Rackheath Rocks

Year 5 & 6

Living Things and Their Habitats

Vertebrates

These are animals with backbones.

Vertebrates are divided into five groups:

1. Mammals
2. Birds
3. Fish
4. Reptiles
5. Amphibians

Some examples of vertebrates:

humans, elephants, cows, dolphins, cats, sparrows, frogs, fish and crocodiles.



Invertebrates

These are animals without backbones.

Invertebrates are divided into further groups. These include:

insects, annelids, protozoa, crustaceans, molluscs, arachnids and echinoderms.

Some examples of invertebrates:

ladybirds, squids, bees, snails, centipedes, wasps and flies.



Plants

These are divided into two groups.

Flowering plants have flowers and non-flowering plants have no flowers.

Some examples of flowering plants:

apple trees, tulips, sunflowers and grasses.

Some examples of non-flowering plants:

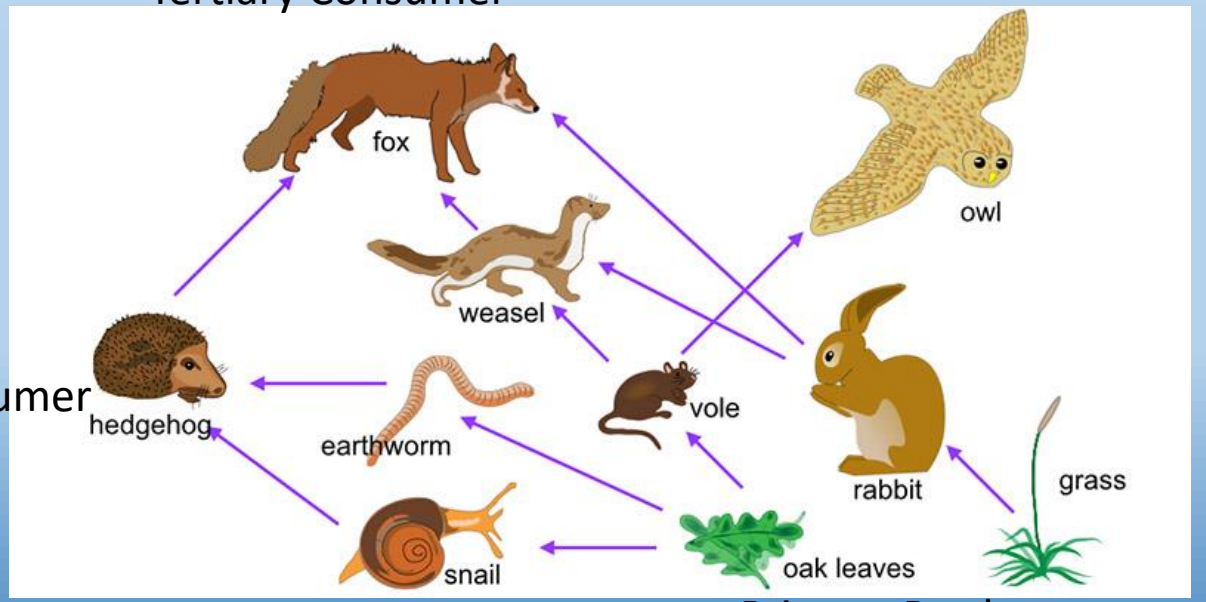
conifers, ferns and mosses.



Classification: organising or sorting things into groups according to their shared characteristics and differences.

Classification Key: a set of questions used to classify or identify an organism

Food Web



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Living Things and Their Habitats

Key Vocabulary

Characteristics of living things:

MRS NERG	
M	Movement
R	Respiration
S	Senses
N	Nutrition
E	Excretion
R	Reproduction
G	Growth





adaptation

Something about an animal or plant that allows it to live in a particular place, and in a particular way.

climate

The average weather conditions (temperature, rainfall, air pressure, humidity and cloudiness) of an environment.

habitat

The place where a plant or animal can get the things it needs to survive.

interdependence

The way animals or plants living in a habitat depend on each other for different requirements.

