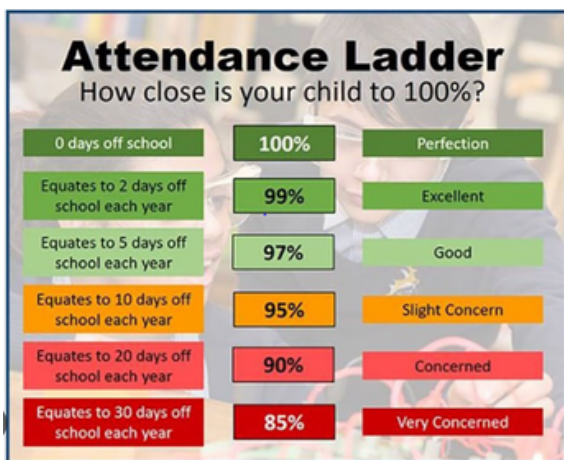


FROZEN KINGDOM

THE BIG QUESTION: HOW CAN WE TAKE CARE OF THE POLAR REGIONS AND MAKE CHOICES THAT PROTECT THE PLANET FOR EVERYONE, NOT JUST FOR OURSELVES?

Key information



Homework

Each week, Spellings and Mathletics tasks will be assigned and are an important part of reinforcing your child's learning in class. These tasks are expected to be completed weekly and support progress in key areas. In addition, from time to time, topic-based homework will be set to be completed at home. Clear instructions, deadlines, and expectations for these projects will be shared in advance via ClassDojo. Regular completion of all assigned work is essential in supporting your child's learning and development.

Uniform

It is important that all Year 5 and 6 pupils attend school in the correct uniform and PE kit. Please refer to our uniform policy on the school website for full details, or speak to your child's class teacher if you have any questions or queries.

Reminders

Sapphire PE = Monday and Tuesday
Aqua PE = Monday and Thursday
Indigo PE = Tuesday and Wednesday

Each week, the children will bring home two Big Cat Books, along with a book from the school library. They should complete their reading diaries independently and be listened to reading every day.

Upcoming Events

Please keep an eye on both the school dojo account as well as your child's class page. Any dates outside of the spring calendar will be posted on there.

Communication

ClassDojo continues to be our primary platform for communication. Please use ClassDojo as the first point of contact for any questions, concerns, or comments. Dismissal time is not an appropriate time to address concerns, as our focus must remain on student safety and supervision. Messages sent through ClassDojo will be reviewed and responded to as promptly as possible. Thank you for your understanding and support.

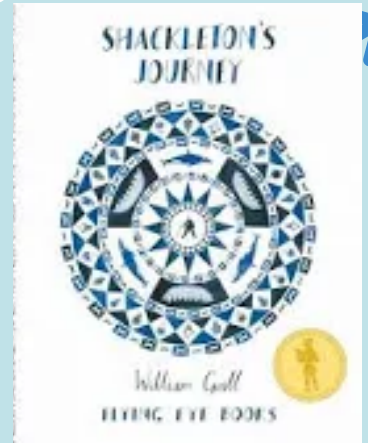
FROZEN KINGDOM

English

This spring term, our English and Guided Reading curriculum will focus on three exciting and engaging texts: Shackleton's Journey by William Grill, Wolf Wilder by Katherine Rundell, and Sky Song by Abi Elphinstone.

- Shackleton's Journey is a non-fiction graphic novel that recounts the true story of Ernest Shackleton's Antarctic expedition. Through gripping illustrations and historical narrative, children will explore themes of courage, leadership, and teamwork, while developing their understanding of non-fiction storytelling.
- Wolf Wilder is a thrilling adventure set in 19th-century Russia, following Feodora, a brave young girl who trains wolves to survive in the wild. This story encourages readers to consider themes of freedom, loyalty, and bravery, while also enjoying rich descriptive language and exciting plot twists.
- Sky Song is a magical fantasy tale about Eelyn, a courageous young girl on a quest to rescue her sister and save her kingdom. This imaginative story will inspire creativity, enhance vocabulary, and develop skills in understanding character, plot, and descriptive language through a richly constructed fantasy world.

