

This content in this calendar was created by children from Plover School.  
To see the full narrative of this Learning Expedition, go to: [ploverschool.co.uk/ourworld](http://ploverschool.co.uk/ourworld)

## 5B

Jack  
Tilly Li  
Tilly La  
Craig-Junior  
Caris  
Amez  
Phat  
Katrina  
Kiah  
Christopher  
Lucas  
Xavier  
Harrison  
Treasure  
Aurora  
Lilly  
Kaycie  
Leon  
George  
Mia  
Shang  
Adam  
Lola-Rose  
Harry  
Kristians

## 5K

Maison  
Jenson  
Jack  
Marley  
Lucas John  
Oliver H  
Maisy  
Junior  
Ruby  
Layla  
AJ  
Luke  
Lacey  
Danir  
Franky  
Kai  
Kian  
Zara  
Lacie  
Marsels  
Coby  
Oliver M  
Lexi-Bele  
Rajitha

## 6H

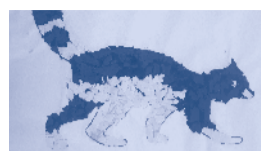
Colbie  
Dominik  
Leland  
Keanna  
Charlie H  
Emily  
Joshua  
Charlie J  
Kyren  
Luca  
Cailey  
Aisha  
Joseph  
Savannah  
Adam  
Riley  
Taylor  
Grace  
Donya

## 6HA

Michael  
Brett  
Dylan  
Lucas  
Marley  
Lucas  
Riley  
Mustafa  
River  
Lewis  
Liam  
Emily  
Maddison  
Malaika  
Eden  
Amy  
Melek  
Darcie  
Jenisha  
Sonya

## 6B

Jayden  
Charlie  
Taylor  
Danny  
Liam  
Alex  
Blaze  
Romohang  
Ajay  
Ruby  
Annabelle  
Susie  
Jamie-Li  
Lucas  
Laura  
Ahmed  
Kyri



## Thank you

Everyone involved would like to thank some very special people who, without, the production of this calendar would not have been possible.

**Mrs Foster** - Your art lesson content resulted in some outstanding final pieces of work and you went above and beyond to support us all. Thank you.

**Rick from XP** - Thank you for taking our final products and converting them into this amazing calendar.

**Armthorpe Leisure Centre** - Thank you for allowing us to pollute your pool with plastic.

**DMBC Recycle Team** - Thank you for delivering informative workshops.

**Intake Library** - Thank you for agreeing to sell this calendar on our behalf.

All monies raised will be used towards the adoption of an endangered animal for each Year 5 and 6 class from Yorkshire Wildlife Park.

**RRP £7.50**

Published by Plover School 2019. Copyright (c) Plover School 2019.



**Plover School**

Coniston Road | Intake | Doncaster | DN2 6JL.  
01302 361450 | [admin@ploverschool.co.uk](mailto:admin@ploverschool.co.uk)

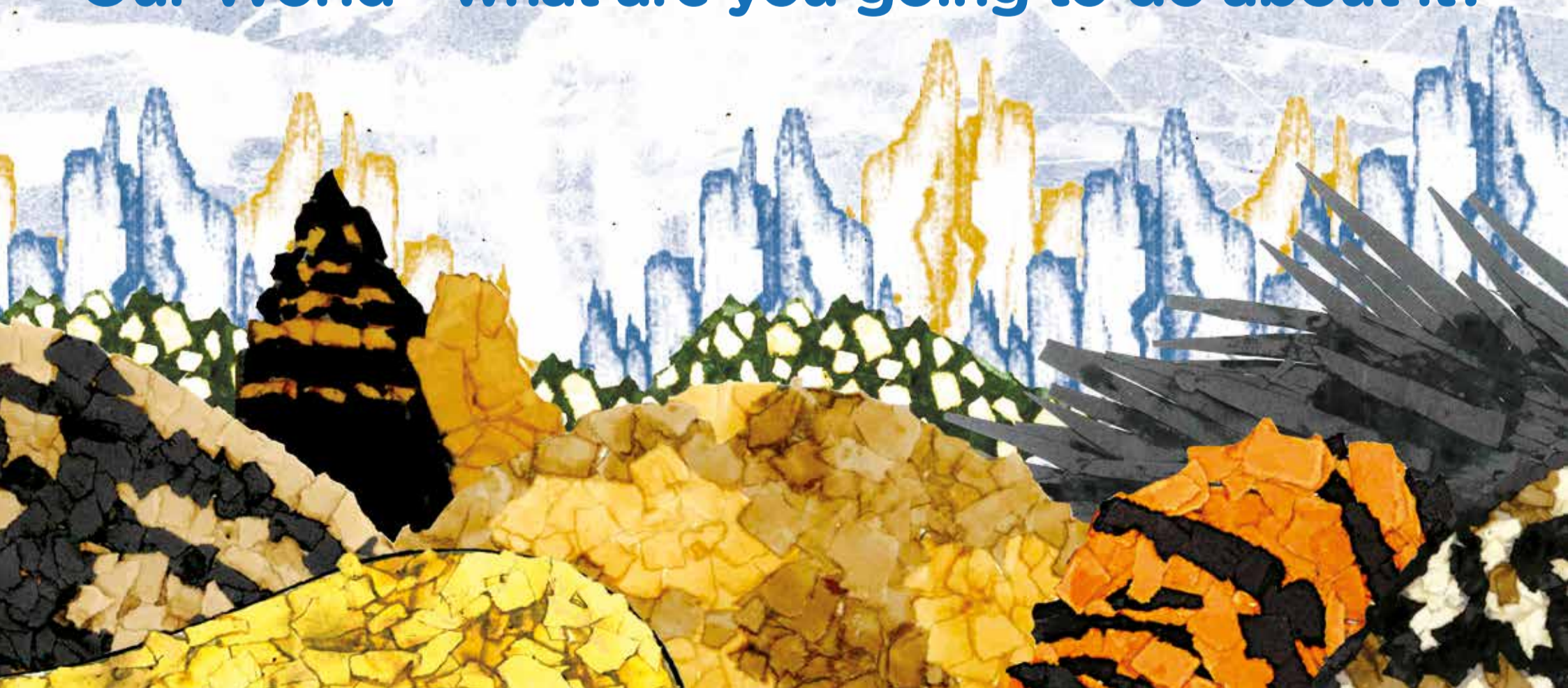
[ploverschool.co.uk](http://ploverschool.co.uk)