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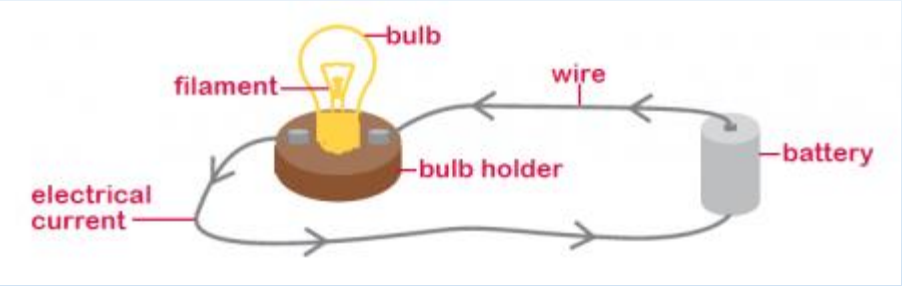
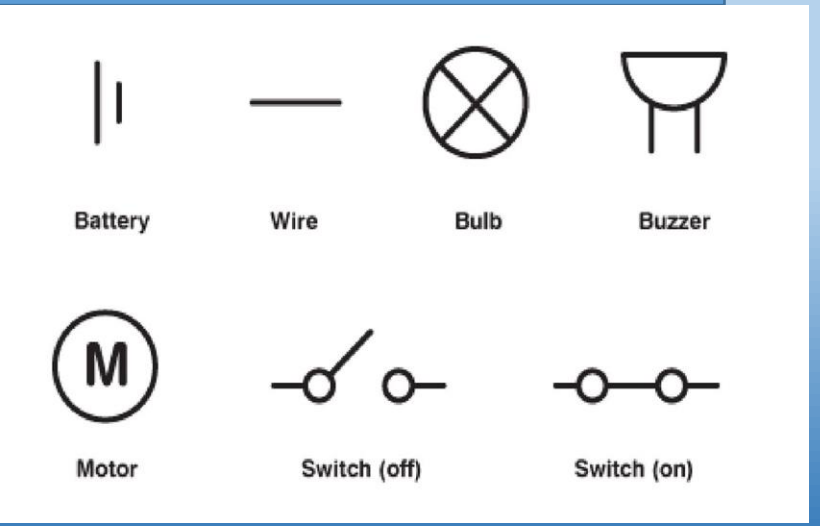
Circuits



Electricity	Energy. It is caused by electrons moving about to create a current.
Current	The movement of electricity flowing through a circuit.
Circuit	A complete path for an electric current to flow around.
Conductor	A material that allows electricity to flow through it.
Insulator	A material that does not allow electricity to flow through it.
Voltage	The force of an electrical current (measured in Volts).
Cell	An electrical power source used to power a circuit.

Electricity can be created in a variety of ways such as:

- burning fossil fuels (oil, gas, coal) at power stations,
- using wind power generated by wind turbines,
- using solar power generated by the sun,
- using water power (sometimes called hydropower) generated by running or falling water.



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Geography

Could you place these cities, mountains, rivers and seas on a blank map of the UK?



How well do you know East Anglia?



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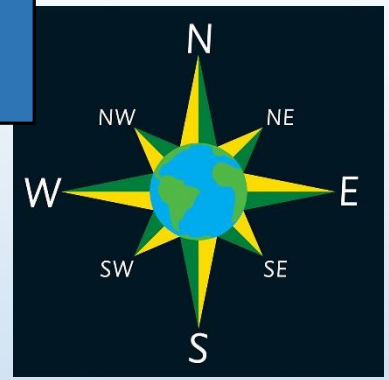
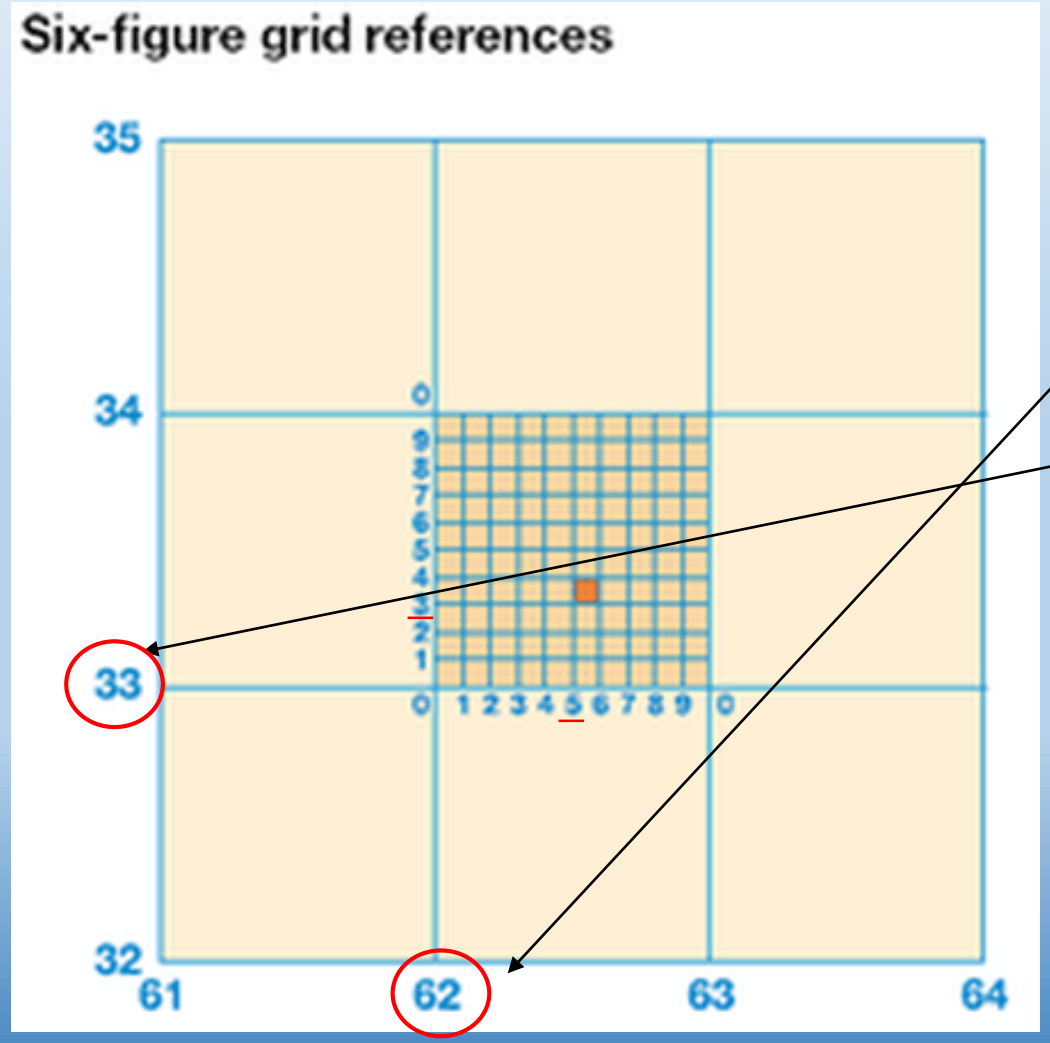
Geography