We are excited for the children to engage with these texts and explore a mix of historical, adventurous, and fantastical stories that will challenge and inspire their reading skills.



Spring	English			Guided reading
Frozen Kingdom	Shackleton's Journey	<p>Non-narrative - 1 week To create a persuasive speech, rallying troops/supporters to our school.</p> <p>Non narrative - 3 weeks To create a balanced argument about whether Shackleton was right to explore.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Persuasive speech Setting description Instructions Balanced argument 	Wolf Wilder
	Shackleton's Journey	<p>Narrative - 2 weeks To create a diary entry from Shackleton's journey, immersing survival tactics.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Narrative Diary entry 	Wolf Wilder
	Sky Song	<p>Poetry - 2 weeks To create atmospheric poetry about landscape, based on Sky Song.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Recount Atmospheric poem 	Sky Song
	Sky Song	<p>Narrative - 4 weeks To create a narrative that creates atmosphere. Focus on setting and dialogue to move action forward.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Character description Setting description Poem Narrative - dialogue to advance the action 	Sky Song

FROZEN KINGDOM

Maths

Year 5

Spring	<p>Number</p> <p>Multiplication and division B</p> <p>VIEW</p>	<p>Number</p> <p>Fractions B</p> <p>VIEW</p>	<p>Number</p> <p>Decimals and percentages</p> <p>VIEW</p>	<p>Measurement</p> <p>Perimeter and area</p> <p>VIEW</p>	<p>Statistics</p> <p>VIEW</p>
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Year 6











Spring	<p>Number</p> <p>Ratio</p> <p>VIEW</p>	<p>Number</p> <p>Algebra</p> <p>VIEW</p>	<p>Number</p> <p>Decimals</p> <p>VIEW</p>	<p>Number</p> <p>Fractions, decimals and percentages</p> <p>VIEW</p>	<p>Measurement</p> <p>Area, perimeter and volume</p> <p>VIEW</p>	<p>Statistics</p> <p>VIEW</p>
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This term, we are placing a strong emphasis on key foundational maths skills, including practising times tables, learning to tell the time on an analogue clock, and ensuring accurate number formation. Mastery of times tables supports mental arithmetic and confidence in solving a wide range of problems, while being able to read an analogue clock helps children develop their understanding of time and daily routines. Accurate number formation is essential for clear communication in written maths work and helps prevent errors as calculations become more complex. Regular practice at home, even for short periods, can make a significant difference in your child's progress and confidence in these essential skills.

FROZEN KINGDOM

RE

This term in RE, our Branch 6 topic focuses on exploring the concept of “the common good” and understanding how people of different faiths can work together to promote it. Children will learn about Catholic social teaching, and also be introduced to the term “worldviews”, learning how different beliefs influence people’s actions and choices. They will explore examples of cooperation between Christians and those of other faiths, including initiatives like Religions for Peace, and reflect on the ways charities with different worldviews work towards the same goals. We will also look at creative expressions of faith from Dharmic religions, make links between their beliefs and practices, and compare them with Catholic faith. The topic highlights inspiring role models, such as St. Francis of Assisi and Pope St. John Paul II, exploring their efforts to promote peace, respect, and cooperation across religions, including the friendship between St. Francis and Sultan Al Malik. Through these studies, children are encouraged to reflect on these examples and consider ways they can foster peace, understanding, and respect within their own lives and community.

