purpose of the expeditions was to find out more about the animals, the weather and the land of Antarctica. • Scott and his fellow explorers also wanted to be the first to reach the South Pole.

Key Facts about the expedition	
• Captain Robert Falcon Scott was a British explorer and Royal Navy Officer who was one of the first people to reach the South Pole • Scott led a group of five men to the South Pole on 17th January 1912. • When they reached the South Pole they realised that Roald Amundsen's Norwegian expedition had gotten to the South Pole first. • On the return journey, Scott and his explorers died of exhaustion, starvation and extreme cold.	