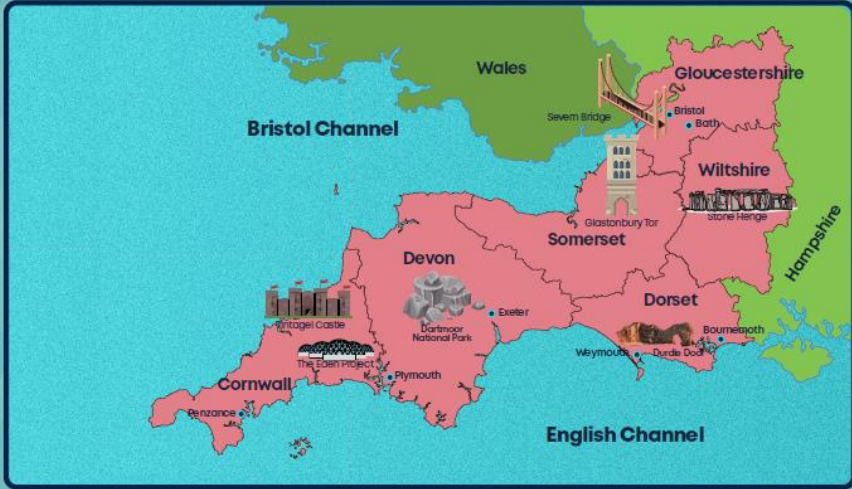
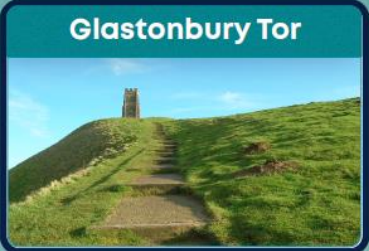




Coastline	The line of the coast , where the land meets the sea
The Gulf Stream	A current of warm water that moves across the Atlantic Ocean before reaching the South West of England
County	England is split up into areas called counties, these areas have their own councils who make decisions about local issues
Arable	Growing crops for farming
Pastoral	Raising animals for farming
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	A special area of land that is protected because of its beauty and importance
Moor	A large area of land where no crops are grown , often covered in heather
Tourism	When people travel to an area for a holiday



Ancient Egypt:

- 1) How were early civilisations similar?
- 2) What were the achievements of Ancient Egypt?

The River Nile



Key Vocabulary:

Civilisation – A group of people living together with their own language, religion and society either being led by an elected Government or un-elected single ruler.

Ancient Egypt – An early civilisation which formed on the banks of the River Nile.

River Nile – The longest river in Africa. It flows all the way through Egypt to the Mediterranean Sea.

Pharaoh – The sole ruler of Egypt. Our name for a Pharaoh is a King. It is believed that Pharaohs were Gods sent down to earth to rule over the Kingdom.

Monarch – A head of state like a King, Queen or Pharaoh who leads a country or territory. In the past many had total power and made all the decisions.

Hierarchy – A system in which a society is organised based on their importance and power.

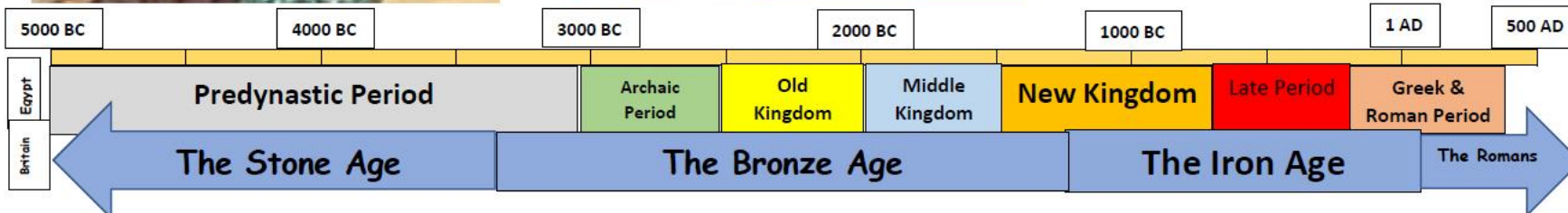
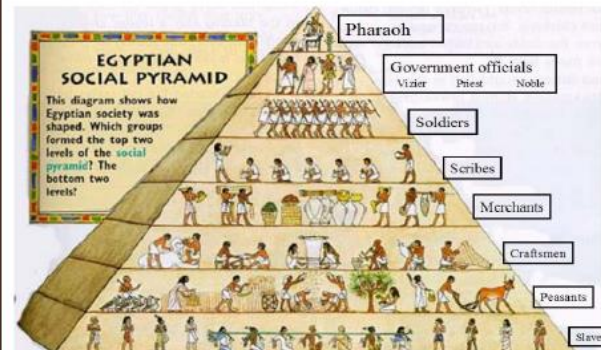
Irrigation – A series of channels dug into the ground with walls to divert the water from the Nile towards farmers and their fields.

Shaduf – Made of wood it was a farming device used to lift water out of the Nile and then used to water crops.