Catholic Social Teaching 		
The Principles		
 <p>Everyone is special Human Dignity</p>	 <p>Thinking of everyone The Common Good</p>	 <p>Taking part Participation</p>
 <p>Everyone should have a say Subsidiarity</p>	 <p>Caring for God's gifts Stewardship</p>	 <p>Showing we care Solidarity</p>
 <p>Putting people most in need first Preferential Option for the Poor</p>	 <p>Sharing fairly Distributive Justice</p>	 <p>Being peacemakers Promoting peace</p>

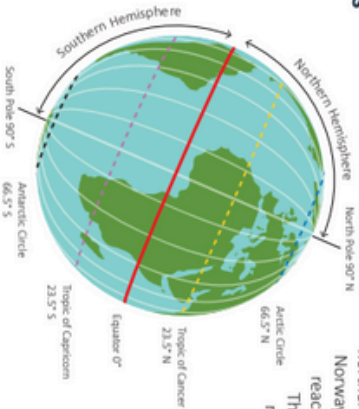
FROZEN KINGDOM

GEOGRAPHY

Frozen Kingdoms

The polar regions

The Earth has two polar regions: the Arctic Circle in the Northern Hemisphere and the Antarctic Circle in the Southern Hemisphere. Polar regions have long, cold winters and temperatures mostly below freezing. The weather can be very windy with little precipitation.



Arctic region

The Arctic region consists of the Arctic Ocean and the northern parts of Canada, Alaska, Russia, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Greenland and Iceland. Winter temperatures can reach -55°C and summer temperatures can reach 10°C . The Arctic region has a varied landscape including mountains, tundra and boreal forest. It is home to small populations of people and an amazing variety of plants and animals including the polar bear, Arctic fox, Arctic hare and walrus.



polar bear

Antarctic region

Antarctica is the world's fifth-largest continent and is covered in an ice sheet that is up to 4800m thick. It is the coldest, driest, highest and windiest continent on Earth. Temperatures can drop to -80°C , there is little precipitation, and wind speeds can reach 80km per hour. There are only two native species of flowering plants in Antarctica, but there is a rich sea life, including the emperor penguin, humpback whale and leopard seal. No people live permanently in the Antarctic. However, scientists stay for part of the year to carry out research and tourists visit in the summer months to see the landscape and wildlife.



emperor penguin



humpback whale

Polar landscapes

Much of the polar regions is covered with snow and ice all year round. Polar landscape features include glaciers, ice fields and icebergs.

Glacier

Glaciers are slow-moving masses of flowing ice, formed by the compaction of snow. They can vary in depth from 50m to 1500m.



Ice field

Ice fields are large areas of connected glaciers covering flat areas, such as valleys and high plateaus. They are made from compressed and frozen snow.



Iceberg

Icebergs are chunks of ice that calve, or break off, from glaciers and ice sheets and float in the sea. Wind and water erode icebergs into sculptural shapes.



Natural resources in the Arctic

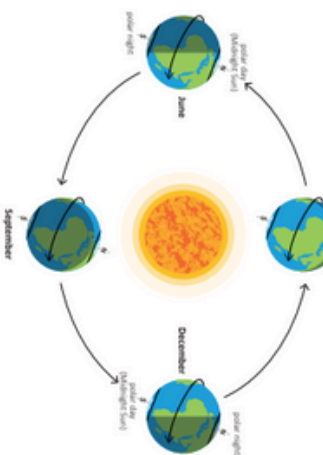
Natural resources in the Arctic include oil, gas, minerals, metals, fish, wood and freshwater. Arctic inhabitants use the natural resources available for fuel, food and to sell to other countries. However, many of the resources have not yet been touched as they are difficult to extract, especially those that underlie the frozen waters of the Arctic Ocean.

Indigenous peoples of the Arctic

The indigenous peoples of the Arctic have inhabited the area for thousands of years. In the past, they adapted to the cold, harsh conditions by hunting and eating animals native to the area, such as seals, walrus and walrus, and using reindeer skins to keep warm. Many lived nomadic lifestyles, following reindeer herds. Today, many indigenous peoples live in permanent settlements and have a modern lifestyle, but some still follow the traditional way of life.

Polar day and night

Due to the tilt of the Earth, the poles experience nearly 24 hours of daylight during the summer months. This is called polar day, or Midnight Sun. In the winter, the poles experience nearly 24 hours of darkness. This is called polar night.



