

Geography: Blue Class – Locational Knowledge

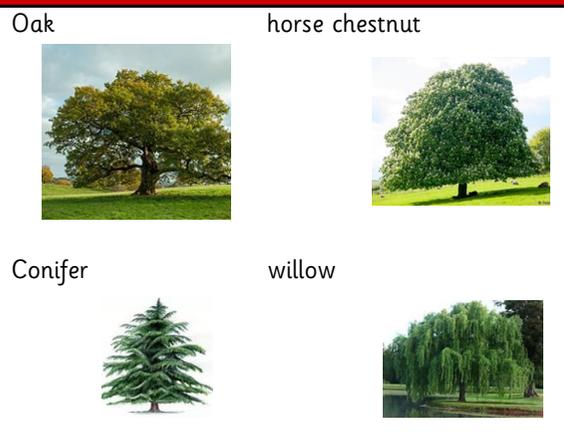
Which plants and animals would Little Evie see in the wild woods?

Key Vocabulary—Science focus Plants and Trees

| | |
|-----------|---|
| Roots | It is the part of a plant that is usually hidden under the ground. They make the plant stable and give it nutrients. |
| Crown | The crown is made up of the leaves and branches at the top of the tree. |
| Deciduous | Deciduous trees are trees that shed their leaves in the Autumn and grow new leaves in the spring. |
| Evergreen | Evergreen trees are the same as coniferous trees. They do not lose their leaves in Autumn. |
| Blossom | Is the mass of flowers created by a tree. Almost all fruit bearing trees have blossom. The blossom is usually at its best in the spring. |
| Blub | Bulbs are underground masses of food storage from which plants grow. |
| Trunk | A tree's trunk holds up its crown, protects its inner parts and works like a pipeline, transporting essential materials to the different parts of the tree. |
| Stem | The stem is the main part of the plant. It supports the weight of the leaves, as well as the flowers or fruit. |
| Woodland | A woodland is a habitat where trees are the dominant plant form. |
| Habitat | The place where a plant or animal (mostly) lives. There are different kinds of habitats, such as grassland, forest, river, sea and desert. |
| Oxygen | The place where a plant or animal (mostly) lives. There are different kinds of habitats, such as grassland, forest, river, sea and desert. |



Common trees found in the UK



Key Vocabulary—Geography focus The Local area

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Street | A public road in a city, town, or village, typically with houses and buildings on one or both sides. |
| Road signs | Road sign gives you information, traffic signs warn you of possible dangers and provide information. |
| Office | A building where people work from. Some are large, tall buildings others are very small. |
| Supermarket | A place where you buy groceries and other items. They are usually very large with parking space. |
| Post office | A place where you buy groceries and other items. They are usually very large with parking space. |
| Church | Is a place of worship normally found in every village, town and city. Mosques and temples are similar places for different religions. |
| Map symbol | Is a place of worship normally found in every village, town and city. Mosques and temples are similar places for different religions. |
| Address | Locates exactly where someone lives by having street and town names. |
| Post code | Locates exactly where someone lives by having street and town names. |
| Urban | A busy locations which has lots of houses and usually shops and offices. |
| Rural | A busy locations which has lots of houses and usually shops and offices. |



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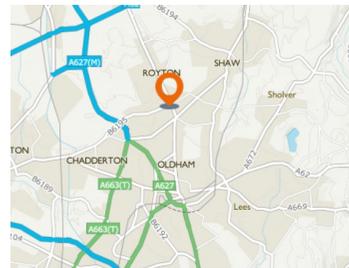
Which plants and animals would Little Evie see in the wild woods?

Key Knowledge Science, Plants and habitats



Trees and shrubs take in water and carbon dioxide and give out oxygen. Trees can live for a very long time. The oldest known tree is over 5000 years old. A single tree has many roots. These roots carry food and water from the ground through the trunk and branches to the leaves of the tree. The trunk is the main body of the tree and it is covered with bark which protects it from damage. The leaves can be many different shapes. They take in sunlight and use water and food from the roots to make the tree grow, and to reproduce. As a tree grows, it usually produces growth rings as new wood is laid down around the old wood.

A habitat is a place that an animal lives. It provides the animal with food, water and shelter. There are many different sorts of habitats around the world from forests to grasslands and from mountain slopes to deserts. Animals like cockroaches are really important in a habitat—they eat the dead plants and recycle the nutrients back into the soil. Because resources like water and food may be limited, plant and animal species often compete with each other for food and water. As the Earth is always changing, habitats are constantly changing as well.



Key Knowledge Geography, Royton



The District of Royton is made up of the wards of Royton North and Royton South. It includes Royton Town Centre with a busy market and a wide variety of local shops and two supermarkets. There are several primary schools in Royton and two large secondary schools. Royton is part of Oldham Metropolitan Borough Council. Within Royton there is a large area called Tandle Hill county park. This is Oldham's oldest country park. It has 48 hectares of parkland with mature beech, mixed woodland and grassland. From here there are views across the Manchester Plain and the Pennine Hills. Other parks and open spaces include Royton Park, Dogford Park and Shaw Road End Park.

Royton is close to the source of the river Irk and there are many working farms in Royton. Royton and its surroundings have provided evidence of ancient British, Roman and Viking activity in the area.

A village is usually associated with the country side and is smaller than a town. Every street in our county has a name and a postcode. The name is usually on a wall or a sign at the beginning of the street.

Your address has the name of the street you live in, the number or name of your house; the village, town or city you live in and a post code.

There are many signs on the roads to help drivers use the highway code properly. There are different shaped signs to help drivers know what to do.