A MULTI-ACADEMY TRUST



# Our World - what are you going to do about it?







In September 2019, Year 5 and Year 6 began their Learning Expedition. The Guiding Question was:

## Our World - what are you going to do about it?

### The learning targets

- **I can** explore ideas and visual information.
- **I can** explore different methods and materials and develop ideas.
- **I can** collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations.
- **I can** mix materials to create texture.
- **I can** use a combination of materials that are cut, torn and glued.
- **I can** plan enquiries including recognising and controlling variables when necessary
- **I can** record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classifications and models.
- **I can** describe the differences in the life cycle of a mammal, amphibian, an insect and a bird.
- **I can** describe the life processes of reproduction in some plants and animals.
- **I can** identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and the adaptation mainly linked to evolution.
- **I can** identify and describe physical features which affect human activity within a location.
- **I can** use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of characteristic features of a location.

### Our learning

Our three main subject drivers were art, science and geography. We looked at artwork and creating pencil sketches of animals from the Yorkshire Wildlife Park. We also looked at watercolours and collages and use numerous materials to create the artwork. We then looked at statistics when collecting data from our local community and analysed the data we collected. In addition, we looked at collecting and analysing statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations to identify and describe how the physical features affected the human activity within a location. We looked at using a range of

geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location and used different types of fieldwork sampling (random and systematic) to make observations.

### Hooks / Learning visits and environments

The children were hooked into their learning through our classrooms. Our classrooms consist of trees and hanging animals. Our reading corners have been displayed as a basecamp. In addition, we have had the availability of an information station with leaflets, news articles etc on different animals in our rooms.

We hooked our children in by visiting Yorkshire Wildlife Park. The children looked at the animals there and learnt how endangered they are. The animals at the Wildlife Park were the inspiration behind our product – the calendar. We will be adopting an animal from the Wildlife Park.

- We went to the local swimming baths to expose children to swimming in rubbish so they could experience what it would be like for creatures to swim in the rubbish-filled seas.
- Doncaster Council came to launch recycling and to create a turtle out of recycled products.

### Assessment

Our significant assessment pieces for this exploration were art and literacy based; writing non-chronological reports and explanation texts, and poetry. We produced artwork of the endangered animals at Yorkshire Wildlife Park.

### Final product

The Learning Exploration is a calendar including many animals which are endangered and who are living at Yorkshire Wildlife Park. Children have produced: facts splats, narratives, did you know facts, QR codes and artwork. The children have worked really hard on producing high quality work and developing their skills through critique.



# JANUARY

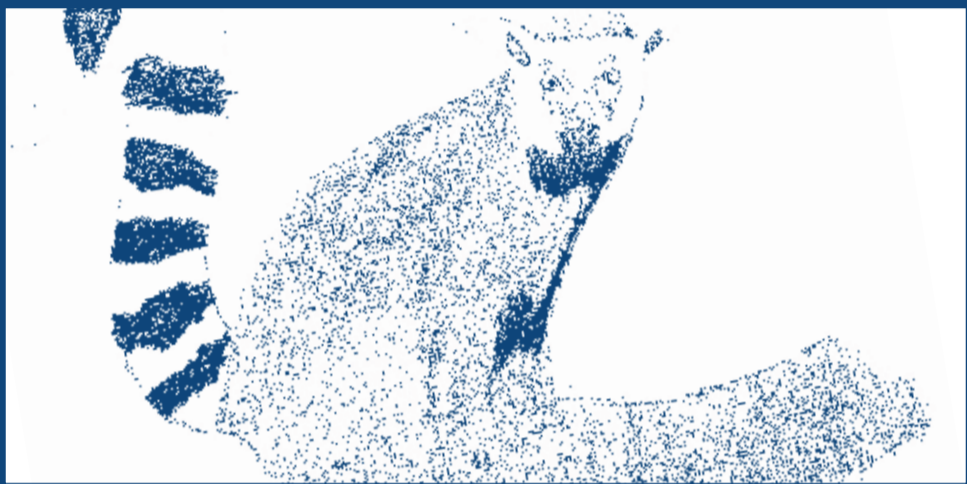
## Ring Tailed Lemur

### Diet

Ring tailed lemurs have a diet consisting of a range of fruits and leaves! A favorite of theirs, are the leaves from tamarind trees. Surprisingly, they also enjoy a variety of random foods: spider webs, small insects, bark and earth.

