

Topic Vocabulary

Journey — A trip from one place to another.

Litter — Waste left on the ground or in public places.

Rubbish — Unwanted things that are thrown away.

Seasons — The four different times of the year with different weather.

Autumn — The season when leaves fall from trees and it starts to get colder.

Winter — The coldest season of the year, often with snow.

Spring — The season when flowers bloom, and it starts to get warmer.

Summer — The warmest season of the year, with long days of sunshine.

Travel — To go from one place to another.

Temperature — How hot or cold something is.

Weather — What the sky and air are like each day, such as sunny or rainy.

World — The Earth and everything on it.



Climate Facts to Learn

- People can travel and make journeys in different ways.
- Some ways of travelling are better for the world than others.
- We can look after where we live by walking, scooting and using electric cars and buses.
- We can look after where we live by keeping it clean and caring for nature.



Climate Curriculum Spring Home-Learning for EYFS - Journeys -



Home-Learning Challenge

- Make a drawing or take a photo of how you travel to school.
- Record the different ways you travel each week.
- Make a map of your journey to school.
- Talk about different journeys you have been on.
- Make a model of something you see on your journey.
- Make a poster to show people the best ways of travelling to help the environment.



Useful Websites

Go Jettors – Environment, weather and climate videos

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/classclips/video/articles/zfb3scw>

Weather and Seasons

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/school-radio/articles/zhhcgw>

BBC Bitesize EYFS – How do I care for the environment?

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zs2d239>

Topic Vocabulary

Climate — The usual weather in a place over a long time.

Impact — The change or difference something makes.

Natural world — Everything in nature, like plants, animals, and landscapes.

Negative effect — A bad change or result.

Pollution — Harmful things that make the air, water, or land dirty.

Positive effect — A good change or result.

Seasons — The four different times of the year with different weather.

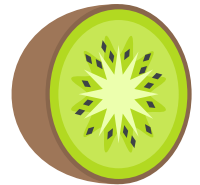
Weather — What the sky and air are like each day, such as sunny or rainy.



Climate Facts to Learn



- Weather is the conditions outside at a particular place and time. Sunshine, clouds, temperature, and rain are some of the changing conditions that make up the weather.
- The weather found in a certain place over a long period of time is known as the climate. An area's climate determines what kinds of plants can grow and what kinds of animals can survive there. A country's climate affects which foods can be grown there and when they can grow.
- Climate change is making it more difficult for some countries to grow some foods.
- Some of the foods we eat have travelled a long way.



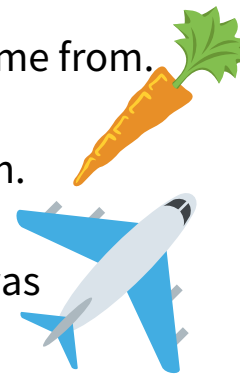
Climate Curriculum Spring Home-Learning for Year 1 - Food of all Nations -



Home-Learning Challenge



- Bring in packets of food that show the countries they come from.
- Find out about where different foods have travelled from.
- Look at different food packaging and find out where it was produced.
- Design a meal/make a collage/do some cooking using foods that are locally grown.



Useful Websites

Global Cuisine

https://kids.kiddle.co/Cuisine#Global_cuisine

Where does food come from?

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/z6pms82>

What is healthy eating?

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zjpmfdm/articles/zvqk239>

Topic Vocabulary

Climate — The usual weather in a place over a long time.

Climate change — The long-term change in Earth's weather patterns.

Extinct — When a type of animal or plant no longer exists.

Endangered — When a type of animal or plant is in danger of becoming extinct.

Human activity — Things people do that affect the world around them.

In danger — At risk of harm or loss.

Negative impact — A bad change or result caused by something.

Pollution — Harmful things that make the air, water, or land dirty.

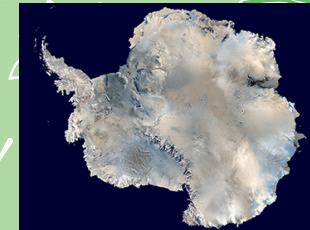
Positive impact — A good change or result caused by something.



Climate Facts to Learn

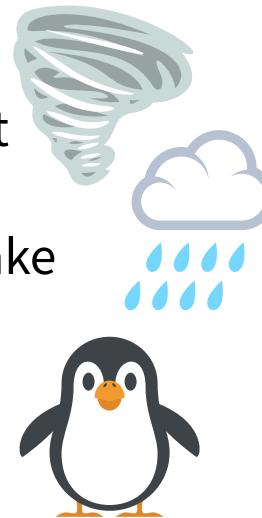
- The climate is changing faster in Antarctica than it has before and this is threatening some of the wildlife that lives there.
- The world is getting hotter and that is making the ice melt quicker in Antarctica.
- The way the climate is changing can affect people and plants as well as animals.
- People can take action to slow climate change down and have a positive impact on the world around them.
- Climate change contributes to extreme weather and the changes in weather we see happening in the world.

