Holy Trinity Primary School	Topic: Wriggle and Crawl	Main subject: Science	Year 2 Summer 1

What I should already know

Science

- Identify how animals and plants grow and change by exploring basic lifecycles
- Know the difference between something that is living and something that is not

Art

- Primary colours are and experience of mixing secondary and tertiary colours
- know how to create tints with paint by adding white.
- know how to create tones with paint by adding black (or darker colours)
- How to create texture and pattern into their painting by using different tools.

Key Vocabulary

Glossary

antennae	Body parts found on the heads of some minibeasts that are used for feeling, smelling, tasting and sometimes hearing.
camouflage	The colour or shape of an animal that helps it to blend in with its surroundings.
food chain	A series of living things that depend on each other as food.
habitat	A place where plants and animals live.
honey	A sweet, golden liquid made by honey bees from nectar.
identify	To recognise and name something or someone.
life cycle	The changes a living thing goes through during its life.
microhabitat	A small habitat.
mimicry	Copying something else for protection from predators and prey.
pollen	A fine powder that flowers use to make seeds.
predator	An animal that hunts and eats other animals.

Knowledge

Wriggle and Crawl

Minibeasts

A minibeast, or invertebrate, is a small creature. There are thousands of different minibeasts in the United Kingdom. These include ladybirds, snails, spiders and woodlice.

Habitats

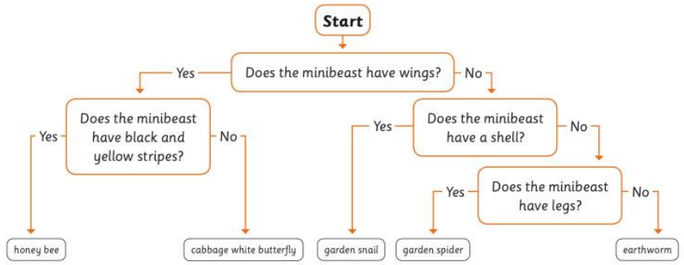
A habitat is a place where plants and animals live. Habitats must have everything the plants and animals need to survive, including water, air, food and shelter. Animals are adapted to survive in the habitat in which they live.

woodland habitat

Some minibeasts live in microhabitats. A microhabitat is a small habitat. Under a log or stone can be a microhabitat.

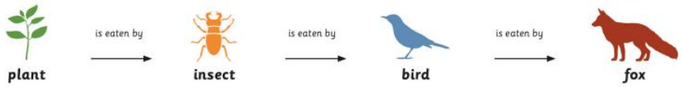
Identifying minibeasts

Minibeasts can be identified and grouped by their features, such as colour, shape, the number of legs they have or their body parts. A key can help us to identify minibeasts. An example is provided below. Choose one of the pictures, and answer the questions in the key to identify the minibeast.



Food chains

A food chain shows how animals get energy from food. Plants get energy from sunlight. Animals get energy from eating plants or other animals. A food chain always starts with a producer, such as a plant, and ends with a predator, such as a fox.



Protection and defence

Minibeasts use different ways to protect and defend themselves from predators that want to eat them. They may use camouflage, mimicry, warning colours or play dead to trick predators. Some minibeasts use stings, bites or sprays to protect themselves.

Camouflage
The praying mantis looks like a leaf so it can't be seen by predators.

Mimicry
The spots on a peacock butterfly mimic the eyes of larger animals.

Warning colours
The black and yellow warning colours on a bumblebee warn predators that it will sting.

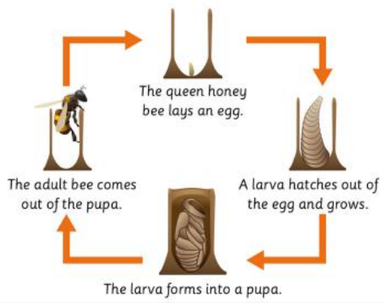
Playing dead
The weevil plays dead so predators won't want to eat it.

Honey bees

Honey bees are insects. They are important because they collect pollen and carry it from flower to flower. This helps plants to make seeds so new plants will grow. Honey bees also collect nectar from flowers and use it to make honey.

Honey bee life cycle

The honey bee life cycle has four stages. These are the egg, larva, pupa and adult stages.



What I will know by the end of this unit

Science

- Most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals, and how they depend on each other
- 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
- Definitions of growth, egg, pupa, larva, life cycle, minibeast, insect, microhabitat
- The life cycle of a honey bee (Egg, lava, pupa, adult) , butterfly (Egg – caterpillar – pupa – butterfly)
- Food chains start with producer to consumer to predator

Art

- Know what pointillism is
- Know how to create my own pointillism painting with poster paint

Georges Seurat

Georges Seurat, (born December 2, 1859 and died March 29, 1891), was a French painter. His technique for using tiny brushstrokes or dots of contrasting colours became known as **Pointillism**.