

Year 2 Spring 1 Topic: Antarctic Explorers

Key Facts	Diagram/Investigations	
 Many different animals live here including emperor penguins, fur seals and orcas, also known as killer whales. All penguins live in the southern hemisphere, which is the bottom half of the world. Emperor penguins' bodies and behaviour help them to survive. In extreme cold, the colony of penguins work together as a team, sharing their body heat. The penguins constantly shuffle, from the freezing cold outside of the huddle to the insulated inside, and then back again. Their bodies have a thick layer of feathers and fat. They eat fish but the males can last 4 months without food 	Fractical Investigation-linked to topicFrostbite is a real problem in the Antarctic. Test different types of insulation. Make a plastic fillable mitten: insulation, adaptation, prediction, fair testing, recording results, observation	
Key Learning:	Prior Learning:	Books to support/ Enrichment Opportunities:
 Animal Survival and Growth Notice that animals have offspring which grow into adults. Penguin life cycle. Eggs, chick, adult Find out about and describe the basic needs of animals for survival (water, food and air). Living Things and Their Habitats -Adaptation Identify that penguins live in habitats to which they are suited 		Enhancement- On-going Practical Investigation Incubate + hatch eggs Observe closely, using simple equipment. Life cycle of a penguin

Subject Specific Vocabulary		
Key word	Definition	
Emperor penguin	Flightless bird lives in Antarctica	
Colony	A group of Emperor penguins	
huddle	working together as a team, sharing their body heat	
Habitat	Place where animals and plants live	
Predator	Animal that eats other animals	
Prey	Animal that is eaten	
Food chain	Animals that eat plants are eaten by other animals	
Life cycle	The process of life from birth to death	
Egg	The beginning of life	
Chick	baby bird	
Adult	Fully grown	
Incubate	Keeping an egg warm until ready to hatch	