### Habitat

The ring tailed lemur lives in a place called Madagascar (an island off the East Coast of Africa). Most of their time is spent on the forest floor, although they do enjoy venturing through the mid canopy in the rainforest.



[ploverschool.co.uk/ourworld](http://ploverschool.co.uk/ourworld)

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
		01	02	03	04	05
06	07	08	09	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		



## Did you know?

**1**  
Surprisingly, a ring-tailed lemur's appendage (its tail) is longer than its body.

**2**  
The males transfer smells from their bottoms onto their rivals - this is called stink fighting.

**3**  
A lemur is known as a 'gidro' in Malagasy, one of the Malagasy languages.

How many species of lemur are there?





# FEBRUARY

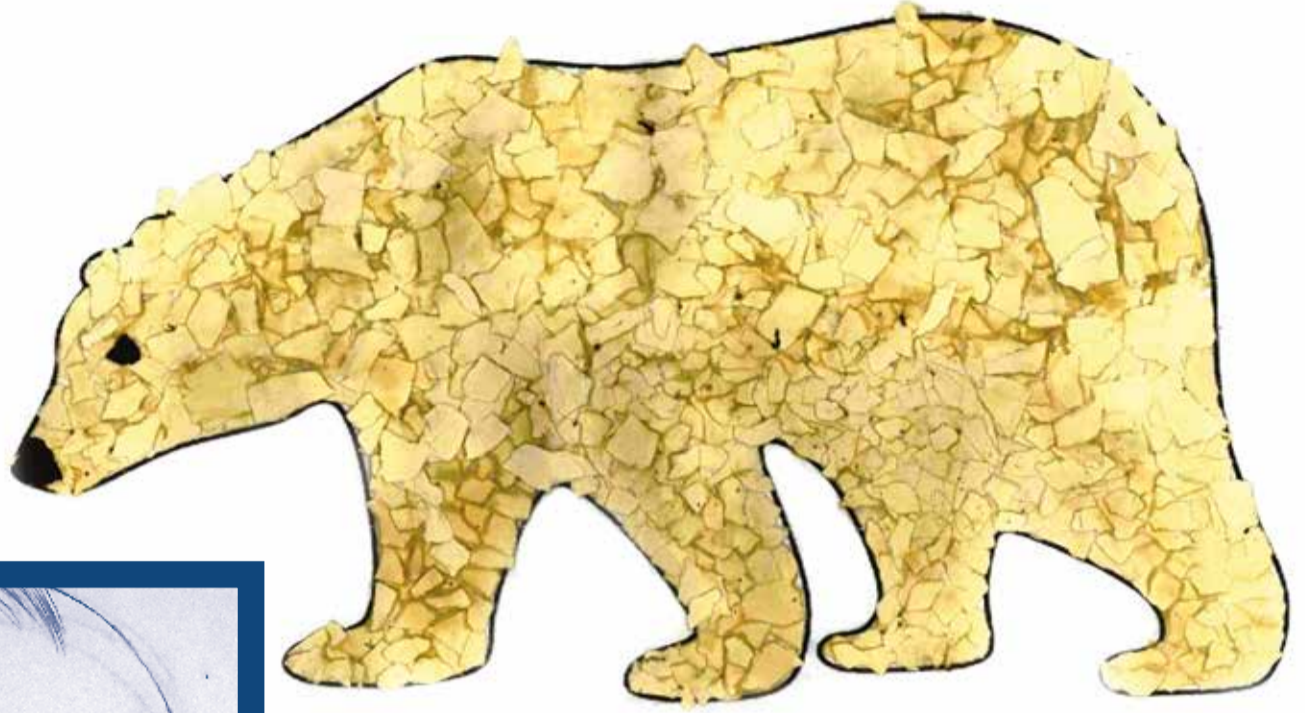
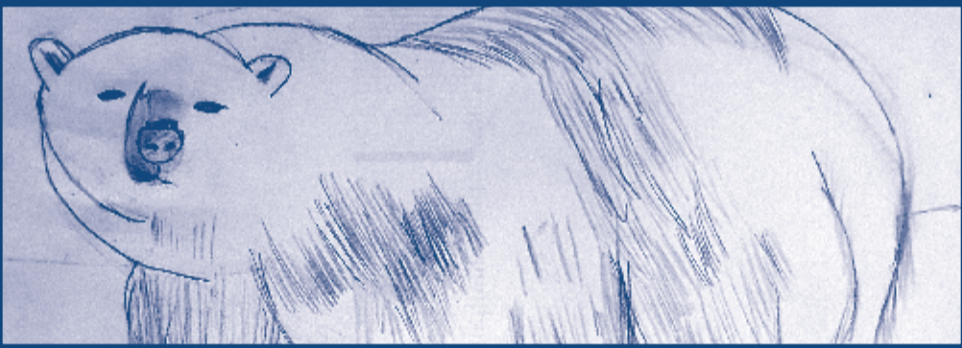
## Polar Bear

### Diet

Interestingly, polar bears are the most carnivorous bears of all. They have a varied diet which includes eating: beluga whales, young walruses, reindeer, small rodents, seabirds, vegetation (including kelp), berries and human garbage! If they do not eat an average of 4.4lb worth of fat, which is the recommended daily amount, it is unlikely they will survive. Therefore, it is crucial they hunt and aim to eat larger meals.

