Berkswell Primary School	Africa – Biomes of the world	Year 3 Geography

What I already know:

- I can name and locate the seven continents and oceans of the world.
- I know where hot and cold areas of the world are and can locate the North and South pole on a map.
- I can name the four countries of the United Kingdom.
- I can identify key landmarks found in the United Kingdom and in different countries around the world (India in Year 1)

Vocabulary

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.

Key Facts

Rainforests

- The rainforest has four main layers: forest floor, understory, canopy, and emergent layer. Each layer has unique characteristics and living things.
- 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

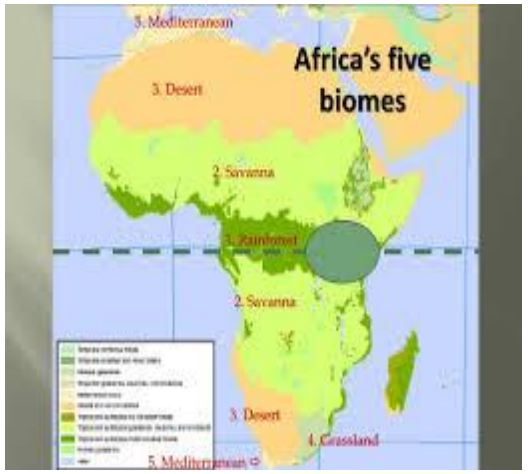
- Fold mountains are formed when two plates push into each other. The pressure of the two plates pushing against one another causes the crust to fold over.
- Some mountains form when volcanoes keep on erupting, over and over again. The lava builds up and makes a mountain
- Mount Kilimanjaro is a dormant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

Map knowledge

The continents and oceans of the world



The biomes of Africa



Berkswell Primary School **Engaging Science (Plants)** **Year 3 Science**

Prior knowledge

Observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants. (Y2 - Plants)

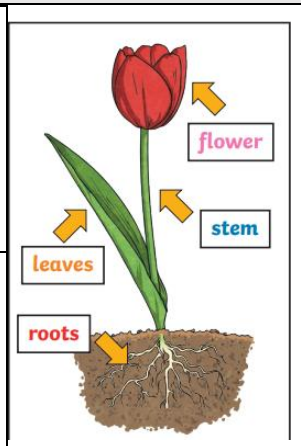
Find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy. (Y2 - Plants)

Vocabulary

roots	Anchors the plant in the ground. 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 outside part of a flower. Brightly coloured to attract insects.
flower	Contains the female and male part. Place where fertilisation happens to create a seed.
germination	When the seed starts to grow. Dark and moist conditions needed
pollination	The process by which pollen is transferred from one flower to another
Fertilisation	When the male pollen joins with female egg in the ovule to create a seed.
Seed dispersal	The movement or transport of seeds away from the parent plant.

Knowledge

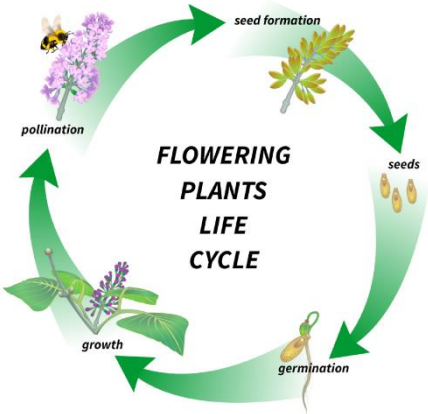
Conditions for growth	-light -water -carbon dioxide (to make their own food) -warmth -nutrients from the soil
How does a plant get water?	The roots take up water from the soil. The water travels through the xylem in the stem to the leaves

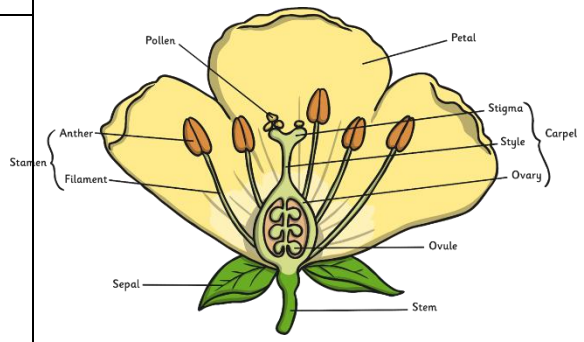


Life Cycle

1) Germination
   A seed that has planted itself in a moist place, sometime in the dark can begin to grow the roots and then the shoot.
2) Growth
   The stem grows tall searching for light. Leaves grow and begin to use photosynthesis to produce energy.
3) Pollination
   The transfer of pollen to the stigma on another flower. By insects and by the wind.
4) Fertilisation
   The joining of the male and female parts to create a seed.
5) Seed dispersal:

-By wind, animals (they catch on fur and then rubbed off) and explosion.





Berkswell Primary School **Engaging Science (Animals including humans part 2)** **Year 3 Science**

Prior Learning

Find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air). (Y2 - Animals, including humans)

Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene. (Y2 - Animals, including humans)

Vocabulary	
healthy	in a good physical and mental condition
nutrients	substances that animals need to stay alive and healthy
energy	strength to be able to move and grow
saturated fats	types of fats, considered to be less healthy, that should only be eaten in small amounts
unsaturated fats	fats that give you energy, vitamins and minerals

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