Climate Curriculum Spring Home-Learning for Year 2 - Explorers -



Home-Learning Challenge

- Keep a weather diary.
- Find out what the weather is like in different countries.
- Research what it is like in Antarctica and make a poster or model to show what you have learned.
- Find out how to protect the local wildlife.



Useful Websites

Antarctica Facts

https://www.twinkl.co.uk/blog/home-work-help-antarctic-facts-for-kids#mcetoc_1dnpl097p19

Britannica for Kids Antarctica

<https://kids.britannica.com/students/article/Antarctica/272892>

BBC Teach

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YP0ubsIU4xo>

Topic Vocabulary

Atmosphere — The layer of gases around the Earth that we live in.

Carbon dioxide — A gas that people and animals breathe out, and which is also released by burning fuels.

Greenhouse effect — The warming of the Earth caused by gases trapping heat in the atmosphere.

Pollution — Harmful things that make the air, water, or land dirty.

Recycle — turning waste into new materials or objects.

Reduce — to make something less in size or amount.

Reuse — to use something more than once.



Climate Facts to Learn

- We can reduce the amount of harmful emissions that are produced if we recycle or reuse different materials helping the environment.
- Recycling saves energy because we don't have to use a lot of new materials.
- The more we recycle, the less waste ends up as landfill.
- Climate change describes the process of our planet heating up. There are lots of reasons for climate change, such as greenhouse gas emissions.
- Climate change contributes to extreme weather and the changes in weather we see happening in the world.

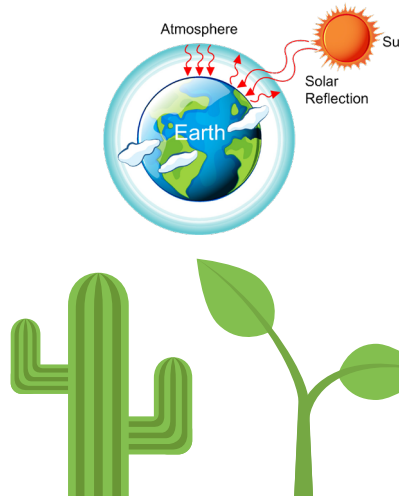
Climate Curriculum Spring Home-Learning for Year 3 - Our Community -



Home-Learning Challenge

- Make a poster to show the main types of greenhouse gases.
- Draw, label or colour in a map to show different climates around the world.
- Make a model to show the different types of plants and animals that live in a specific climate.
- Research different types of pollution that make the land, sea and air dirty.
- Think of your own pledge to show how you can help to look after the planet.

The Greenhouse Effect



Useful Websites



BBC Bitesize – Explore weather and climate

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/z7dkhb#zpnmbk>

BBC Bitesize – What is climate change?

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/z4g3f82#zssjwnb>

National Geographic Kids – What is climate change? -

<https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/discover/geography/general-geography/what-is-climate-change>

NASA Climate Kids – Meet the greenhouse gases

<https://climatekids.nasa.gov/greenhouse-cards>

Topic Vocabulary

Atmosphere — The layer of gases around the Earth that we live in.

Deforestation — The clearing or thinning of forests by humans.

Fair Trade — A way of buying and selling products that makes certain the people who produce them receive a fair price

Fossil fuels — Energy sources like coal, oil, and gas that come from ancient plants and animals.

Greenhouse emissions — Gases released into the air that trap heat and warm the Earth.

Human activity — Things people do that affect the world around them.

Non-renewable — Something that can run out because it cannot be replaced quickly, like fossil fuels.

Renewable energy — Energy from sources that can be used over and over, like sunlight and wind.

Sustainable — Something that can be used without running out or harming the environment.



Climate Facts to Learn

- Fair Trade farmers are taking action to help protect the communities they live in from climate change.
- Renewable energy is important in reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
- Trees are an important part of protecting the environment. They absorb carbon which helps to reduce climate change.
- Renewable energy comes from nonfinite sources within the environment that cannot run out and include sunlight, wind, and waves.
- Renewable energy is increasingly being used as a sustainable alternative to fossil fuels.

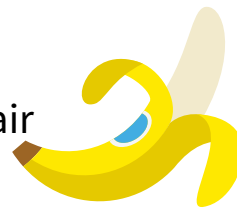
Climate Curriculum Spring Home-Learning for Year 4 - Ghana -



Home-Learning Challenge



- Find out what foods are Fair Trade foods.
- Identify products that could be swapped for Fair Trade products at home.
- Make a poster/podcast to explain what you have learned about how climate change has affected Ghana.
- Create a piece of artwork/make a model/write a poem to explain why trees are important.
- Write a pledge to share what is important with you.



Useful Websites



BBC Bitesize - Fair Trade

www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zts7h4j

BBC Bitesize - Deforestation

www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/articles/zd34hbk

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zp4w8hv#zwq88hv>

Topic Vocabulary

Biodiversity — The variety of animal and plant life in any environment.

Carbon dioxide — A gas that people and animals breathe out, and which is also released by burning fuels.

Carbon emissions — The release of carbon dioxide into the air, mostly from burning fossil fuels.

Carbon footprint — The amount of carbon dioxide a person or activity adds to the atmosphere.