### Habitat

Polar bears are found in five nations across the Arctic: US, Alaska, Canada, Russia, Greenland and Norway (Svalbard). The sea ice (their favourite habitat) is vast and ever-changing. The sea is vital to polar bears, as it provides a platform for them to hunt, live, breed and even in some cases, create material dens.



[ploverschool.co.uk/ourworld](http://ploverschool.co.uk/ourworld)

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
					01	02
03	04	05	06	07	08	09
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	



## Did you know?

1

Some polar bears are kept in captivity. As a result, they are acclimatising to warmer places.

2

These enormous carnivores require a diet of fatty foods: harp/hooded seals; various fish; and bowhead whales.

3

An adult male weighs approximately 350kg to 540kg. Astonishingly, the largest ever recorded weighed 1,000kg!

What type of diet does a Polar Bear have?





# MARCH

## Great Crested Newt

### Diet

Great Crested Newts are known for eating a range of rodents: slugs, grubs beetles and bees. As they are not big creatures themselves, they only tend to eat small creatures. Because the Great Crested Newt is an amphibian, meaning it lives on both land and in water, its diet also mimics that of a reptile.

### Habitat

Interestingly, Great Crested Newts live in damp, dry and muddy areas. They like lakes as well as marsh land. They can often be found in farming areas around the UK as they enjoy the quality of the freshwater and soil that is found around farm lands. As they are a protected animal, most Great Crested Newts live in sanctuaries created for them in boggy terrains so they can be cared for and preserved.



[ploverschool.co.uk/ourworld](http://ploverschool.co.uk/ourworld)

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
						01
02	03	04	05	06	07	08
09	10	11	12	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		



## Did you know?

- Great Crested Newts typically travel up to 500m from a breeding pond.
- They can grow up to 17cm making it the largest native species in the UK.
- These amphibians have distinctive spotted stomachs which are like human fingerprints - unique to each individual.

What does the diet of the Great Crested Newt mainly contain?





# APRIL

## Black Rhino

### Diet

This fierce looking creature is actually a herbivore. The Black Rhino, similarly to humans, eats fruit and vegetables. They also eat leaves from trees and occasionally, when they stumble across berries, they eat them too!

### Habitat

There are five species of rhino worldwide. They all live in tropical areas. The muscular Black Rhino and White Rhino both live in Africa, where they roll around in mud puddles (used as sun cream) because of the extreme heat. They also live in a group called a crash, so they can protect one another from predators like tigers, lions and leopards. Black Rhinos are endangered because they are hunted for their horns which are used in Chinese medicines.



[ploverschool.co.uk/ourworld](http://ploverschool.co.uk/ourworld)

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
		01	02	03	04	05
06	07	08	09	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

STAFF DAYS SCHOOL HOLIDAYS



## Did you know?

1

Did you know that people mutilate rhinos by removing their horns to sell for money?

2

The adorable Oxpecker bird perches on a rhino's back and pecks off any parasites, such as ticks.

3

There are five species of rhino worldwide; they live in Africa, tropical forests and swamps.

Where do Black Rhinos live?





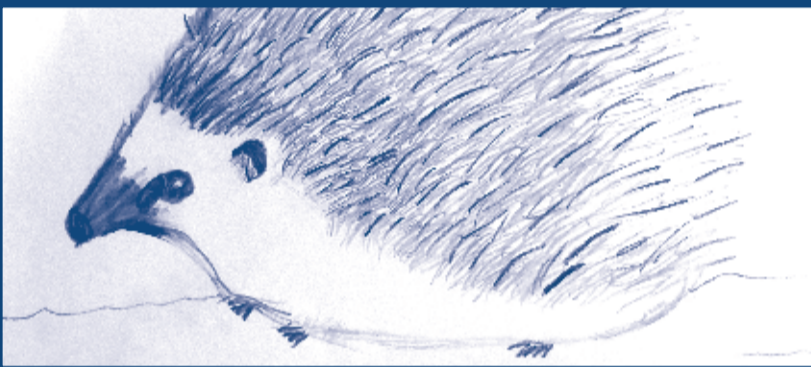
## British Hedgehogs

### Diet

These marvellous mammals are carnivores. However, they only eat variations of meat, including: worms, pet food, beetles and slugs. They also have competitors striving to maintain the same diet (badgers) so they have to be quick when sourcing their food!

### Habitat

These animals are vulnerable because their population has recently decreased by a third. Unfortunately, they are at a huge risk of being run over by moving vehicles which is one of the contributing factors to the decrease in their population. Did you know, if you cut a hole in your garden fences, you will be helping hedgehogs as this creates a safe passage from garden to garden and prevents them being hurt or killed!



[ploverschool.co.uk/ourworld](http://ploverschool.co.uk/ourworld)

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
				01	02	03
04	05	06	07	08	09	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31



## Did you know?

1

Did you know that British hedgehogs have 5000-7000 quills on their bodies?

2

Surprisingly, it is illegal to keep hedgehogs as pets in some of America's states.

3

The sea urchin gets its name from an Old English word for this piny hedgehog - urcheon.

What are the main threats to hedgehogs?





