

Vocabulary

Key Facts

Map knowledge

Continent	A very large area of land, such as Africa or Asia.
Country	An area of land that is controlled by its own government.
Ocean	A very large body of water that covers roughly 70% of the earth.
Equator	An imaginary line around the middle of the Earth at an equal distance from the North Pole and the South Pole.
Northern hemisphere	The half of the earth which is north of the equator.
Southern hemisphere	The half of the earth which is south of the equator.
Biome	A large region of Earth that has a certain climate and certain types of living things.
Grassland	A large open area of country covered with grass, especially one used for grazing.
Savanna	A flat grassland with no trees.
Desert	A large area of land, usually in a hot region, where there is almost no water, rain, trees, or plants.
Rainforest	A dense forest normally found in tropical areas with high rainfall.
Mountain	A very high area of land over 1000ft.
Climate	The general weather conditions that are typical of a place.
Human geography	Features of land that have been impacted by human activity.
Physical geography	Natural features of land for example mountains, rivers and lakes.

Rainforests

- The rainforest has four main layers: forest floor, understory, canopy, and emergent layer. Each layer has unique characteristics and living things.
- Most of Africa’s remaining rainforest can be found in the Congo.
- Rainforests are becoming under threat by deforestation.

Desert

- Land is called 'desert' if it gets less than 250mm of rain every year.
- Deserts are home to a range of well suited plant life including cacti. They are also home to animals such as lizards and coyote.
- The largest hot desert in the world is the Sahara Desert in Africa.

Savanna

- The savanna biome is mostly made up of grass and a few trees.
- The savanna biome is rich with herbivores such as elephants, zebras, gazelles, and buffalo.

Mountains

- Fold mountains are formed when two plates push into each other. The pressure of the two plates pushing against one another causes the crust to fold over.
- Some mountains form when volcanoes keep on erupting, over and over again. The lava builds up and makes a mountain
- Mount Kilimanjaro is a dormant volcano found in Tanzania, standing at 5895m.

The continents and oceans of the world

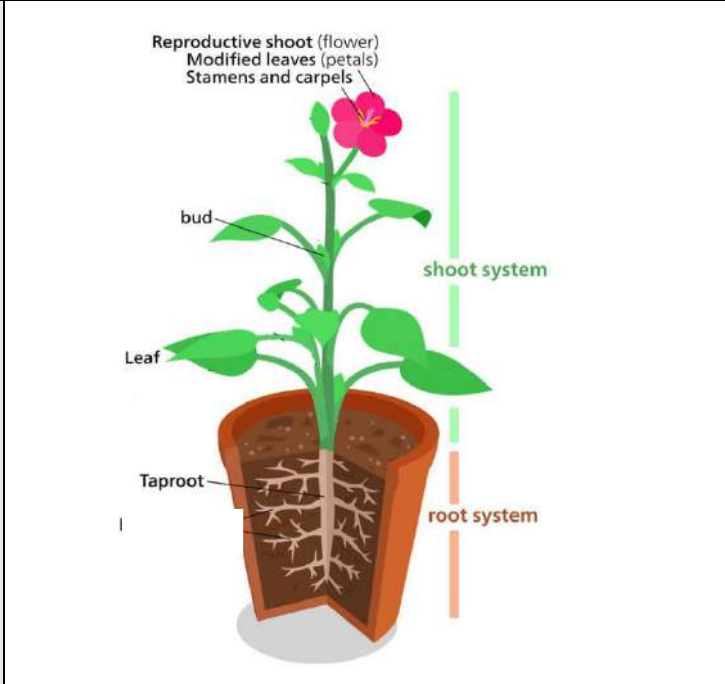


The biomes of Africa



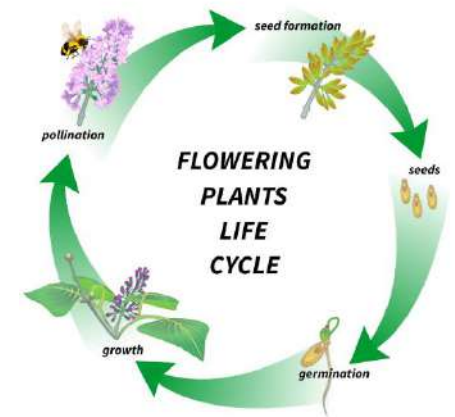
Vocabulary	
roots	Anchors the plant in the ground and absorbs water and nutrients from the soil.
stem	Transports water and nutrients to different parts of the plant.
leaves	The place where photosynthesis takes place.
petal	The separate leaves that form the outside part of a flower head and usually attract insects.
flower	The part of a plant which is made up of petals and seeds.
photosynthesis	The process in which green plants use sunlight to make their own food
pollen	A fine powder produced by certain plants.
Insect pollination	The process when an insect lands on a flower and small particles of pollen stick to its legs. It is then transferred to the next plant the insect lands on.
Wind pollination	Describes the process of the transfer of pollen from one plant to another by the wind.
Seed dispersal	The movement or transport of seeds away from the parent plant, via wind, animal or water.
germination	When the seed starts to grow.