Carbon Offset — Taking action to reduce or balance out the effects of carbon emissions, like planting trees to absorb carbon dioxide.

Carbon stores — Places where carbon is kept, like in trees, soil, and oceans.

Climate change — The long-term change in Earth's weather patterns.

Ecosystems — An ecosystem is made up of all the living and non-living (water, rocks, soil and sand) things in an area.

Fossil fuel — Energy sources like coal, oil, and gas that come from ancient plants and animals.

Global warming — The increase in Earth's average temperature caused by greenhouse gases.

Greenhouse effect — The warming of the Earth caused by gases trapping heat in the atmosphere.

Greenhouse gas emissions — Gases released into the air that trap heat and warm the Earth.

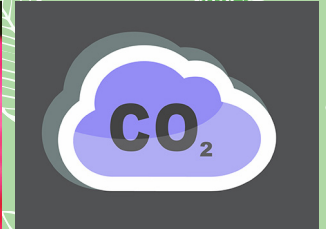
Renewable energy — Energy from sources that can be used over and over, like sunlight and wind.



Climate Facts to Learn

- The Earth's biodiversity is affected by climate change. We can have a positive impact in our local area by protecting its biodiversity.
- Ecosystems locally and across the world are affected by climate change such as flooding or drought.
- Greenhouse gases are gases in the Earth's atmosphere that trap heat. The main greenhouse gases concerned with climate change are carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and chlorofluorocarbons.
- A carbon footprint is the amount of carbon dioxide released into the Earth's atmosphere as a result of human activities, rather than any natural emissions.

Climate Curriculum Spring Home-Learning for Year 5 - World War Two -



Home-Learning Challenge



- Take action to improve the local area's biodiversity. Share your ideas in school.
- Talk to younger siblings or other family members about ways in which they can protect the Earth's biodiversity.
- Make a presentation to highlight ways in which different ecosystems can be protected.
- Create a piece of art work to show your understanding of biodiversity and ecosystems.



Useful Websites

BBC Bitesize ecosystems

www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/z2pqf
CW

Natural History Museum | What is biodiversity?

www.youtube.com/watch?v=XTC4qiXd36Q

Topic Vocabulary

Biodiversity — The variety of different living things, like plants and animals, in a particular place.

Carbon footprint — The amount of carbon dioxide a person or activity adds to the atmosphere.

Carbon sinks — Natural places, like forests and oceans, that absorb and store carbon dioxide from the air.

Climate emergency — A serious situation where urgent action is needed to stop harmful climate change.

Climate justice — The idea that everyone, especially the most vulnerable, should be treated fairly when dealing with the effects of climate change.

Ecosystems — Communities of living things, like plants and animals, and how they interact with their environment.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change — A group of experts from around the world who study climate change and give advice on what to do about it.

Permaculture — A way of growing food and building communities that works with nature and is sustainable.

Rewilding — The process of restoring land to its natural state by allowing nature to take over, often by bringing back plants and animals that used to live there.

Tipping points — Critical moments when small changes can cause big, sometimes irreversible, effects on the climate.



Climate Facts to Learn

- The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is a United Nations group formed in 1988 to study climate change caused by humans. Experts, chosen by countries around the world, help create reports every six to seven years.
- Climate change is already affecting every region, with irreversible impacts like sea-level rise, and immediate cuts in greenhouse gas emissions are needed to limit future warming.
- Human-caused climate change is disrupting nature and affecting billions of people, with unavoidable dangers expected even with a global temperature increase of 1.5°C.
- Biodiversity is the variety of all living things on Earth, and how they fit together. It means having a wide range of different species in an ecosystem as it can support, bring in oxygen, water, food and many other benefits.
- If one part of an ecosystem is changed, this may affect other living things in the ecosystem.

Climate Curriculum Spring Home-Learning for Year 6 - France -

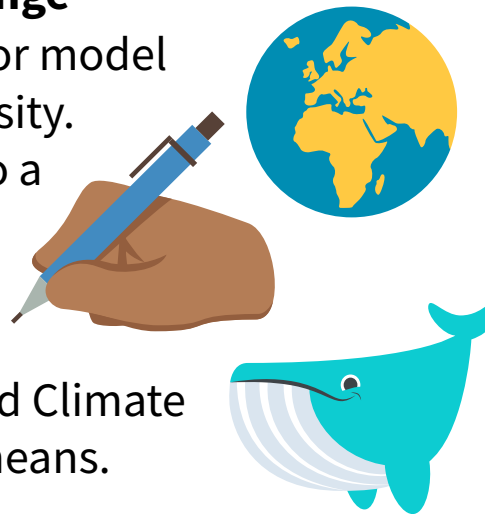


Home-Learning Challenge

Create a podcast/piece or art/booklet or model to promote the importance of biodiversity.
Make a poster to explain biodiversity to a younger year group.

Write a poem or song to show your understanding of climate change.

Make a presentation for the Beechwood Climate Page to explain what climate change means.



Useful Websites

BBC Bitesize ecosystems

www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/z2pqfCW

Natural History Museum | What is biodiversity?

www.youtube.com/watch?v=XTC4qiXd36Q