



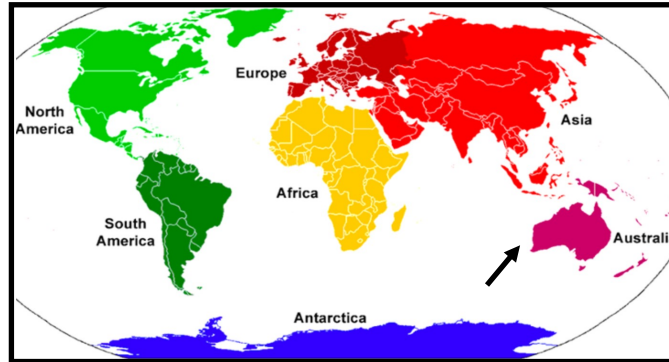
Key Vocabulary:

Captain James Cook Discovers Australia

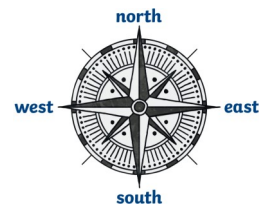
Key People, Events and Facts:

James Cook was born on November 7th, 1728, in Yorkshire, England. His father was a farmer but as he grew older, James became more and more interested in the sea. When he was about 18 years old, he travelled to Whitby and got a job working on a ship.

He decided to join the Royal Navy, in 1755, and learnt to sail ships. It was during this time that he became extremely good at making maps. His skills were noticed by people in charge in the Navy and in 1768 he was given the job of being in command of his first ship, called the Endeavour.



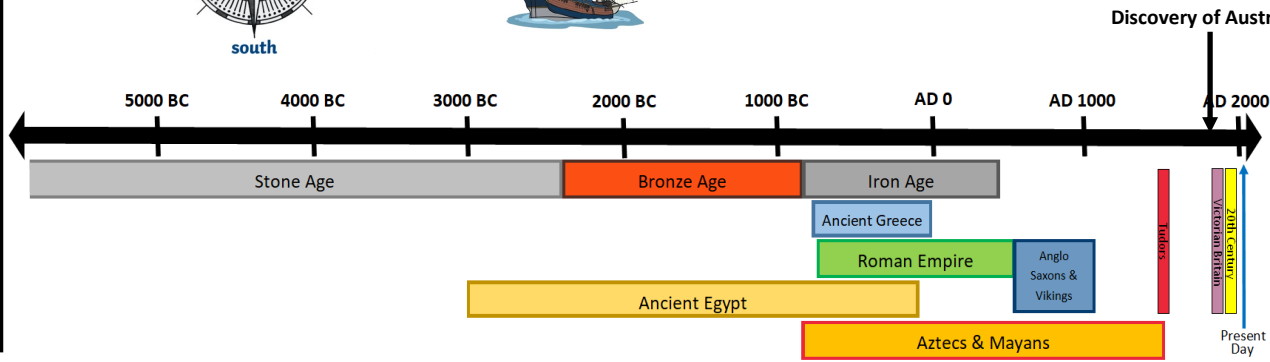
Australia had been inhabited for 45,000 years, though on April 19th, 1770, Cook led the first European discovery of Australia. He claimed it for Britain, calling it New South Wales. On April 28th, 1770, Cook anchored his ship and travelled onto the shore at Botany Bay.



Word	Definition
map	a picture of land or sea showing physical features
Royal Navy	armed forces who protect us on or under the sea
Endeavour	British Naval ship used on the voyage to discover Australia by Captain James Cook
discovered	to find out, see or learn for the first time
anchored	a heavy object dropped from a boat or a ship by a cable to stop it from moving
Botany Bay	the place in Australia where James Cook first stepped foot on the continent of Australia.



Cook sailed north and almost got shipwrecked on the Great Barrier Reef.



Cook and his crew stopped at North Queensland to repair the damage to their ship, at a place now called Cooktown, after James Cook.



Geography

Key Questions and Facts:

Due to its location, Australia's time zone is 11 hours ahead of the UK. Additionally, Australia experiences its seasons at opposite times of the year to the UK as they are in different hemispheres.

While the UK's land mass could fit inside Australia's 22 times, Australia is only home to 24 million people compared to the UK's population of 65 million. This is because much of the country is desert (The Outback) and no one could live there.