FROZEN KINGDOM

GEOGRAPHY

Polar exploration

Due to the harsh and inhospitable conditions, the polar regions were the last places on Earth to be explored. During the golden age of polar exploration, between 1898 and 1916, explorers searched for the Northwest Passage in the Arctic and raced to reach the South Pole in Antarctica. Three famous polar explorers were Robert Falcon Scott, Roald Amundsen and Ernest Shackleton.

Robert Falcon Scott

Robert Falcon Scott (1868–1912) was a British explorer who led two expeditions to the Antarctic. His second expedition turned into a race to the South Pole that Scott's team lost, losing their lives in the attempt.



Image from: Wikimedia Commons/Public domain

Roald Amundsen

Roald Amundsen (1872–1928) was a Norwegian explorer. He was the first to discover the Northwest Passage in the Arctic that joined the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. In 1911, he led a successful expedition to be the first to reach the South Pole, beating Scott's team.



Image from: Wikimedia Commons/Public domain

Ernest Shackleton

Ernest Shackleton (1874–1922) was a British explorer who led an expedition to attempt to walk across Antarctica. However, his ship became stuck in sea ice and sank. Shackleton and his men managed to survive for 18 months before making their way to safety.



Image from: Wikimedia Commons/Public domain

Titanic

The RMS *Titanic* sank on 15th April 1912. Four days after leaving Southampton, UK and just 300 miles from its destination of New York, USA, the lookout crew spotted an iceberg in the *Titanic's* path. The ship collided with the iceberg, damaging its hull. At 2:20am on 15th April, the *Titanic* began to sink. Although the crew sent distress signals, none of the ships who responded were able to reach the *Titanic* before she sank. It is estimated that 1500 people were killed and only 700 survived.



RMS Titanic

Climate change

Human activities such as burning fossil fuels and deforestation are releasing gases into the atmosphere that are causing the temperature of the Earth to rise and its climate to change. The Arctic landscape and wildlife are at risk due to this change. Scientists are concerned that the rising global temperature is causing the polar ice to melt. If the polar ice melts, sea levels and temperatures will rise, weather patterns will change and the polar regions will be damaged.



Arctic landscape

FROZEN KINGDOM

VOCABULARY

Glossary

Antarctic Circle	An imaginary circle of latitude that lies 66.5° south of the equator. Everything south of this line is known as the Antarctic.
Arctic Circle	An imaginary circle of latitude that lies 66.5° north of the equator. Everything north of this line is known as the Arctic.
boreal forest	A large area of wetland covered in conifer trees. Boreal forests are found in countries that are in or near the Arctic Circle.
climate	The usual weather conditions that occur in a place over a long period.
horizon	The line where the sky appears to meet the Earth.
indigenous	Occurring naturally or originating in a particular place.
native	Referring to the animals and plants that occur naturally in a place.
North Pole	The most northern geographical point of the Earth.
polar day	Near constant daylight in the Arctic or Antarctic during the summer months when the Sun does not set below the horizon. Also known as Midnight Sun.
polar night	Near constant darkness in the Arctic or Antarctic during the winter months when the Sun does not rise above the horizon.
precipitation	Water that falls from clouds in the sky as rain, snow, hail or sleet.
South Pole	The most southern geographical point of the Earth.
tundra	An area of land where it is too cold for trees to grow and the ground below the surface is permanently frozen.

FROZEN KINGDOM

Inuit

Inuit art

The Inuit are indigenous people who live in the Arctic region, an area that includes Alaska, Canada and Greenland. Artwork made by the Inuit includes pictures, carvings, sculptures and prints. Animals, cultural myths and legends are the main sources of inspiration.



Inuit carver at work

Inuit carvings

The Inuit have a long tradition of being expert carvers. Carvings include tools, weapons and decorative items, such as animals and figurines. Common materials used in Inuit carving include bone, ivory, stone and wood. The carvings can be in a variety of sizes and colours.



walrus sculpture carving



owl carving

Inuit printing

Printmaking is a more recent addition to Inuit art, starting in the late 1950s with the help of James Houston, a Canadian artist, designer and government administrator. At first, stonecuts were used to print images. Later, stencils were used.



