



## The BIG Question: Where is the Antarctica and what is there?

### Introduction

Our cross-curricular topic this term is geography focused. We will be exploring where Antarctica is, who lives there and what is there? In Geography we will be using globes, images, the internet and non-fiction books to help our knowledge to answer these questions. In Literacy we will be using both non-fiction and fiction texts to develop our knowledge and use our literacy skills to write about Antarctica and who lives there. In Geography we will start off by finding out where Antarctica is and how this affects the weather that is there. We will also be deepening our knowledge of human and physical features of Antarctica (Year 2 did some work on human and physical features in year 1, so they will be exploring how this affects the lives of the people who live there). In Art we are going to be transforming our classroom into Antarctica by working on a larger scale, using different media and paint brushes.

### Books we will share

Non-fiction books about Antarctica  
The Polar Bear and Son: An Inuit Tale  
Lost and Found  
Captain Scott  
The Rainbow Bear  
Poles Apart  
The Emperor's Egg  
Blue Penguin

### Our Community and Beyond

We will be comparing our weather to Antarctica.

### Some of our Super Skills

#### Year 1-

Ge1 Explore and discover the interesting features of the local environment  
Ge3 Recognise and observe main human and physical features  
Ge4 Recognise different types of weather and climate  
Ge6 Communicate in different ways using simple geographical information and vocabulary  
Ar2 Painting Explore a variety of tools and techniques including the use of different brush sizes and types  
Ar3 Printing Make marks in print with a variety of objects, including natural and made objects  
Ar4 Textiles/Collage Investigate using a wide variety of media, including card, fabric, plastic, tissue, magazines, crepe paper etc.  
Ar5 3D-Form Explore sculpture with a range of malleable media e.g. clay  
Ar9 Drawing Use a variety of tools, including pencils, crayons, pastels, felt tips, charcoal, ballpoints, chalk and other dry media  
Ar10 Painting Use different brush sizes and types  
Ar11 Printing Build a repeating pattern

#### Year 2-

Ge10 Ask and respond to geographical questions about people, places and environments  
Ge12 Recognise, observe, describe and record physical and human features  
Ge14 Discuss how weather affects our lives  
Ge15 Locate key features on globes, maps and plans  
Ge16 Make simple comparisons between features of different places and say how these features influence life there  
Ge18 Communicate in different ways using appropriate geographical vocabulary e.g. locational and directional language  
Ar18 Printing Investigate and design patterns of increasing complexity and repetition  
Ar19 Textile/Collage Explore texture using a variety of media  
Ar25 Painting Work on a range of scales e.g. large brush on large paper etc.  
Ar27 Printing Print using a variety of materials, objects and techniques.  
Ar28 Textile/Collage Use a variety of techniques e.g. tie-dyeing, wax or oil resist, mosaic  
Ar29 3D-Form Manipulate clay for a variety of purposes e.g. thumb pots, simple coil pots and models  
Ict2 Use the internet and other digital sources to find out about significant issues, events and people and explore real and imaginary locations

### Content and Vocabulary

- Rainforests are on or close to the equator.
- They are found all around the circumference of the earth.
- They are coastal and inland.
- They are found in Northern Southern America, central Africa and South East Asia.
- Rainforests are on the equator because the sunlight is directly ahead. There is sunlight and low pressure on the equator, water can evaporate. This creates a lot of rain.
- Rainforests need sunlight and water to grow.
- There is a lot of sunshine on the equator because the sun's rays are concentrated in that area.
- There is lots of rain on the equator because it is warm and there is low air pressure. These are ideal conditions for evaporation, which in turn creates lots of rain.

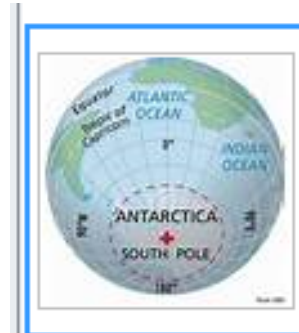
### Some Key Events

Captain Scott discovery expedition 1901-04

Captain Scott Terra Nova Expedition 1910-1913

Captain Scott died 29th March 1912

### Key Places



### My Magic Moment;

**For children's comment; at the end of the topic**