Timeline of Key Events:

1728 Cook born in Yorkshire, England

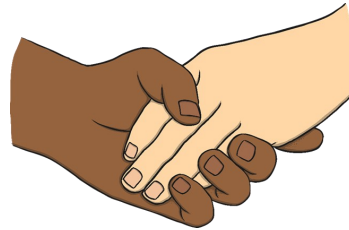
1772 Cook's 2nd voyage

1778 First Fleet of ships to Australia

1768 Cook's 1st voyage. 1st Euro discovery of Australia

1776 Cook's 3rd voyage

1779 Cook killed in Hawaii

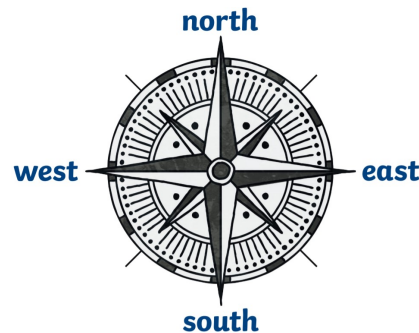


Before European settlement, Indigenous Australians lived in Australia for 45,000 years. They had their own music, art, food and way of living.



Physical features of the area around Sydney include: beach, cliff, coast, Blue Mountains NP, sea, Pacific Ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season, weather. The physical features of Australia are different to the UK.

Human features of Sydney: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour, shop.

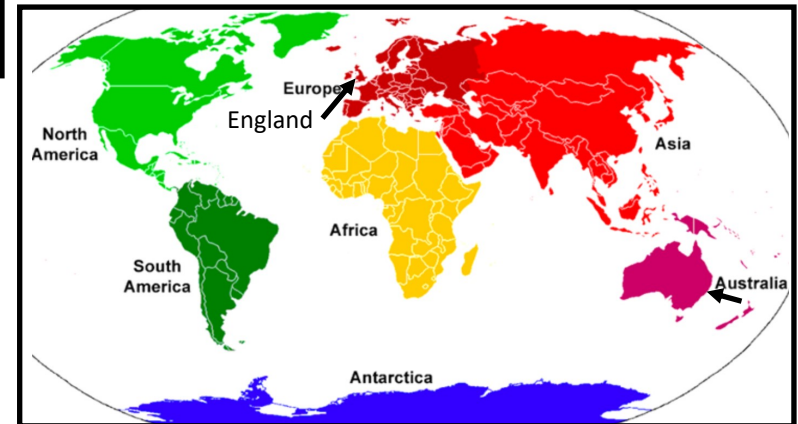


Amazing Australia

Key Vocabulary:

Word	Definition
North Pole	northernmost point of the Earth
South Pole	southernmost point of the Earth
Equator	the imaginary circle around the middle of the Earth
ocean	the body of salt water that covers Earth
continent	one of the landmasses of the Earth
compass	an instrument used for finding direction

Where did Cook sail on his voyages? Why is Cook an important person? How did Cook change history? What has been named after Cook?





In this unit children will notice that animals, including humans, have **offspring** which grow into **adults**. They will find out and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (air, food and water). They will describe the importance for humans of **exercise**, eating the right amounts of different types of food and **hygiene**.

To stay alive, all animals have three basic needs for survival:



Key Vocabulary:

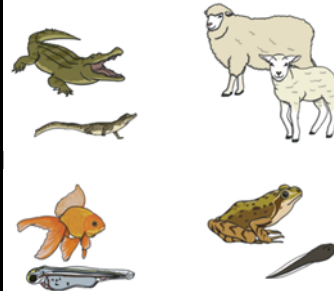
Word	Definition
adult	a fully grown animal or plant
life cycle	the changes living things go through to become an adult
offspring	a child of an animal
young	offspring that has not yet reached adulthood
live young	offspring that has not hatched from an egg
diet	the food and water that an animal needs
exercise	a physical activity to keep your body fit
hygiene	how we keep ourselves and the world around us clean so we can stay healthy and stop germs spreading
nutrition	the food needed to live
pulse	the beating of the heart that can be felt in your neck and wrist

Some animals give birth to **live young**.