James Houston, Cape Dorset (Kooqnguq), Nunavut, 1960



Return of the Sun, an Inuit print on a stamp, c1960

Stencil technique

A stencil is a sheet of paper, card, plastic or metal into which shapes, patterns or pictures are cut. Paint or ink is applied over the cut out design to create an image on the surface below. Inuit artists use stencils to add detail to stonecut prints or to make several versions of their original drawings.



stenciling

Significant artists

Today, Inuit artwork is extremely popular. It is displayed in art galleries and sold all over the world. Famous Inuit artists include Jessie Oonark, Kanoo Ashevak, David Ruben Piquokkun, Lucy Tasseer Tutswetok and Pitsiulak Ashoona.

The Enchanted Owl

In 1960, Inuit artist Kenojuak Ashevak made a print of an owl called *The Enchanted Owl*. It features a stylised owl with a spotted body and long, fanning feathers and was made using a stonecut on paper printing technique. The design became a commemorative stamp for Canada in 1970.



artist's impression of *The Enchanted Owl*

Glossary

carving	A shape or pattern cut into wood or stone.
indigenous	Naturally existing in a place or country.
printing	A technique that allows an image to be accurately reproduced multiple times.
stylised	An exaggeration of colour, pattern or shape.
stonecut	A printing technique that uses a flattened stone block that is carved and coated with ink to make a print.

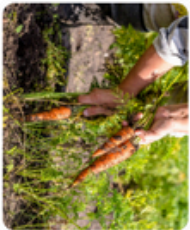
FROZEN KINGDOM

DT

Eat the Seasons

Seasonality

Seasonality is the time of year when the harvest or flavour of a type of food is at its best. It is often when the item is at its lowest cost and freshest on the market. Different foods are at their best in different seasons; for example, apples are freshest between September and February, and carrots between June and September.



Benefits of seasonal eating

Taste

Food that has grown and ripened naturally tastes best.

Freshness

Local, seasonal food will be fresher than foods transported thousands of kilometres from where they were grown.

Nutrition

A food's nutritional value drops after it has been picked, so eating freshly-picked, seasonal foods provides more nutritional value.

Carbon footprint

It uses a lot of energy to grow food in heated greenhouses or transport it over long distances. This use of energy releases carbon into the atmosphere which contributes to climate change. Local, seasonal foods do not need to be grown in heated greenhouses or transported long distances so they have a smaller carbon footprint.

Supporting local farmers

Buying locally grown foods supports local farmers and local shops.

Cost




Locally grown food is usually cheaper as transport costs are lower.

Nutritional value of food

Nutritional value is the amount of protein, carbohydrate, fat, minerals and vitamins in a food or a meal. It is important to eat a balanced diet to provide all the nutrients the body needs in the correct quantities. Meals need careful planning to provide the right balance of nutrients and make use of seasonal ingredients.

Food hygiene

Food hygiene is important to prevent the spread of disease-causing bacteria. Health and safety rules include:

	Wash hands thoroughly before, during and after preparing food and handling raw meat.
	Clean all work surfaces with antibacterial spray.
	Use different-coloured chopping boards for different foods.

Food preparation techniques

Dicing

Cutting food into small cubes measuring approximately half a centimetre.



Peeling

Removing the skin of a fruit or vegetable, either with your fingers or with a knife or peeler.



Grating

Rubbing food against a grater to create small, shredded pieces.



Cooking techniques

Boiling

Water is heated on a hob, so it moves vigorously and bubbles burst and roll on the surface. This method is used for cooking potatoes and pasta.



Steaming

The steam from boiling water rises and cooks food held above the water by a perforated pan. This method is used for cooking fish and vegetables.



Sautéing

A small amount of butter or oil is used in a shallow pan over high heat to fry vegetables or meat until brown.



