
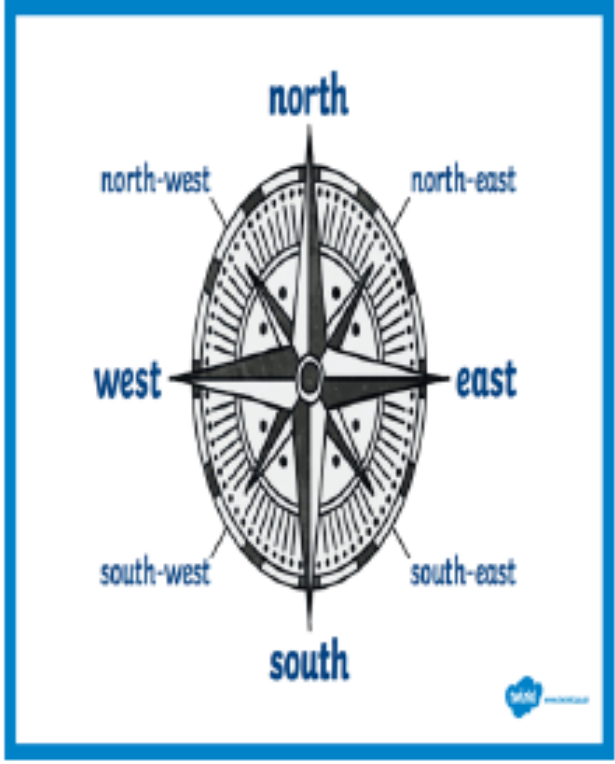








KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS

BEAR GRYLLS YEARS 3 AND 4



GEOGRAPHY SURVIVAL

Vocabulary		Ordnance Survey symbols		Points of a compass			
map	A diagram of an area or land, as seen from above.		Camp Site – a safe place where people set up tents				
grid reference	A location on a map, identified by letters and numbers.						
4 figure grid reference	A location on a map with 4 numbers.		Viewpoint – a place to look out over the land from a high place.				
6 figure grid reference	A location on a map with 6 numbers.						
bird's eye view	The view of an area from above.		Picnic Site – a place with picnic tables and bins				
key	Information given on a map to help explain the symbols.						
urban	Relating to towns and cities.		Museum – a place to find out about the world			Examples of Human features	Examples of Physical features
rural	Relating to the countryside, far away from towns and cities.						
Human features	Features designed and built by people		Nature Reserve – a place where you can see many animals, birds and plants.			Schools	Hills
Physical features	Features which are natural (made by nature)		Sports Centre – A place to play a range of sports			Shops	Rivers
			Motorway – a road with many lanes and fast-moving traffic	Cinema	Vegetation		
				Roads	Fields		
				Houses	Coast		

SCIENCE LIVING THINGS AND THEIR HABITATS

Key Vocabulary	
organisms	This is another word that can be used to mean 'living things'.
life processes	The things living things do to stay alive.
respiration	A process where plants and animals use oxygen gas from the air to help turn their food into energy.
sensitivity	The way living things react to changes in their environment .
reproduction	The process through which young are produced.
excretion	The process by which living things get rid of waste products.
nutrition	The process of obtaining food to provide living things with energy to live and stay healthy.
habitat	The specific area or place in which particular animals or plants may live.
environment	An environment contains many habitats and these include areas where there are both living and non-living things.
endangered species	A plant or animal where there are not many of their species left and scientists are concerned that the species may become extinct .
extinct	When a species has no more members alive on the planet, it is extinct .

Life Processes

To stay alive and healthy, all living things need certain conditions that let them carry out key life processes.



Changes to an **environment** can be natural or caused by humans. Changes to an **environment** can have positive as well as negative effects. Here are some examples of things that can change an **environment**.

Natural

- earthquakes
- storms
- floods
- droughts
- wildfires
- the seasons

Human-Made

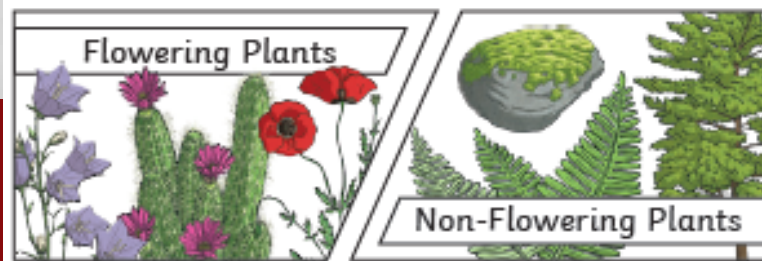
- deforestation
- pollution
- urbanisation
- the introduction of new animal or plant species to an **environment**
- creating new nature reserves

Plants and animals rely on the **environment** to give them everything they need. Therefore, when **habitats** change, it can be very dangerous to the plants and animals that live there.

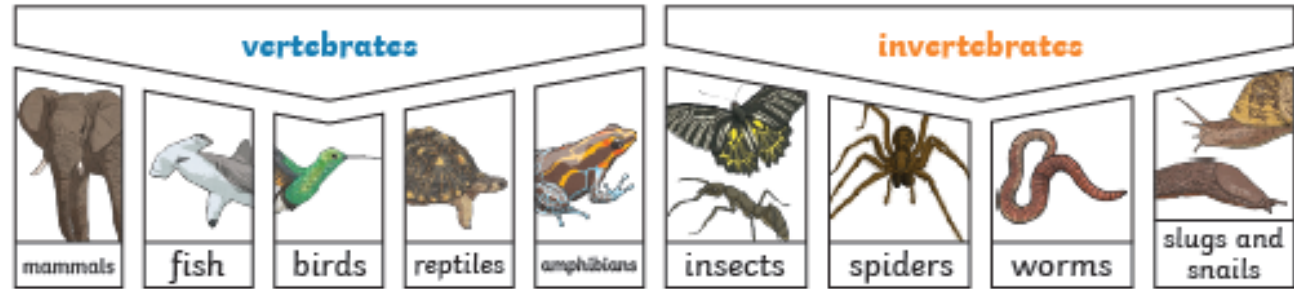
SCIENCE LIVING THINGS AND THEIR HABITATS

Key Vocabulary	
classification	This is where plants or animals are placed into groups according to their similarities.
vertebrates	Animals with a backbone.
invertebrates	Animals without a backbone.
specimen	A particular plant or animal that scientists study to find out about its species.
characteristics	The distinguishing features or qualities that are specific to a species.

Plants can be sorted into many different groups. For example:



Animals can be grouped in lots of different ways based upon their **characteristics**.



Vertebrates can be separated into five broad groups.

You can use **classification** keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things. Here is an example of a **classification** key:

You could sort **invertebrates** you might see around school in different ways, such as in this example. The vast majority of living things on the planet are **invertebrates**.

Invertebrate Classification Key

