



Topic: Environmental Explorers

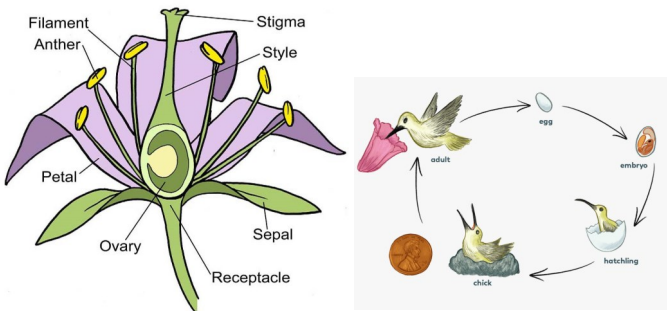
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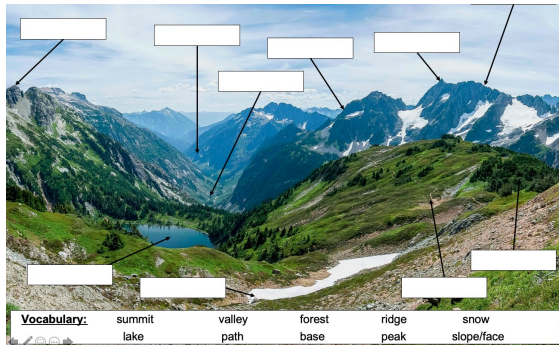
Background Information

- Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions, their identifying human and physical characteristics and land-use patterns.
- Each part of flowering plants has a function, these include: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers.
- Plants need oxygen, light, water, nutrients from the soil, and room to grow.
- Classification keys are used to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in the local and wider environment.

Diagrams / Timelines / Photos



Filament + Anther = Stamen
Stigma + Style + Ovary = Carpel



Interesting facts

- Many geographers state that a mountain is greater than **300 metres (1,000 feet)** above sea level. The main features of a mountain are listed in the 'Key Vocabulary'.
- Mountains are formed by slow but gigantic movements of the Earth's crust.
- There are 5 types of mountain: Fold mountains, Fault-block mountains, Dome Mountains, Volcanic Mountains and Plateau Mountains
- There are differences between the life cycles of mammals, amphibians, insects and birds.
- Metamorphosis is a process by which amphibians and insects undergo an abrupt and obvious change in the structure of their body and their behaviour.
- All living things need to make more of themselves so that their species does not die out. Reproduction is the process by which new living things are made.
- There are two types of reproduction: sexual and asexual. Sexual reproduction requires two parents to make one offspring. Asexual reproduction needs only one parent, which creates offspring that are exact copies of the parent.

Know how to / Activity

- Can you create a fact-file with details about famous mountains across the World?
- Use recycled materials at home to build a model of a mountain (please add labels for the features)
- Look at flowers in your garden/local area; can you identify the visible male and female reproductive parts?

Key Vocabulary

Face	The 'side' of a mountain.
Foot	The bottom of a mountain.
Mountain	A large natural elevation of the Earth's surface rising abruptly from the surrounding level; a large steep hill.
Mountain range	A series of mountains in a line and connected by high ground.
Outcrop	A rock formation visible from the surface.
Peak	The top (or extreme point) of a mountain, also known as the summit.
Ridge	A long, narrow, high section of land.
Tree line	The highest point that trees are found.
Valley	The area of low land between mountains.
Fertilisation	This occurs when the male and female gametes join together.
Germination	The development of a plant from a seed.
Gestation	The time that a mammal carries her offspring, or babies, inside her body before giving birth.
Life Cycle	The series of changes that a living thing goes through from birth until death.
Metamorphosis	The process of transformation from an immature form to an adult form.
Pollination	Pollen transfers to the female reproductive part of the plant.
Reproduction	The process by which new living things are made.