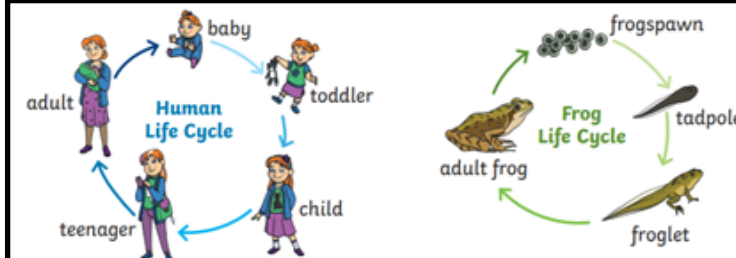
Some animals lay eggs which the **offspring** hatch from.



Some **offspring** look like their **adult** when they are born.

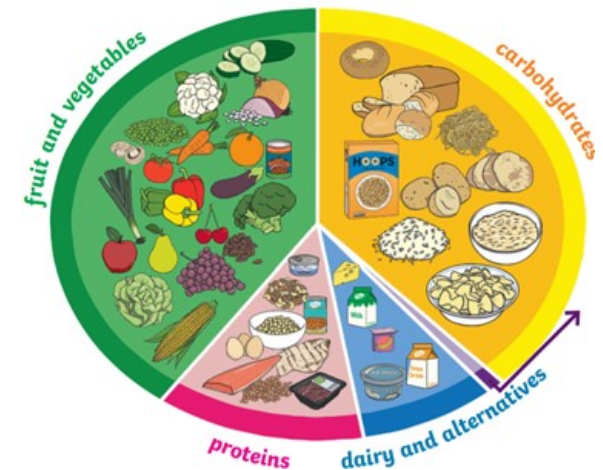


Some **offspring** do not look like their **adult** when they are born.



All young animals change as they go through different stages of their **lifecycle** and grow into adults.

Eatwell Guide



To grow into a healthy adult we must eat the right types of food in the right amount and **exercise**.

Being active and exercising keeps our bodies and minds healthy.



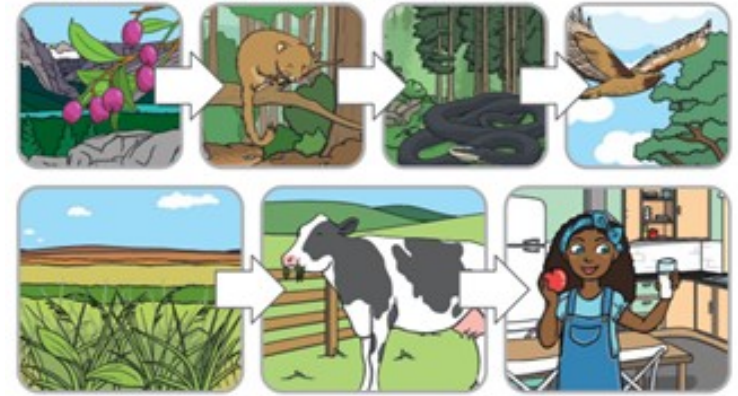
To stop germs from spreading, it is important to be **hygienic**.





In this unit children will learn about a variety of **habitats** and the plants and animals that live there. They will learn to tell the difference between things that are **living**, **dead** and things that have **never been alive**. They will describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple **food chain**, and identify and name different sources of food.

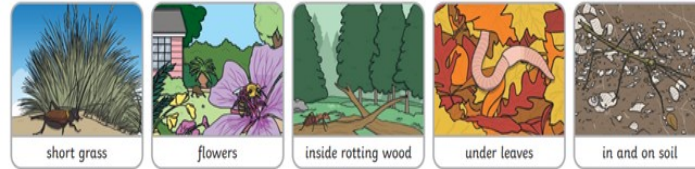
Food chains. The arrows mean 'is eaten by'.



Key Vocabulary

Word	Definition
life processes	These are things that all living things do. They move, breathe, sense, grow, reproduce, get rid of waste and get their energy from food.
living	Things that are living have all of the life processes.
dead	Things that are dead were once living.
never living	Things that never had the life processes e.g. plastic, metal.
food chain	A food chain shows how each animal gets its food.
food sources	This is a place a living things food comes from.
habitat	A habitat is the natural place something lives. A habitat provides living things with what they need to survive such as shelter, food and water.
microhabitat	A microhabitat is a very small habitat. Minibeasts live in microhabitats.
depend	Many living things in habitats depend on each other .

Examples of **microhabitats**:



Key Knowledge



Characteristics of living things

Movement
Respiration
Sensitivity

Growth
Reproduction
Excretion
Nutrition

MRS GREN