Glossary

carbon footprint

The total amount of greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere by an individual or organisation.

food hygiene

The conditions necessary to ensure safe handling of foods to avoid the spread of bacteria.

FROZEN KINGDOM

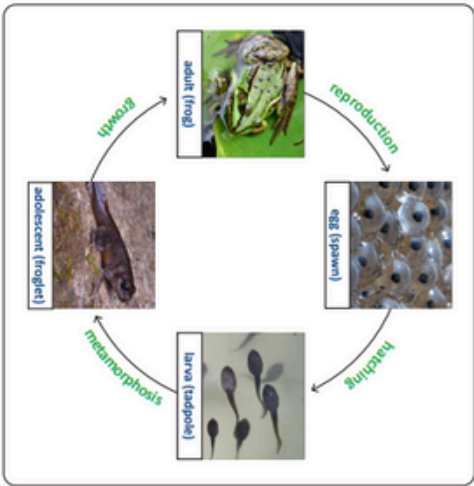
SCIENCE

Human Reproduction and Ageing

Reproduction is the process of producing offspring, which is vital for the survival of all plant and animal species. All living things go through a series of changes during their life cycle, where they grow, mature, reproduce and age. As living things age, they gradually decline and then die.

Life cycles

A life cycle is a series of changes that happen to a living thing during its lifespan. The events happen in a set order as the animal or plant grows and develops. A life cycle is presented on a circular diagram to show the main developmental stages of a plant or animal's life and the processes between these stages. All living things eventually die, but reproduction starts the life cycle again.



Life cycle of the common frog.

Mammals

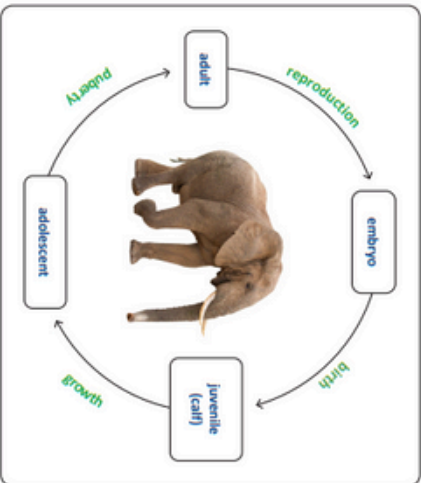
Mammals are a group of vertebrate animals, which means they have a backbone. Mammals have several characteristics that make them different from other vertebrates. These include:

- producing milk to feed their young
- being warm blooded
- giving birth to live young
- having fur or hair
- breathing air with lungs



Mammalian life cycle

There are four stages and four processes in the mammalian life cycle.



The length of each stage varies for different animals. For example, the European hamster has a 2-3 week juvenile stage, but the same stage is 10 years for an African elephant.

Human life cycle

The human life cycle has the same stages and processes as other mammalian life cycles.

Embryo
The embryo stage takes around 40 weeks. This is called the gestation period.



Juvenile
During the juvenile stage, the child grows and develops rapidly until around 12 years old.



Adolescent
The adolescent stage ends at around 19 years old. The process of puberty enables an adolescent to develop into an adult and be able to reproduce.



Adult
A person is a fully developed adult at around 20 years old and may choose to reproduce, which starts a new human life cycle.



FROZEN KINGDOM

SCIENCE

Human gestation timeline

4 weeks
At four weeks after fertilisation, the embryo has developed into the size of a poppy seed.



16 weeks
At 16 weeks, the embryo has developed into a foetus the size of an avocado. Its nervous system and skeleton have become stronger.



32 weeks
At 32 weeks, the foetus is about the size of a coconut. It moves and sucks its thumb.



39 weeks
At 39 weeks, the foetus is the size of a small pumpkin. Its lungs are fully formed, ready for birth.



