

Year 6

Polar Explorers



The Arctic



Antarctica



Famous Polar Explorers

Explorer

A person who travels in to unknown places.

Sir Ernest Shackleton



Robert Flacon Scott



Roald Amundsen



Ingrid Christensen



Important Facts

Important facts The North and South Poles are opposite ends of the hemisphere.

The Arctic Circle is made up of Finland, Sweden, Norway, Canada, Alaska, Russia and Denmark.

Key Vocabulary

Primary Source	A piece of evidence from the time. This could be something written by a person from the time, a photo , video or recording from the time, a document made at the time or an artefact.
Secondary Source	A piece of evidence made after an event happened. It may contain pieces of primary source or the author may have used pieces of primary sources to help them.
Artefact	An object from the time period.
Chronological	In time order from earliest to most recent.
Exploration	A journey undertaken by a group of people with a particular purpose,
Continent	The world's main continuous expanses of land (Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Australia, Antarctica)
Navigate	To move through a particular course in an unfamiliar area.
Pack Ice	A large area of ice floating in the sea, formed by smaller pieces freezing together.
The Endurance	A three-masted wooden vessel in which Sir Ernest Shackleton sailed for the Antarctic on the 1914 Imperial TransAntarctic Expedition.
Climate	A long term pattern of the weather conditions.
Frostbite	A condition caused by extreme cold which destroys parts of the body, eg ears, fingers, toes, nose.
Glacier	A river or large mass of ice formed by packed-down snow.
Scurvy	A disease common among polar explorers caused by a lack of Vitamin C.
Sextant	An instrument used by sailors to calculate their position at sea.

Interdependence & Adaptation

Food Chain: Grass, producer → Snail, primary consumer → Bird, secondary consumer. In this section, the snail is the prey, the bird is the predator.

Food Web: A complex network of feeding relationships involving various organisms like Dragonfly, Frog, Snake, Lizard, etc.

Interdependence: The plants and animals in the food web and food chain show interdependence – each relies on each other to survive.

Reproduction: An organism is any living creature, plant or animal. A vulture is a scavenger. A bat is a nocturnal animal.

Adaptation: This tree has adapted to its environment by developing spikes to defend itself.

Population: Population is how many of a species in a habitat, e.g. in human species.

Variation in species: A key like this can be used to sort, classify and identify things.

Habitat: A habitat is where a plant or animal lives, for example a pond or a wood.

Key Vocabulary	
adaptation	The way in which an animal or plant is suited to the environment in which it lives e.g. polar bears have thick fur coats that insulate them against the freezing temperatures in the Arctic circle.
habitat	The place where animals and plants live e.g. seashore, woodland etc.
interdependence	The pattern of dependence between animals and plants in a habitat – how the survival of one species relies on the survival of another in the food chain.
nutrition	Means food or feeding either by plants or animals.
organism	Any living creature, plant or animal.
species	A collection of similar organisms that can breed together
variation	differences between organisms of the same species

Food Chains

Nutrients: Nutrients are minerals needed for plant growth – they are taken in by the plant's root system.

Flower Anatomy: Stigma, style, ovary, ovule, petal, anther, filament, stamen, receptacle, sepal, Carpel.

Seed Dispersal:

- Explosion dispersal:** The squirting cucumber uses this method. Animal dispersal – animals like squirrels bury seeds that turn into new trees.
- Wind dispersal:** Dandelions.
- Water dispersal:** Such as water lilies.

Germination: A seed that has germinated. Germination is the beginning of the process of growth.

Pollination: Pollination is when pollen is transferred from one flower to another. Fertilisation is the joining of a male and female sex cell.

Photosynthesis: Sunlight, Carbon dioxide, Water, Oxygen, Sugar.

Reproduction: Seeds are an example of a product of reproduction. Flowering plants have flowers in order to reproduce.

Key Vocabulary	
dispersal	The method of moving seeds away from the mature plant – There are four types – wind, water, animal and explosion to disperse - verb
fertilisation	The joining of a male and female sex cell (e.g. pollen and ova) to fertilise - verb
germination	the process of beginning growth for a seed to germinate - verb
photosynthesis	The process by which a plant makes its own food from sunlight
pollination	The transfer of pollen from one flower to the stigma of another flower – There are two main agents for pollination – wind and insect to pollinate - verb
reproduction	the process of making new, young organisms (flowering plants produce seeds) to reproduce - verb