# JUNE

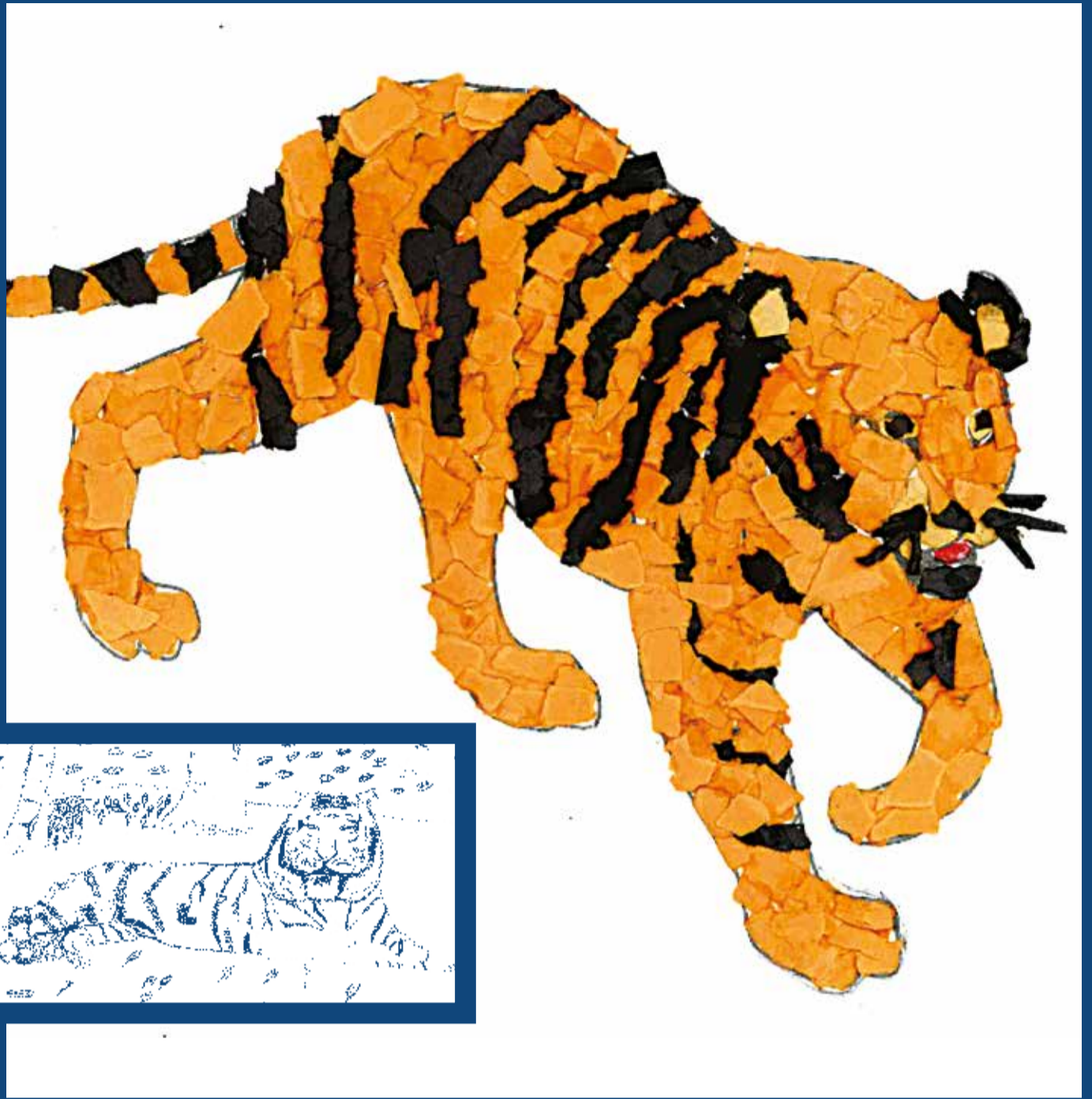
## Tiger

### Diet

Tigers inhabit a wide variety of locations across the world including China, Russia and North Korea. They'll live anywhere from beautiful, tropical rainforests to grubby, mangrove swamps. Strangely enough, these unique creatures, which are big cats, like to live near water (where most of their prey live). They also love lots of vegetation (greenery). Devastatingly, all species of tiger are endangered - or worse - because of habitat loss and deforestation.

### Habitat

Tigers may seem cute but they use their vicious claws and razor-sharp teeth to rip apart and devour their innocent victims. As carnivores, these big cats feast upon a variety of meats: wild pigs; spotted deer; and horses. They have even been known to eat elephant and rhinoceros calves!



[ploverschool.co.uk/ourworld](http://ploverschool.co.uk/ourworld)

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
01	02	03	04	05	06	07
08	09	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					



## Did you know?

1

Fully-grown tigers weigh anything from 65-310kg depending upon species and sex.

2

A wild tiger's lifespan is approximately 10-15 years; this increases to 22 in captivity.

3

Surprisingly, these big cats don't avoid water: they are excellent swimmers from a young age.

How many tigers do you think have died since 1970?