Year 5 & 6



What is the grid reference for the orange square?

Along the Corridor: First, look at the horizontal axis numbers (x axis) to find first 2 digits.

Up the Stairs: Then, repeat for the vertical axis (y axis).

This gives you a 4 digit grid reference (62,33).

The diagram shows how to create the 6 figure grid reference.
625,333

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History – World War 2

The Second World War



1st September 1939
German soldiers invade Poland.

3rd September 1939
British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain declares war on Germany.

3rd September 1939
Canada, Australia, France and South Africa declare war on Germany.

17th September 1939
The Soviet Union invades Poland.

9th April 1940
Germany invades Denmark and Norway.

10th May 1940
Germany attacks western Europe.

10th May 1940
Winston Churchill is elected British Prime Minister.

12th May 1940
Germany enters France.



14th May 1940
The Home Guard is formed.

14th May 1940
The Netherlands surrenders to Germany.



27th May 1940
More than 300,000 French and British troops evacuated from Dunkirk.

28th May 1940
Belgium surrenders to Germany.

22nd June 1940
France surrenders to Germany.

10th June 1940
Norway surrenders to Germany.

10th June 1940
Italy declares war on Britain and France.

7th September 1940
The London Blitz begins.

10th July 1940
The Battle of Britain begins.

27th September 1940
Germany, Italy and Japan join forces and sign the Tripartite Pact.

13th September 1940
Italy invades British-controlled Egypt.





1st March 1941
Bulgaria joins with Germany.

November 1940
Slovakia (Slovak State), Hungary and Romania join with Germany.

22nd June 1941
Germany invades the Soviet Union.

7th December 1941
The Japanese attack Pearl Harbour in Hawaii.

1939 1940 1941

8th December 1941
The United States of America declares war on Japan.

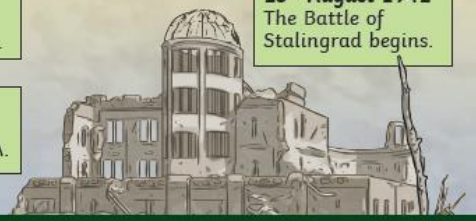
11th December 1941
The USA declares war on Germany and Italy.

11th December 1941
Germany and Italy declare war on the USA.

4th May 1942
The Battle of the Coral Sea begins between the USA and Japan.

8th November 1942
Operation Torch begins, where British and American troops take back North Africa.

23rd August 1942
The Battle of Stalingrad begins.



19th April 1943
The Warsaw Ghetto Uprising begins between Jewish people and German troops.



2nd February 1943
German forces are defeated in the Battle of Stalingrad – the Nazi army's first major defeat.

16th May 1943
The Dam Buster Raid.



6th June 1944
D-Day landings: British and American troops land in Normandy.

16th December 1944
The Battle of the Bulge begins.

