




Year 1: Polar Places (Animals and Materials) Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Working Scientifically	By the end of this unit, I will know...
Arctic	The area around the northernmost part of the Earth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways. Perform simple tests. Identify and classify. Use their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions. 	Air is a good insulator and trapped layers of air in clothing will keep you warm.
Antarctic	The area around the southernmost part of the Earth.		Some materials insulate and some do not. Materials chosen for clothes need to have the right qualities, e.g. gloves need to be flexible, waterproof and insulating.
carnivore	An animal that eats mostly meat, e.g. spiders, frogs, owls, polar bears, seals, whales and wolves.		Animals use camouflage to hide from predators so they are not eaten and to hide from prey so they are not seen by the animals they want to eat.
flexible	A material that bends easily without breaking.		
Polar Places			Polar animals have special features which allow them to survive the cold.
habitat	The place where you will normally find an animal or plant living.	  	Animals can be carnivore, omnivore or herbivore which tells us what they eat.
herbivore	An animal that eats only plants, e.g. butterflies, snails, caribou, cows, deer, elephants, guinea pigs, horses, pandas, reindeer.		People who live and work in the polar regions need a range of different food to stay healthy and this may be slightly different to what we have.
omnivore	An animal that eats both meat and plants, e.g. wasps, magpies, bears, dolphins, hedgehogs, humans.		
waterproof	Does not let water through.		
insulation	A material which does not easily allow heat and/or electricity to pass through it.		
			<p>Our famous scientist for the term is: Sir Ernest Shackleton</p> 