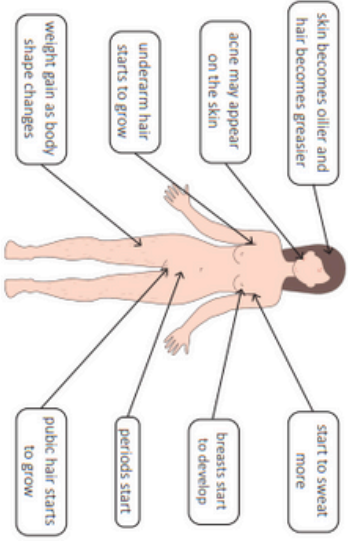
Birth
When the baby is born, it cries, takes its first breath and its umbilical cord is cut.



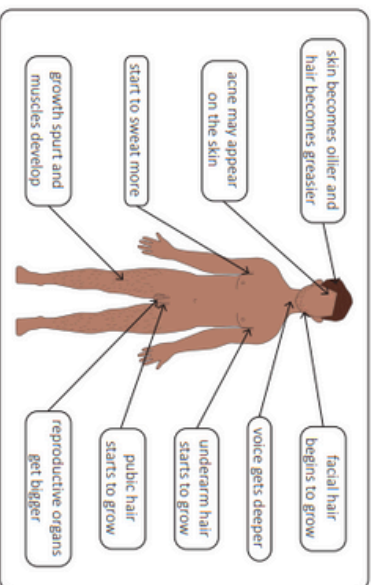
Puberty

Puberty is when a child's body changes as they develop into an adult and become able to reproduce. Puberty can start at any time between the ages of 8 and 14 and takes around four years. Chemicals called hormones cause puberty to begin and create physical changes, such as developing acne, sweating more and growing underarm and pubic hair. Puberty also creates emotional changes, including mood swings, low self-esteem, aggression and depression.

Physical changes during puberty in females



Physical changes during puberty in males



Please note we will be covering puberty, growing up and the human reproduction lessons in line with the 10:10 RSHE learning scheme which is approved by the Archdiocese of Birmingham,
Please keep an eye on Class Dojo for more information to follow.

Human ageing

Humans reach the peak of their physical fitness during the first decade of adulthood. After this, the cells that make up the human body begin to decay. They lose the ability to function correctly, causing various ageing effects, including cataracts, loss of hearing, greying hair, deterioration of organs and muscles, age spots and wrinkles.

Glossary

cataract	A condition in which the lens of the eye becomes cloudy, resulting in loss of vision.
foetus	A stage in the mammalian life cycle when a mammal in the uterus has begun to develop limbs and organs.
gestation	The length of time the young of a mammal develops inside the female's body until birth.
process	A series of changes that happen naturally.
stage	One part of a life cycle or period of development.

FROZEN KINGDOM

MUSIC

Knowledge Organiser – A New Year Carol – Year 6, Unit 3



1 – Listen & Appraise: A New Year Carol (The music of Benjamin Britten)

What style indicators can you hear?

Describe the structure?

What instruments/voices you can hear?

Describe the musical dimensions?

Mood and story told?

2 – Musical Activities using glocks and/or recorders

Warm-up games pulse, rhythm and pitch games:

- Learn to clap some of the the rhythms used in the song
- Learn some musical phrases that you will sing in the song

Did you try the extension rhythm and pitch game?

Singing in unison. Sing the song in its original style, and the Urban Gospel version.



3 – Perform & Share

Decide how your class will introduce the performance. Perhaps add some choreography? Tell your audience how you learnt this song and why. Record the performance and talk about it afterwards.

About this Unit

Theme: Benjamin Britten's music and cover versions.

Facts/info:

Listen to other songs by Britten and cover versions of them:

- I Mun Be Married on Sunday
- Fishing Song

Vocabulary:Melody, compose, improvise, cover, pulse, rhythm, pitch, tempo, dynamics, timbre, texture, structure, dimensions of music, ostinato, phrases, unison, urban gospel

Reflection

What did you like best about this Unit? Why? Was there anything you didn't enjoy about it? Why?

Do you have any strong thoughts or feelings you would to share about it?

What cover version are there of this song?