12th January 1945
Soviet forces begin to displace the Nazi troops from Warsaw, Krakow and Budapest.

27th January 1945
The Auschwitz concentration camp is liberated.

30th April 1945
Adolf Hitler commits suicide.

7th May 1945
Germany surrenders to the Allied forces.

8th May 1945
Britain celebrates VE (Victory in Europe) Day.



6th August 1945
The first atomic bomb is dropped on Hiroshima, Japan, by American forces.

9th August 1945
Another atomic bomb is dropped on Nagasaki, Japan, by American forces.

2nd September 1945
Japan formally surrenders.
The Second World War ends.



1942 1943 1944 1945

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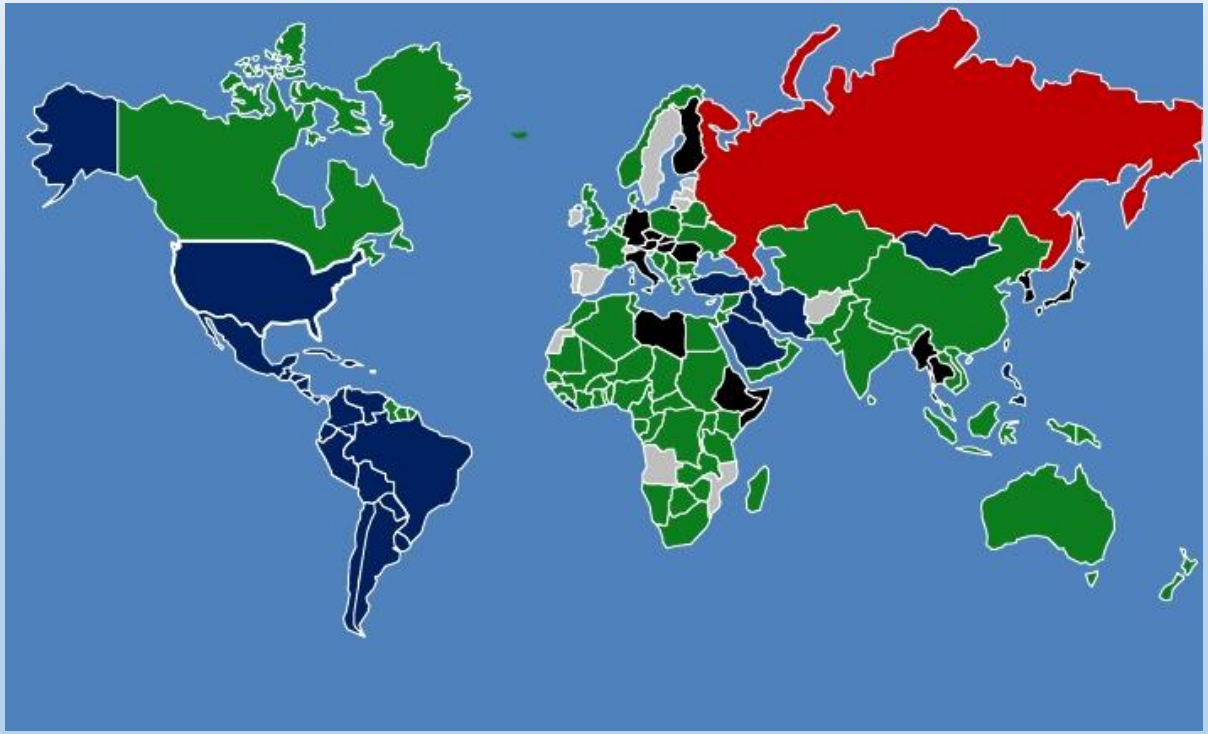
History – World War 2

Glossary

Adolf Hitler	German leader of the Nazi party during WW2.
Air raid	A bombing attack where explosives are dropped from aircrafts onto the ground.
Allies	The group of countries who fought against Germany, Italy and Japan in WW2.
Blackout	A time when all lights must be turned off (or covered) to make it harder for the enemy to see their target during an air raid.
Blitz	A severe or sudden attack; the German air raids on Britain in 1940-41.
Evacuee	A young person sent to live with a host family during wartime.
Luftwaffe	The German Air Force during WW2.
B-24	American Bomber plane based at the American Airbase in Rackheath.
Rationing	Allowing each person to have a limited amount of certain foods or commodities that are in short supply.
Spitfire	A British fighter plane used throughout WW2.
Telegram	A message sent by telegraph and then delivered in written form by a messenger.
Winston Churchill	Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1940 – 1945.



Green – Allies before the attack on Pearl Harbour
Blue – Allies after the attack on Pearl Harbour
Black – Axis Power
Red – Russia started Axis and switched to Allied
Grey – Neutral or not involved countries.