

How to use Unfolding knowledge

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For the minibook:

- (1) pass it through your printer using DUPLEX setting with print to fit and page scaling switched OFF (so that you don't get white margins).
- (2) fold once across the middle and cut along fold.
- (3) staple or hot glue the spine to make a conventional book.

As you make more minibooks, keep the set in a box, and make class sets. Give them out as non-fiction reading units.

Make English comprehensions and summaries about them.

Help children to learn about how to help the planet by using examples like this.

Let's get outside to learn!

This is all about getting outside enjoying learning while you are out there. Every subject you study can be done outside, even if you might have to come inside to write things down. Geographers call it field trips, historians might call it local studies, scientists might call it experimental work.

But whatever it is being outside is all about observation. You look, you think about what you have seen, and then you develop what you have seen, fitting it into your curriculum, so it will enrich your studies. This project booklet is all about showing you how to do that. Science, English, Maths, History and Geography are all around you. Enjoy them, keep fit and active, stay healthy and learn for your curriculum while you are doing it.

Science curriculum coverage:

Living things

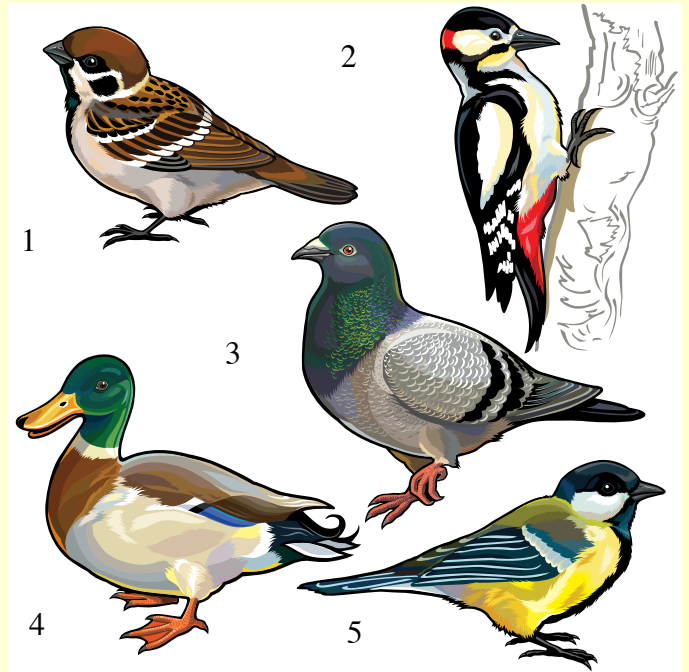
Habitats

Food chains

Food and eating (content of food)

Forces (bird flight)

Let's study birds



1. Birds are common. They will all be found in your local park or countryside. But can you name these?

1

*The cornfield stretched a tender green
To right and left beside my walks;
I knew he had a nest unseen
Somewhere among the million stalks.*

*And as I paused to hear his song,
While swift the sunny moments slid.
Perhaps his mate sat listening long,
And listened longer than I did.*

What does 'hang' mean in line 3?
Why is it useful to say butterflies danced
in line 6?

Which word tells of how the skylark
moves?

When did it sing, and when was it silent?

18. Can you write a short poem about one
of the birds you have seen?

*Finished with me? Pass me to a friend or recycle
me.*

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to their food. You can tell seed-eating birds
because they have short cone-shaped beaks.
Which of the birds on page 1 is seed-eating?

10. Stand out where you can see a bird. Write
a summary of how it behaves. What does its
head do? How does it move on the ground?

11. Birds get energy for keeping warm
from food. Why should you put oily seed like
peanuts out for birds in winter?

12. How good are you at spotting wing
shapes? There are three wing shapes: soaring
wings, oval wings, and high-speed wings.

Soaring wings are used by birds that float
about in the sky. Have you ever seen a kite or
an eagle? They have big soaring wings. If you
live by the seaside you will know gulls and
gannets. They also have soaring wings.

Oval wings are good for short bursts of
high speed and quick twists and turns. Crows,
blackbirds, and thrushes have these. Do the
birds you are watching have these?

High-speed wings are long and thin
compared to the body and are found on swifts
and ducks. Are your birds like this?

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Science/Geography (habitats)

2. Where do you mainly find bird 4?

3. Where do you find bird 3?

4. These birds do not all live in the same places? They each have a different place where they live (a habitat) Which ones live in bushes, which one lives in a tree, which one lives on water and which one lives on the ground?

5. Bird 3 is very common. What does bird 3 eat? Why is it successful in cities?

6. Look at the picture on page 3. What does bird 2 eat (look in the beak) and where does it make its nest?

7. What is a food chain? Choose one of these birds and draw a food chain that includes it.

English

16. A pigeon is often seen strutting about on the ground. Strutting is a describing word. Watch birds while you are outdoors and see if you can write down \$ more sentences with describing words that show what the birds you are watching do.

17.

Here is a poem about a bird.

The Skylark by Christina Rossetti

*The earth was green, the sky was blue:
I saw and heard one sunny morn
A skylark hang between the two,
A singing speck above the corn.*

*A stage below, in gay accord,
White butterflies danced on the wing.
And still the singing skylark soared,
And silent sank, and soared to sing.*

13. Birds that worry about being eaten by bigger birds often have camouflage patterns and colours. Are any of the birds you have seen like this? How are they camouflaged?

Maths

14. A seed-eating bird eats half of its bodyweight each day in mild conditions. Food gives birds body heat (energy). They must eat more when it is cold. A sparrow must eat half its bodyweight every half day in winter. If a sparrow weighs 30g, and there are 7 sparrows eating from your feeder, how much seed would you expect to add each day?

15. A pigeon weighs about 500g. How much seed should you scatter on the ground each day to feed 6 pigeons?



8. All birds have feathers. They plump them up in the cold to trap air. Is air a good insulator or conductor of heat?

9. Put a bird feeder up near a window of your home. Describe how the birds get