










Year 4: Let's Learn About... Blue Abyss Autumn 1 & 2



Science learning: How can living things be classified?	Habitats in the UK and beyond		Key Questions (focused on positive and negative environmental change)		Our Art Learning
<p>Invertebrates Animals without a backbone.</p> <p>Vertebrates Animals with a backbone.</p> <p>Fish Cold-blooded animals which live in water and have gills to breathe.</p> <p>Amphibian Cold-blooded animals that can live in water and on land.</p> <p>Bird Warm-blooded animals (like mammals) that have feathers, hollow bones and lay eggs.</p> <p>Mammals A warm-blooded animal with a backbone whose body is usually covered in hair or fur, which produces milk for their young. Examples include humans and dogs</p> <p>Reptile Cold-blooded animals that mostly lay eggs.</p> <p>Flowering plant A plant that produces flowers.</p> <p>Non-flowering plant</p>	<p>Woodland</p> 	<p>An area of land with shrubs, trees and plenty of light.</p>	<p>What is environmental change?</p>	<p>Changes in the environment that impact living things.</p>	<p>Georgia O'Keeffe's Seashells paintings</p> 
<p>Ocean</p>  <p>Seas</p>	<p>A huge body of salt water.</p> <p>Seas are smaller than oceans and are partly enclosed by land.</p>	<p>What is plastic pollution?</p> 	<p>The build-up of plastic objects and materials.</p>	<p>Who was Georgia O'Keeffe?</p> <p>She was an American artist, born in 1887, who painted nature in a way that showed how it made her feel. She is best known for her paintings of flowers and desert landscapes. Her unique and new way of painting nature in a very simple way meant she was called a pioneer.</p> <p>*A pioneer is the first person to develop or try a new way of doing something.</p>	
<p>Forest</p> 	<p>An area of land densely populated with trees, shrubs and different plants.</p> <p>Our nearest big forest is Epping Forest in East London.</p>	<p>What is deforestation?</p> 	<p>The loss of forests (and woodland) due to human development e.g. farming and housing.</p> <p>The Amazon is the World's most important forest which is suffering from deforestation.</p>	<p>Batik Art</p>  <p>Is a technique from Indonesia (in Asia) that uses wax being applied to cloth and then dyed.</p> <p>We will be using this method to create a piece of tropical fish or coral artwork.</p>	
<p>Polar regions</p> 	<p>An area of land mostly covered in snow and ice.</p> <p>These are in the Arctic and the Antarctic.</p>	<p>What is air pollution?</p> 	<p>When unwanted chemicals, gasses, and particles enter the air and harm living things.</p>		

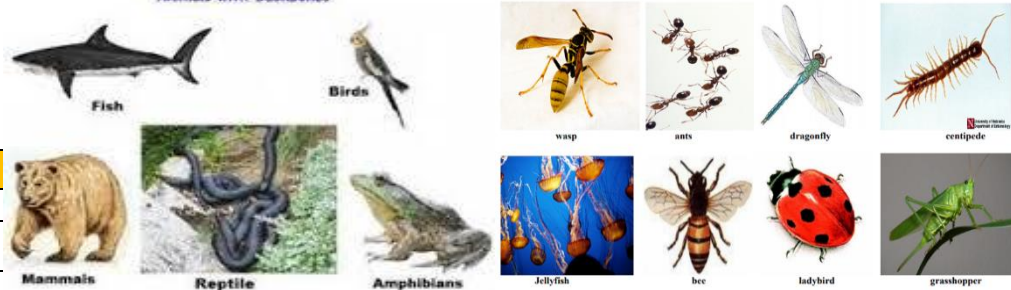
A plant that does not produce flowers.

Living things are classified into two categories: vertebrates and invertebrates.

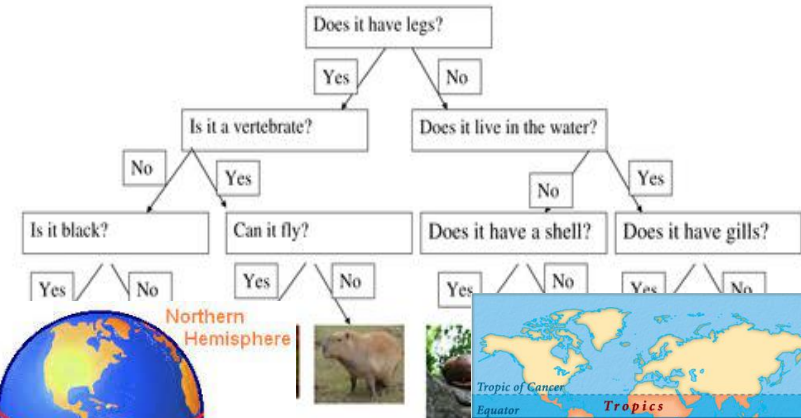
Vertebrates

Animals with backbones

Invertebrates

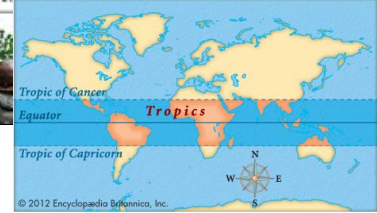


An example of a classification key



Geographical vocabulary

the middle of the Northern Hemisphere



Continent A massive area of land which is continuous.

Climate The weather conditions in an area over a longer time.

Hemisphere. It is halfway between the North Pole and the South Pole.

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Great Barrier Reef

The world's largest coral reef system. It is on the coast of Australia. The Great Barrier Reef is home to a wide range of life, including fish, sea turtles and more.

It is a World Heritage Site which means it is a protected area as it is so important.



There are seven continents in the world: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia.

There are four different oceans: Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, Atlantic Ocean and Arctic Ocean.