# JULY

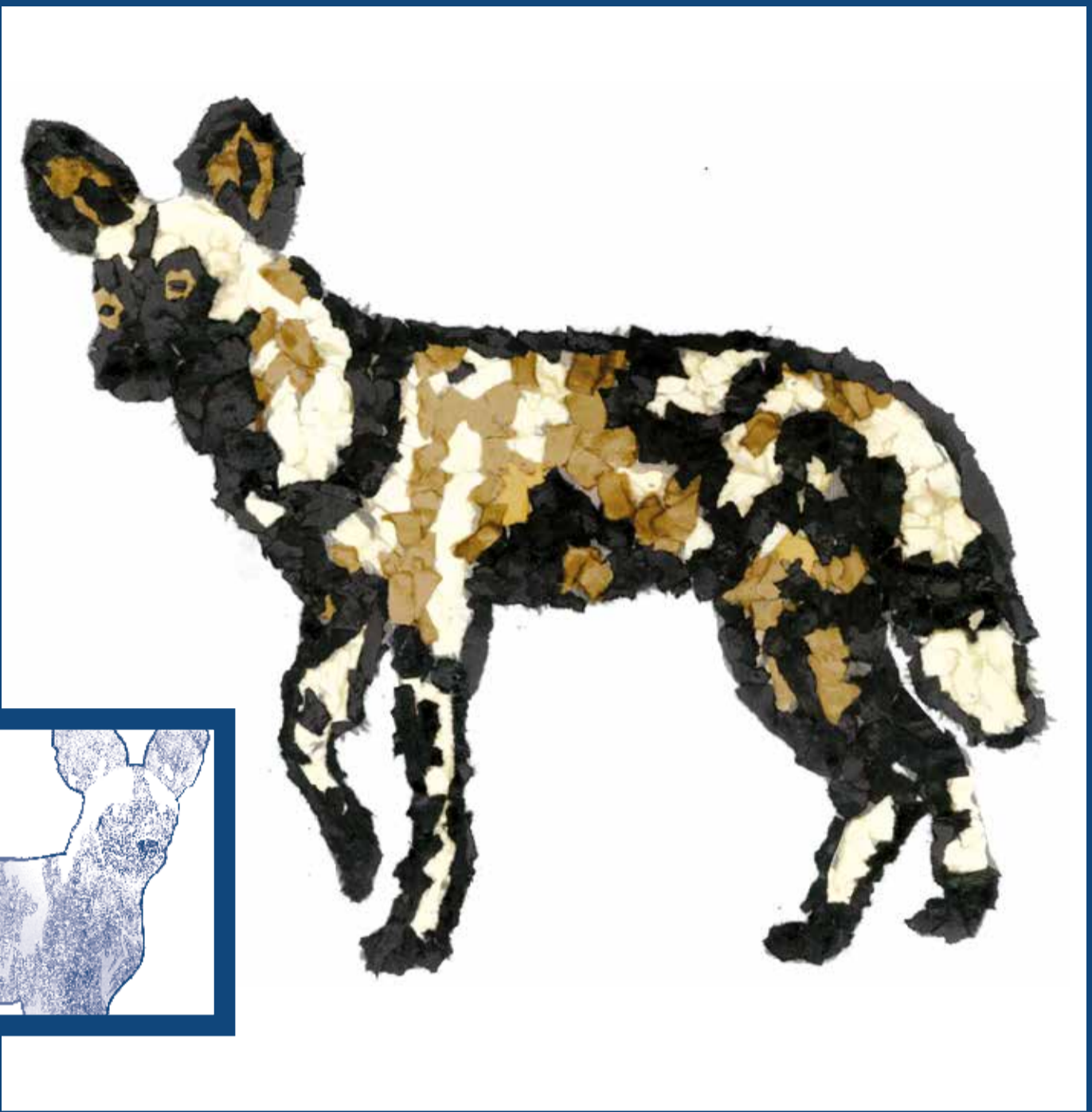
## African Painted Dog

### Diet

African Painted Dogs are hypercarnivores. This means their diet consists of over 70% meat. Packs mainly hunt antelope but will consume most mammals; however, they do sometimes hunt large birds such as ostriches. The hunting strategies they use depends on the prey and its size.

### Habitat

Painted Dogs are found on the plains of Africa; but can be found in woodland, deserts and mountain areas of Africa too. The most significant threats to Painted Dogs are hunting and habitat loss. Competition with larger carnivores is also a problem for them as they both pursue the same type of prey. Sadly, Painted Dogs are also killed by farmers who want to protect their livestock.



[ploverschool.co.uk/ourworld](http://ploverschool.co.uk/ourworld)

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
		01	02	03	04	05
06	07	08	09	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		



## Did you know?

- 1 Painted Dogs hunt in formidable, cooperative packs of 6 to 20 animals.
- 2 If a pack member becomes injured, they help care for it because they don't leave anyone behind.
- 3 These beautiful wild dogs have unique, mottled coat patterns in black, grey, yellow, white and brown.

Do you know which month Painted Dogs are born in?





# AUGUST

## Natterjack Toad

### Diet

The Natterjack Toad has a very specific diet. They eat moths, small reptiles, ground beetles, spiders and many other varieties of insects (including worms). They even eat small aquatic species such as dead fish and tadpoles, which form a key part of the Natterjack's diet!

### Habitat

These amphibians live in open fields and grasslands with soils, where they can dig their burrows. They also live in warm shallow ponds so they can reproduce and create offspring. They can be found in specific countries: Ireland, England/Britain (particularly in the south) and Spain. They are most commonly found in sand dune systems, coastal grazing marshes and sandy heaths. Perhaps more surprisingly, they are unable to live in deep water as they are in fact weak swimmers!