FROZEN KINGDOM

MUSIC

Knowledge Organiser – You've Got A Friend – Year 6, Unit 4

1 – Listen & Appraise: You've Got A Friend (The music of Carole King)

What style indicators can you hear?

Describe the structure?

What instruments/voices you can hear?

Describe the musical dimensions?

2 – Musical Activities using glocks and/or recorders

Warm-up games play and copy back using up to 3 notes – A, G + E.

Bronze: A | Silver: A + G | Gold: A, G + E challenge.

Which challenge did you get to?

Singing in unison.

Play instrumental parts with the song by ear and/or from notation using the easy or medium part. You will be using up to 4 notes – B, A + G and C, D, E + F.

Which part did you play?

Improvise using up to 3 notes – A, G + E.

Bronze: A | Silver: A + G | Gold: A, G + E challenge
Which challenge did you get to?

Compose a simple melody using simple rhythms choosing from the notes E, G + A or E, G, A, C + D.

3 – Perform & Share

Decide how your class will introduce the performance. Perhaps add some choreography? Tell your audience how you learnt this song and why. Record the performance and talk about it afterwards.

The performance will include one or more of the following:

Improvisations • Instrumental performances • Compositions



About this Unit

Theme: The music of Carole King.

Facts/info:

- You've Got A Friend was a song written by Carole King in 1971.
- It was first recorded by Carole and featured on her famous album, 'Tapestry'.
- In the 1960s, Carole King was employed to write pop songs for artists to perform.

Listen to 5 other songs written by Carole King:

- The Loco-Motion sung by Little Eva
- One Fine Day sung by The Chiffons
- Up On The Roof sung by The Drifters
- Will You Still Love Me Tomorrow
- (You Make Me Feel Like) A Natural Woman sung by Carole King

Vocabulary: Melody, compose, improvise, cover, pulse, rhythm, pitch, tempo, dynamics, timbre, texture, structure, dimensions of music, hook, riff, solo, civil rights, gender equality, unison, harmony

Reflection

What did you like best about this Unit? Why? Was there anything you didn't enjoy about it? Why?

Do you have any strong thoughts or feelings you would to share about it?

FROZEN KINGDOM

ART

Environmental Artists

Environmental art

Environmental art addresses concerns relating to the natural and urban environment. Modern environmental artists create work that highlights sustainability and ecological issues, such as marine debris, consumer waste, pollution, deforestation and the destruction of ecosystems. The artworks can be impactful or shocking to make us think more deeply about our relationship with the natural world. They can also be conceptual, which means that their intention may not be immediately apparent.

This sculpture of a human figure next to a dyke will gradually disappear from view due to climate change and rising sea levels.



Exposure by Antony Gormley, 2010

This art installation is made from chunks of ice taken from icebergs off the coast of Greenland. The artist wanted people to watch the artwork melt away to bring them closer to climate change in action.



Ice Watch by Olafur Eliasson, 2015

Reuse, recycle and repurpose

Environmental artists create their artworks from waste or recycled materials, such as plastic, paper, glass, metal, tyres, fabrics and other found materials. Using recycled materials reduces the amount of waste in the environment and supports the artist's message. For example, this sculpture of a crab, made using plastic bottles, highlights the damage done to our oceans by single-use plastic.



Ocean plastics

Ocean plastics are usually single-use plastics that cannot be recycled, such as food wrappers, water bottles, carrier bags, straws and takeaway containers. This is causing significant harm to marine animals. At current rates, scientists expect the amount of plastic in the seas and oceans to outweigh the number of fish by 2050.



Ocean art

Ocean art is constructed from marine debris. It is impactful, highlighting the plight of marine animals. For example, this sculpture of a giant fish, created from single-use plastic from nearby waters, shows how fish are ingesting plastics to a point where their bodies are full and they can no longer survive.



Glossary

conceptual art Art where the idea behind the work is more important than the finished piece.

ecosystem The complex relationship between the plants and animals in a particular environment.

marine debris Waste found in the seas and oceans.

sustainability The ability to be maintained without exhausting natural resources.