Knowledge










The life cycle of a flowering plant	
How do the new seeds get to the soil?	The seeds are dispersed. This can be done in 3 main ways: -By wind -By animals (they catch on fur and then rubbed off). -By explosion. Dry seed pods split open and shoot out the seeds.
What is germination?	In the right conditions the seed will start to swell and a root will start to shoot. Over time the seed grows into a seedling.
What is pollination?	Insects-The insect goes to the first flower looking for nectar and pollen gets stuck to it. Then it goes to another flower and the pollen rubs off and gets stuck to that flower. Wind -Pollen is blown from one flower to another.

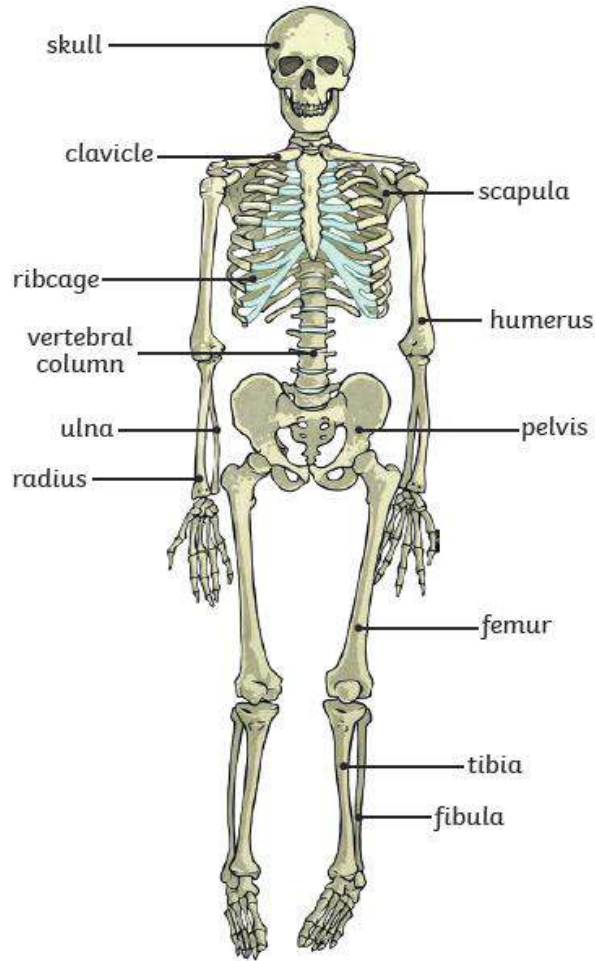
How plants grow and survive	
To grow and survive plants need:	-light -water -carbon dioxide (This is so that they can make their own food) -warmth -nutrients from the soil
How does a plant get water?	The roots take up water from the soil. The water travels through the stem of the plant to the leaves



Vocabulary	
nutrition	all the substances that's in your food, such as vitamins, protein, fat and more. It's important to eat a variety of foods, so you have what you need to grow and be healthy.
nutrients	substances that animals need to stay alive and healthy
energy	strength to be able to move and grow
vertebrate	animals with backbones
invertebrate	animals without backbones
muscles	soft tissues in the body that contract and relax to cause movement
tendons	cords that join muscles to bones
joints	areas where two or more bones are fitted together
skeleton	inside the human body are the bones of our skeleton, supporting our body and holding it up.
bones	bones provide support for our bodies and help form our shape.
support	the skeleton holds our body up
protect	the skeleton protects the softer parts of the body e.g. brain and heart

Food key facts		
Nutrient	Found in... (examples)	What it does/they do
carbohydrates		provide energy
protein		helps growth and repair
fibre		helps you to digest the food that you have eaten
fats		provide energy
vitamins		keep you healthy
minerals		keep you healthy
water		moves nutrients around your body and helps to get rid of waste

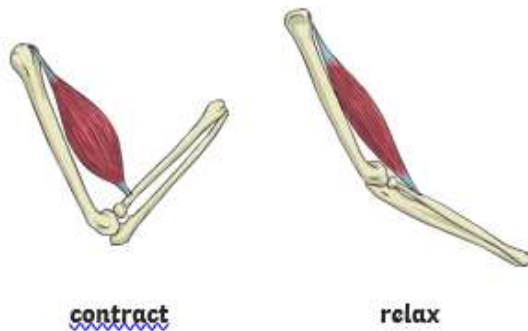
Skeleton key facts



Skeletons do three important jobs:

- protect organs inside the body;
- allow movement;
- support the body and stop it from falling on the floor.

Skeletal muscles work in pairs to move the bones they are attached to by taking turns to contract (get shorter) and relax (get longer).



vertebrate
↓
endoskeleton



Vertebrates are animals that have a backbone inside their body. The groups include fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.

Invertebrates don't have a backbone. They either have a soft body, like worms and jellyfish, or a hard outer casing covering their body, like spiders and crabs.

invertebrate
├── exoskeleton
└── hydrostatic skeleton

