

### Science: Key Knowledge: -Living Things and their habitats/Plants

- Some things are alive and living, (creatures that breathe and eat), some things are dead (dinosaurs) and some things have never been alive (rocks and stones).
- Plants and animals choose a habitat that suits their particular needs and provides food, shelter and protection (woodlice hide under logs where it's cold and dark and safe from predators).
- Animals and plants rely on each other for some of their needs. Plants provide food and shelter for other animals and animals help to move plant seeds around, so that they can germinate
- Plants need temperature, (warmth), light (sun) and food (water) to grow and be healthy.

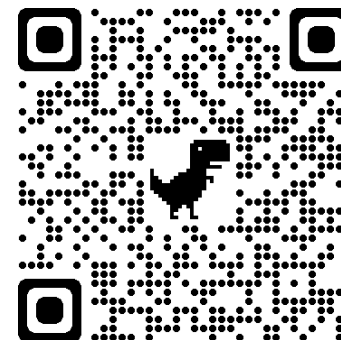


### Vocabulary

plants	food
grow	habitat
healthy	animal
mature	plant
temperature	shelter
light	microhabitat

### Design and Technology Key Knowledge -Carnival Headdresses

- The Rio carnival in Brazil is celebrated before the religious celebration of Lent and is a bright, happy and fun event.
- The headdresses are made from feathers, sequins, glitter and bows.
- I can use glue, string, tape, pins and other materials to join separate materials together.



### Vocabulary

carnival	adhesives
headdress	tools
Rio	join
materials	evaluate
design	measure
feathers	components

## Geography Key Knowledge

Geographical similarities and differences between Rio City, The Amazon and the UK.

- Towns are large places with many people living there and lots of buildings (houses, flats, shopping centres, hospitals, garages, leisure centres, roads) and villages are small. They may have a few houses, a church, a shop, a post office and one road running through.
- Using the vocabulary, beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, valley compare and contrast Rio City, The Amazon and the UK.
- Using images, decide how people can make a place better or spoil it..



## Vocabulary

Brazil	village
Rio	river
UK	beach
Amazon	forest
city	hill
town	ocean

## Art and Design: Key Knowledge: -Rio City Scapes

- Artists draw different types of and sizes of shapes, draw thick and thin lines and use a variety of colours to create their pictures and images.
- Red, blue, and yellow are the primary colours. They can be mixed together to make purple, orange and green (secondary colours).
- Mixing white paint to a colour, makes the colour lighter (tints) and mixing black paint to a colour makes it darker (tones).
- Using images of the city of Rio, observe the buildings, sky, colours, lines and shapes to create a picture of the landscape of Rio city.



## Vocabulary

accuracy	
secondary	technique
colours	product
layering	colour mix
artist	primary
line	colours
shape,	images