Unit 3

Knowledge

What should already be in their long-term memory?

- The country that I live in is called England
- Patchway is in England which is a country.
- Patchway is near Bristol which is a city
- London is the capital city of England
- Human and physical features of places (including the beach)
  Refer to Unit 1 and 2

- There are people that lived before me and their lives were different
- Communication, Entertainment, Transport and fashion were some things that were different
- What life was like when the Queen was little
  Refer to Unit 1 and 2

- Children can name and locate parts of the human body and begin to make suggestions about what some parts of the body do.
- Children can name the five senses and the part of the body they are related to. Children can explain how they use each of their senses.
  Refer to Unit 1

Key vocabulary:

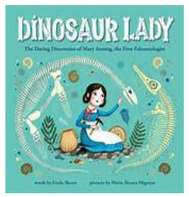
Talk like a geographer:
Tier 2: flag, surrounded,
Tier 3: aerial view, capital city, city, coast, compass, country, England, human geography, island, Great Britain, London, physical geography, sea, United Kingdom, village

Talk like a historian:
Tier 2: discovery,
Tier 3: century, dinosaur, extinct, existed, fossil, Jurassic Coast, prehistoric, scientist, town,

Talk like a scientist:
Tier 1:
animals, birds, fish, feathers, hair, skin,
Tier 2: observe, identify, compare, similarities, differences, observations, features, sorting, sort
Tier 3:
reptiles, mammals, amphibians, scales, herbivore, carnivore, omnivore, diet, structure, skeleton, scales, vertebrate

Key Texts:





What should they know by the end of the Unit?

Geography:

- There are four countries in the UK, England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland
- Each country has a capital city, flag and a national flower
- The UK is officially known as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- The Republic of Ireland is NOT part of the UK
- The UK includes the island Great Britain, Northern Ireland and many smaller islands
- Great Britain is surrounded by water – Irish sea, North Sea, the English Chanel and the Atlantic Ocean
- The Republic of Ireland is NOT part of the UK
- There are 4 points on a compass – North, South, East and West
- We can use these compass points, maps and simple keys to talk about the location of one place to another

- Lyme Regis is a coastal town in England (The Jurassic Coast)
- Lyme Regis is South of Bristol
- Lyme Regis is on the English Channel
- The beach, sea and cliffs are key physical features of this town
- Many people that live their work in the tourist industry or in the fishing industry
- Lyme Regis is a popular destination of a holiday due to its location on the coast – swimming, walking and fossil hunting are popular activities
  ? What amenities are there in Lyme Regis?
- Lyme Regis has lots restaurants, hotels, museums and tourist shops
- Lyme Regis has a RLNI station to keep people safe
  ? What are the differences and similarities between towns, cities and coastal areas?
  ? Where do you think is the best place to live?

History:

- Mary Anning was a famous fossil hunter
- She was born in 1799 and lived in Lyme Regis
- Mary Anning was born a number of years before the Queen
- Entertainment, Communication, Transport and Fashion would have been different from the Queen
- One of ten children. Her and her brother Joseph only lived to adulthood. Health-care was not as effective.
- Dinosaurs existed millions of years ago. They are now extinct.
- When they became extinct their remains were left behind as fossils.
- Mary's father taught her how to get fossils out of the rock by using a hammer and chisel.
- Mary sold fossils to support her family.
- Mary met Elizabeth Philpot, a famous fossil expert. She saw Mary's fossils and taught her about what they were by giving her books to read
- Around 1810-1811 (10/11 years old) she made an amazing discovery.
- She found a giant fossil no one had ever seen before. It was the skull of a giant creature that looked like a crocodile.
- She had found the first complete fossil of an Ichthyosaurus.
- Mary is often referred to as one of the first palaeontologists – scientists who study fossils.
- Her work started to change our understanding of how the world has changed over time.
  ? **True or False? Prove it**
  ? **Can you beat the BBC?**
- Her work and discoveries can now be seen in the Natural History Museum in London, there is a replica in Bristol museum
- She has a statue built in her honour in Lyme Regis
  ? **How should Mary Anning be commemorated?**
- In the present-day scientists also, research and learn about animals as well as dinosaurs.
- David Attenborough is famous for informing people about the natural world, especially animals.
- David Attenborough is a leading conservationist

Bristol

- The Bristol dinosaur was found in 1834 by men digging in the ground in Clifton.
- It was the fourth dinosaur ever given a name!
- You can see bones from the Bristol dinosaur at the Bristol Museum and the M Shed.

Science:

- Vertebrates have a back bone
- There are five groups of vertebrates; fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals
- Humans are a mammal.

Enrichment

Character education:
I have grown my own food

Outdoor education:
What time of day do most birds visit the playground?
Grow and harvest vegetables for crudities

ICT:
https://www.mrpict.com/the-uk.html
https://www.mrpict.com/blog/exploring-the-ar-option-in-google-expeditions

Passion projects:
Shadow Puppets Edu – Planet Earth Style Video Retelling

DT- Vegetable Crudities

Trips:
We the curious: Fossil finders workshop

Visitors:
Bristol university palaeontology

End of unit knowledge transfer:
Assembly Carousel of Learning

Cross curricular writing opportunities:
Letter from Mary Anning to share what she has found
Non-fiction report on a researched animal

Cross curricular maths opportunities:
Children to recognise different landmarks from above and discuss what shape they are and relative distance from one place to another
Children to use simple tables, carol and Venn diagrams to sort Zoo animals into groups
Children to count and record how many birds are in the playtime at different times of the day
Children weigh and measure different produce for dips and vegetable crudities. Children to use patterns to display their work.

	• Dinosaurs were a class of animals that came extinct, whereas the others survived • Mammals give birth to live young, usually have hair or fur, are warm blooded and cannot breathe underwater • Fish breath underwater using gills, have fins and scales, lay eggs in water and are cold blooded • Birds are warm blooded, have wings and beaks, have feathers and lay eggs **? What time of day do the most birds visit the playground?** • Reptiles are cold blooded, lay eggs, have scales and cannot breathe underwater • Amphibians are cold blooded, lay eggs, live on land and in water, can breathe underwater through gills • Carnivore eat meat • Herbivore eat only plants • Omnivores eat plants and meat **? How can we organise these zoo animals?** **? What role has David Attenborough played in our understanding of animals?**	