

Unit 5



Knowledge		Enrichment
What should already be in their long-term memory? - There are seven continents, including Africa and Europe and five oceans. - The town that I live in is called Patchway. - Patchway is in England which is in the United Kingdom. - The UK is in the continent of Europe. - The United Kingdom has four seasons - The United Kingdom is an island - Europe and North America are continents. - The 5 different biomes and their features - Coastal regions are good for tourism - Refer to Unit 3 and 4 - Doctors and nurses give us medicine when we are poorly. - Nurses and doctors are people that help you when you are really hurt - Events happened before I was born - There have been changes to life over time - What entertainment, transport, communication and fashion would have been like for Mary Anning - Key people in history like Mary Anning have a lasting legacy - Mary Anning has a statue to honour her memory - Refer to Unit 3 - Name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. - Describe and compare the observable features of animals from a range of groups. - Name and identify animals that are herbivore, carnivore or omnivore - Identify a variety of common animals. - The five classes of animals and their key features (Refer to unit 4)	What should they know by the end of the unit? Geography: - Jamaica is an island off the coast of North America. - It is surrounded by the Caribbean Sea. - Jamaica is smaller than the UK and has a much smaller population. - The capital and largest city in Jamaica is Kingston. ? Where is Jamaica? - Jamaica’s physical features include hills, mountains, beaches, forests* - Jamaica is the tip of a mountain rising from the sea floor. ? What does Jamaica look like from above? - Jamaica and the UK have different climates. * - It is warm and humid all year in Jamaica. * - June to November is the wet season - December to May is the dry season ? What is the weather like in Jamaica? - It has a diverse wildlife different to the UK that includes; different frogs, snakes, manatees, fruit bats and mongoose. - There are hills that are ideal for agriculture ? What fruits grow in Jamaica? - There are coastal beach regions that are popular with tourists. ? Why would tourists visit Jamaica? Science: - A life cycle is a series of changes that an animal or plant passes through from the beginning of its life to its death - All young animals change as they go through the different stages of their life cycle and grow into adults. See appendix 1. - Some offspring look like their adult when they are born. - Some offspring do not look like their adult when they are born. ? How does an egg change over time? ? Which offspring belongs to which animal? - To stay alive, all animals have three basic needs for survival: air, water, food. - To grow into a healthy adult, we must; Eat the right types and quantity of food Exercise to keep our muscles, bones and mind healthy ? What effect does exercise have on your heart rate? Have good personal hygiene (washing, having clean clothes, brushing hair and teeth) - To stop germs from spreading, it is important to be hygienic. ? Do you wash your hands more/less the younger/older you are? ? Why do we remember Louis Pasteur? - To stay healthy, we take medicines that are given by doctors and nurses History: ? Who was Mary Seacole? - Mary Seacole was a famous nurse - She was born in Jamaica in 1805; this is a similar time to Mary Anning - She had a Scottish father and a Jamaican mother - From a young age, she had a keen interest in medicine - When she was 12, she helped her heal injured soldiers with herbal remedies - Mary loved to travel and travelled to England when she was a teenager - In 1850 there was a cholera outbreak in Jamaica, where Mary was able to use her skills and knowledge to help treat people - In 1853, Mary heard about British soldiers going to Russia to fight in the battles of the Crimean War and applied to join Florence Nightingale’s nursing team but was turned down ? Who is Florence Nightingale? - She raised her own money to travel to Crimea - When she arrived, she saw that many of the British Soldiers were cold, dirty and hungry so she opened the British Hotel near the battlefields* - Here soldiers could buy hot food, drinks and equipment. - She used this money to pay of medical supplies. - Mary rode into battlefields to treat soldiers of both sides * - She returned to London with very little money and ill health. - Many soldiers told the papers what she had done and people raised money for her - People did not know about her amazing achievements due to her gender, race and background ? Can you beat the video? ? What was Mary Seacole’s greatest achievements? - There is a statue of Mary Seacole in London outside of St Thomas’ hospital. It is believed to be the first statue to honour a black women. This was put up in 2016.	Character education: I have had my art work displayed in school Outdoor education: Mapping out school’s nature area Practice compass points ICT: https://www.mrpict.com/life-cycles.html Passion project: Art - Yajoi Kusama- Herbal Plants and Vegetables Computing – Programming – Create a robot to help Mary Seacole. Visitor: School nurse End of unit knowledge transfer: Debate – Who should have a statue outside St. Thomas’ Hospital – Mary Seacole or Florence Nightingale? Assembly – perform the Mary Seacole song Cross curricular writing opportunities: Gregory writes a letter back to his family about his adventures in Jamaica To write a diary entry from a soldier’s perspective Cross curricular maths opportunities: Children use the 4 compass directions to discuss positions of Jamaica reference to the United Kingdom and other known places Children use weather apps to compare and contrast numbers in temperature and rainfall Children experience time spans of days, weeks and months through observing growth of animals and their young Children collect data on handwashing and use tally charts and pictograms to represent it.
Key vocabulary: Talk like a scientist: Tier 1: adult, exercise, germs, Tier 2: develop, Tier 3: lifecycle, offspring, young, live young, diet, disease, hygiene, nutrition, pulse. Talk like a geographer: Tier 3: capital city, city, climate, continent, country, farm, hill, human features, humid, landscape, physical features, rainfall, seasons, temperature, tourist, town, vegetation, village, weather, wildlife. Talk like a historian: Tier 1: nurse, medicine Tier 2: honoured, famous Tier 3: Crimean, battlefield, honoured,		
Key texts:  		

