

# LIFE CYCLES

## Mammals

1.) Gestation - An embryo grows inside the mother, reliant on her for everything it needs.



2.) Young - Growth and development is independent from parents.

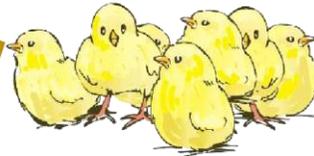
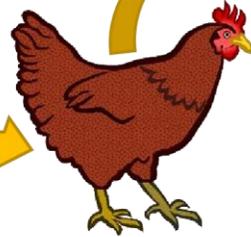


3.) Independent Adult - Seeks company in order to mate and now nurses their young.



- have hair or fur
- are warm- blooded
- feed babies milk
- give live birth

## BIRDS



- Live in water and on land
- Lays eggs
- Moist, slimy skin
- Babies different from adults

- hatch from eggs
- some look like parents, shed skin and grow (the young are called *nymphs*)
- some go through *metamorphosis* where young and adult look different.

## Amphibians

1.) Eggs - Female lays eggs which are fertilised by the male.

2.) Tadpole - After 2-25 days the tadpole hatches from the egg and swims.

3.) Jumps on Land - Grows front legs and uses nutrients in its tail as food.

4.) Grows fins and hind legs - Develops lungs and its tail shrinks.

5.) Adult Frog - Eats insects instead of plants and after 2-4 years it becomes an adult frog and can lay eggs.



## Plants

- 1.) GERMINATION - seeds grow
- 2.) ROOTS GROW - underground
- 3.) STEM and LEAVES - over ground
- 4.) POLLEN - used to make seeds
- 5.) SEEDS SPREAD - the cycle re-starts.



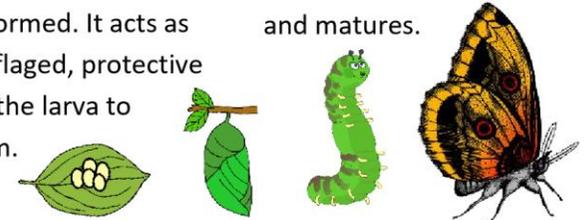
## Insects

1.) **Eggs** - laid by the female insect.

2.) **Larva** - Eggs hatch and larva is born. It looks different to its adult self (e.g. caterpillar/maggots).

3.) **Pupa** - When the larva moults for the last time, a pupa is formed. It acts as a camouflaged, protective shell for the larva to transform.

4.) **Adult** - The adult breaks out of the pupa and matures.



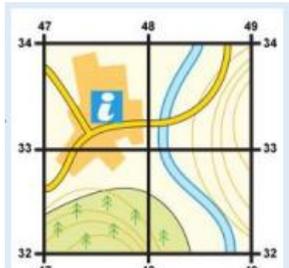


# We Are Explorers KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



## Four and Six Figure Grid References

Maps have grid lines on them—we use them to pinpoint locations by using grid reference. A four-figure grid reference is a convenient way of identifying any square on a map, while six-figure grid references are best for giving exact locations. Grid references are easy, as long as you remember that you always go along the corridor before you go up the stairs. To pinpoint an exact place on a map, such as a church or farm building, then you will need to use a six-figure grid reference.

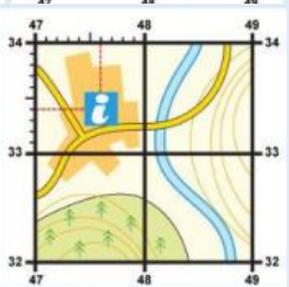


### Four Figure Grid References:

Step 1: Go along the bottom of the map until you reach the easting which forms

Step 2: Then, go up the side of the map until you reach the northing that forms the bottom side of the square you trying to locate e.g. 33

Step 3: Now put your two answers together e.g. 47 33. There is no need to add brackets, commas, dashes etc.



### Six Figure Grid References:

Step 1: Find the four-figure reference.

Step 2: Imagine this square is divided up into 100 tiny squares, 10 along the bottom and 10 up the side.

Step 3: Still remembering to go along the corridor and then up the stairs, estimate how far across and then up the square the feature is. 476 334

## The Age of Exploration



Christopher Columbus



Henry the Navigator



Hernán Cortés



Francisco Pizarro

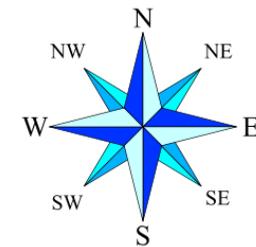
## Ordnance Survey Map Symbols

A map is a two-dimensional drawing of an area. Maps help us to understand what places are like and how to plot routes. Maps should have a: Title, scale, north arrow, and a key Symbols help us to include lots of detail on maps that are drawn to scale. They include simple images, colours, letters and abbreviations. Here are some examples:

- Camp site
- Caravan site
- Garden
- Golf course or links
- Information centre, all year / seasonal
- Nature reserve
- Parking, Park and ride, all year / seasonal
- Picnic site
- Selected places of tourist interest
- Telephone, public / motoring organisation
- Viewpoint
- Visitor centre
- Walks / Trails
- Youth hostel

## Direction

Try to remember the main compass points by using a mnemonic, e.g. Naughty Elephants Squirt Water – North East South West. The four main points of the compass are north, east, south and west. Half way between each of these, there are four other points: north-east, south-east, south-west and north-west. This makes an eight-point compass. Ordnance Survey maps are always printed so that north is at the top of the map.



## Physical and Human Geography



Physical Geography: This focuses on the study of the natural features of the world such as rivers, coasts, mountains, ecosystems, the weather and climate.

Human Geography: This focuses on the study of human interaction with the environment, such as buildings and networks.