[ploverschool.co.uk/ourworld](http://ploverschool.co.uk/ourworld)

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
					01	02
03	04	05	06	07	08	09
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						



## Did you know?

1

Did you know Natterjack toads (also known as running toads) prefer to run instead of hop?

2

The loud, rasping call of the Natterjack can be heard from distances of several kilometres.

3

Due to colder temperatures in the UK, Natterjack tadpoles are the smallest of all European tadpoles.

**In how many European countries do toads live?**





# SEPTEMBER

## Darwin Fox

### Diet

The Darwin Fox eats a variation of small creatures such as mammals, reptiles, birds, amphibians, insects and fruit. They are a small-scale predator meaning that they are able to hide behind compact objects to pounce and attack their prey. They are slightly quicker than ordinary foxes because they are smaller than the average woodland fox.

### Habitat

Darwin Foxes are native to Chile, South America, because they prefer and are used to hot climates (Chile is close to the equator). Their habitat is located in dry, shady forests because the type of food they catch is easier to hunt in these places. Straightforward access to prey means that the life expectancy of a Darwin Fox is raised.



[ploverschool.co.uk/ourworld](http://ploverschool.co.uk/ourworld)

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
	01	02	03	04	05	06
07	08	09	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				



## Did you know?

1

Did you know that Darwin Foxes are the smallest species of fox on our planet?

2

These dog-like creatures were named after their founder Charles Darwin (a famous naturalist, geologist and biologist).

3

Darwin foxes are beautiful; they have black fur, orange ears and cream under-bellies.

**Why is the Darwin Fox endangered?**





# OCTOBER

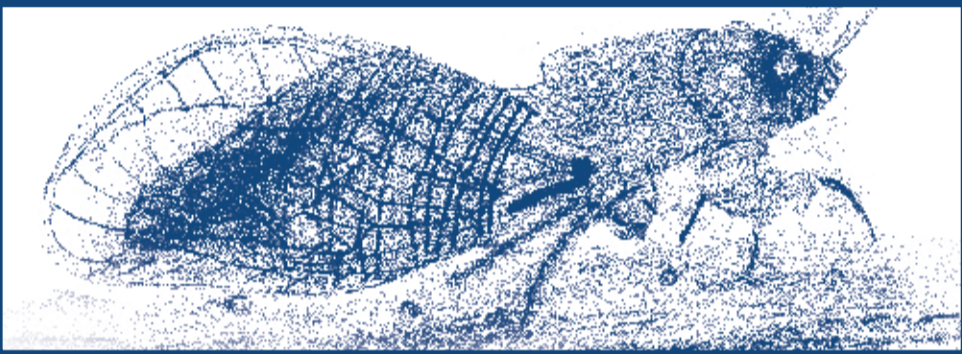
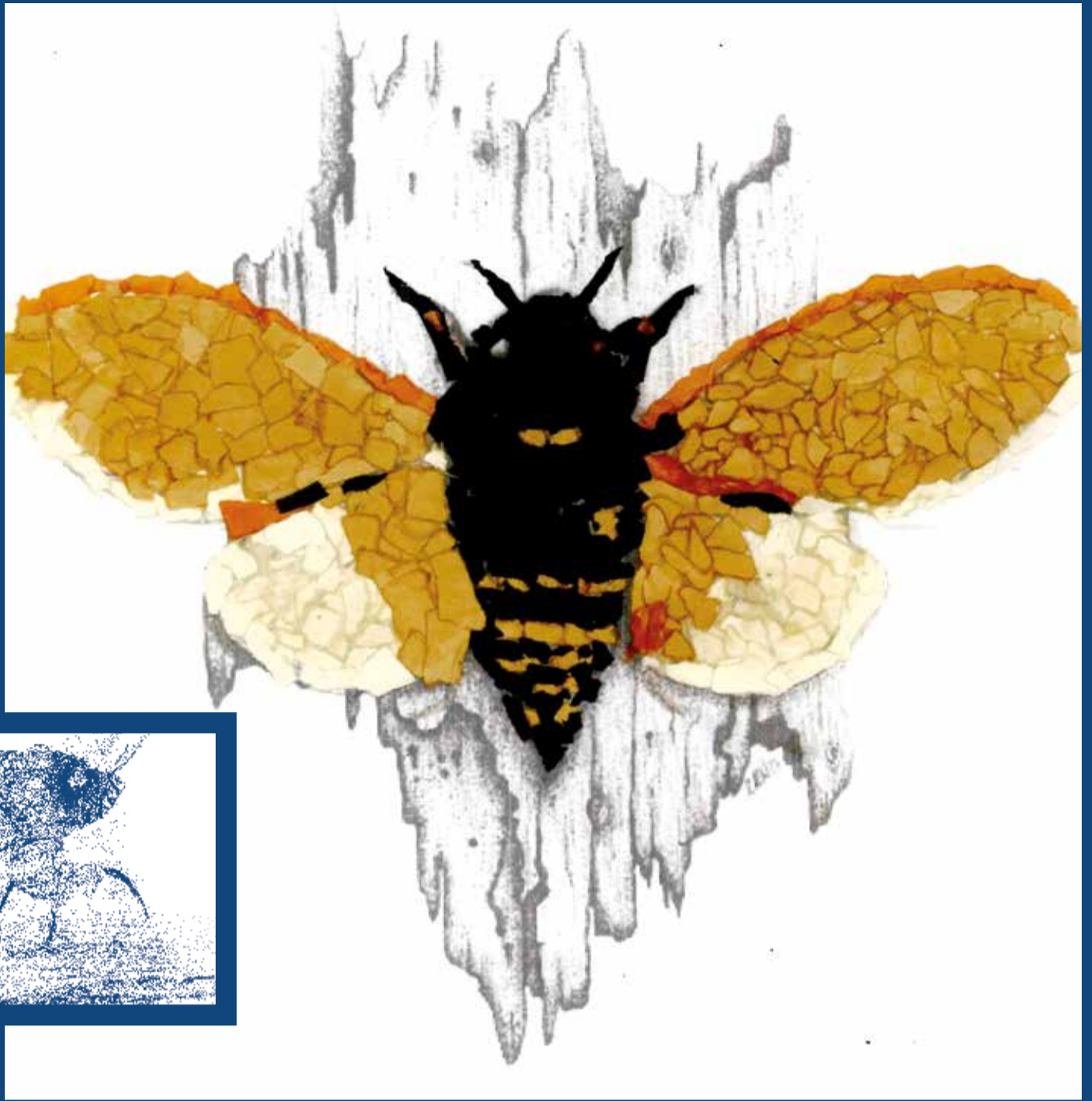
## New Forest Cicada