Hieroglyphics – One of the earliest discovered forms of writing. It is writing using symbols to communicate.

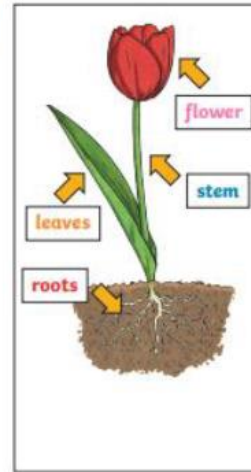
Scribe – The name given to a person who had the job of recording life in Egypt using hieroglyphics. They were well respected in Egypt and well educated. Only the sons of scribes could become a scribe.

Pyramids – Ancient structures built to keep the bodies of dead Pharaohs and help them reach the afterlife.



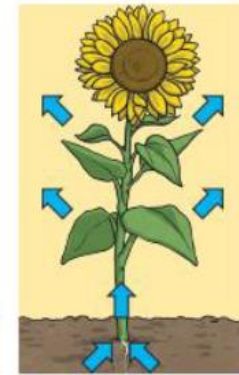
Key Vocabulary	
fertilisation	When the male and female parts of the flower have mixed in order to make seeds for new plants.
petal	The brightly coloured part of the flower that attracts insects to pollinate the plant.
stamen	The male parts of the flower . The stamen is made up of the anther and the filament . The filament's job is to hold up the anther . The job of the anther is to make the pollen.
carpel (pistil)	The female parts of the flower . Made up of the stigma , style and ovary . The job of the style is to hold up the stigma . The stigma collects the pollen when a pollinator brushes by it. The ovary contains the ovules , which are the part of the flower that gets fertilised and eventually becomes the new seed.
sepal	Leaf-like structures that protect the flower and petals before they open out.
pollination	When pollen (a fine powdery substance produced by a flowering plant) is moved from the male anther of a flower to the female stigma .
pollinator	Animals or insects which carry pollen between plants. Examples include birds, bees and bats.
germination	When a seed starts to grow.
seed dispersal	A method of moving the seeds away from the parent plant so that the seeds have the best chance of survival.

Key Vocabulary	
roots	These anchor the plant into the ground and absorb water and nutrients from the soil.
stem	This holds the plant up and carries water and nutrients from the soil to the leaves . A trunk is the stem of a tree.
leaves	These make food for the plant using sunlight and carbon dioxide from the air.
flowers	These make seeds to grow into new plants. Their petals attract pollinators to the plant.
nutrients	These substances are needed by living things to grow and survive. Plants get nutrients from the soil and also make their own food in their leaves .
evaporation	When a liquid turns into a gas.



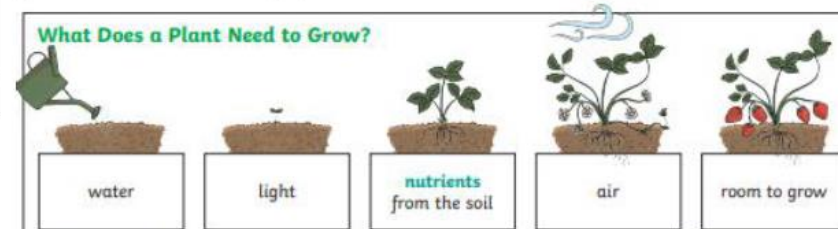
How Water Moves through a Plant

1. The **roots** absorb water from the soil.
2. The **stem** transports water to the **leaves**.
3. Water **evaporates** from the **leaves**.
4. This **evaporation** causes more water to be sucked up the **stem**.

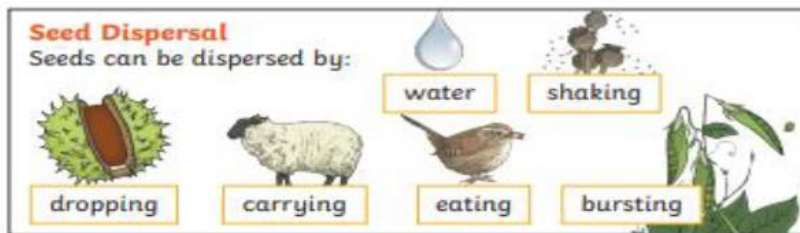
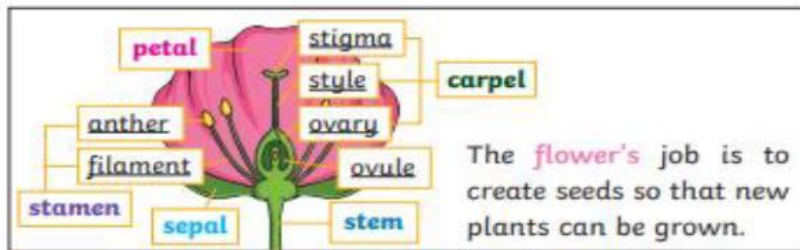


The water is sucked up the **stem** like water being sucked up through a straw.

What Does a Plant Need to Grow?



Different plants vary in how much of these things they need. For example, cacti can survive in areas with little water, whereas water lilies need to live in water.



Life Cycle of a Flowering Plant