### Diet

The New Forest Cicada (which is a highly endangered insect) likes to inhabit lightly grazed, south-facing clearings. The species typically lives in: open, sunny woodland rides; clearings bordered by scrub and towering trees; and in areas between open grass and heathland. The New Forest Cicada is only found in the New Forest, which is in Hampshire, England.

### Habitat

The diet of the New Forest Cicada is not very varied. They eat, or rather drink, something called xylem (sap). It is a watery liquid from trees that contains amino acids and minerals, which provide the creature with all it requires to survive. So don't worry, they will not come along and eat your flowers - this is just an old-wives' tale!



[ploverschool.co.uk/ourworld](http://ploverschool.co.uk/ourworld)

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
			01	02	03	04
05	06	07	08	09	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	



## Did you know?

**1**  
Interestingly, the New Forest Cicada (*Cicadetta Montana*) is the only cicada which is native to the UK.

**2**  
Last seen in the early 1990s, this insect only spends 6 weeks above ground before dying.

**3**  
Did you know there's an app able to identify the song of the New Forest Cicada?

**Why can adults not hear the New Forest Cicada's song?**





# NOVEMBER

## Pill Beetle

### Diet

Skimming through the mud, these types of beetles devour rotting vegetation, decaying plant matter, grass, leaves and anything decomposed or dead! It may surprise you to know, they are herbivores and mainly eat plants. Another shocking discovery is that they prefer sweet over salty tastes!

### Habitat

Despite the fact that the populations have risen, Pill Beetles are very unfamiliar and uncommon to find because they live in concealed places. They live in the Northern Hemisphere rainforests and only tend to be found in secluded places, under rocks or inside trees.



[ploverschool.co.uk/ourworld](http://ploverschool.co.uk/ourworld)

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
						01
02	03	04	05	06	07	08
09	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						



## Did you know?

**1**  
Pill Beetles eat their own faeces - unlike the rest of the beetle family. How repulsive!

**2**  
Amazingly, these brown beetles have the ability to turn bright blue when they are ill.

**3**  
Pill Beetles slow the rate of climate change by eating CO<sub>2</sub>-producing fungi.

**Why are Pill Beetles endangered?**





# DECEMBER

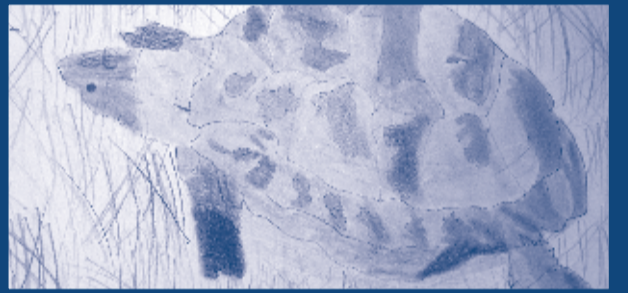
## Horsefield Tortoise

### Diet

The Horsefield Tortoise, also known as Testudo Horsefeldii, is a very challenging pet for the novice reptile keeper! These vulnerable creatures live in Central Asia, Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, India, Iran and some parts of China. They have developed the adaptation to cope with both hot and cold temperatures.

### Habitat

These extraordinary creatures have round, dark brown and olive green shells. These tortoises are different from others because they have four claws on their front feet. This feature assists them with their diet which consists of: broccoli, cabbage and carrots. This means they are herbivores so they only eat vegetables. Before they hibernate, they need to eat a lot of food through the summer because they use their fat reserves while in hibernation.



[ploverschool.co.uk/ourworld](http://ploverschool.co.uk/ourworld)

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
	01	02	03	04	05	06
07	08	09	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			



## Did you know?

1

The Horsefield Tortoise is a herbivore which means that it consumes vegetables such as carrots.

2

They can be kept as pets; however, it is not recommended that they are kept within the household.

3

Males should be kept separate from females because they are solitary animals.

What are the most endangered species of reptiles?

