


Year Group: 3	Term: Summer	
Enquiry: Which holiday destination is better: Greece or the South West of the UK?		Unit Title: The Greek Holiday Driver Subject/s: Geography and Science
<p><u>Climate zones</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate is the average weather condition of a place over a long period of time. Weather changes daily. The climate of a location is often linked to where it is in the world. <p>The different climate zones are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Polar – very cold and dry all year round Temperate – cold winters and mild summers Arid – dry and hot all year round Tropical – hot and wet all year round Mediterranean – dry, hot summers and mild winters Mountainous – very cold, sometimes wet all year <p><u>Europe</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some of the countries in the continent of Europe include The United Kingdom, Germany, Norway, Spain and Greece. There are different climate zones in Europe. The further north you go, the colder it becomes. This means that the climate in Norway tends to be cold and dry all year round: a polar climate. In the UK and across the middle of Europe it is temperate, they experience cold winters but mild summers. The further south you go, the warmer it gets. The climate in Greece is Mediterranean. They have hot, dry summers and mild winters. <p><u>Greece:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greece is the most southerly country in Europe. Longest coastline in the Europe, 11th in the world <p>Bordered by Albania, Macadonia, Bulgaria and Turkey</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The country is divided into three geographical regions: the mainland, the islands, and Peloponnese, the peninsula south of the mainland. Eighty percent of Greece consists of mountains or hills, making the country one of the most mountainous in Europe. The climate is mostly Mediterranean along the many coastal locations but ranges from semi-desert to cold mountain forests. Greece's natural hazards include severe earthquakes, floods, droughts and wildfires. Current <u>environmental issues in Greece</u> include air pollution and water pollution. <p><u>Human geographical features of:</u></p> <p>The South West/UK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cities such as Bristol, Exeter and Plymouth Stonehenge, Roman Baths, Eden Project, harbours and ports Land well suited to farming, tourism popular <p>Greek islands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capital city is Athens Parthenon, harbours and ports, Farming, fishing, tourism, 	<p><u>Physical geographical features of:</u></p> <p>The South West/UK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> River Severn, River Tamar and River Exe are some of the rivers in the SW Coastline with the Bristol Channel, English Channel and the Atlantic Ocean Warmer part of the UK as it is further South Cheddar Gorge, Exmoor, Durdle Door Jurassic coast <p>Greek islands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastlines with the Mediterranean Sea Greece also has many islands of various sizes, the largest being Crete, Euboea, Lesvos, Rhodes, Crete, Kefalonia and Corfu Mount Olympus <p><u>Science</u></p> <p>The functions of the different parts of flowering plants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The petals on a flower are usually bright - this is to attract bees and other insects so that they can collect pollen to make seeds. The seeds are then able to grow to make new plants. This is called germination. Leaves use carbon dioxide and sunlight to make food for the plant. The stem carries water and other nutrients from the roots to the rest of the plant. Leaves use this water to make food. The stem also helps to keep the plant upright so that the sunlight can reach it easier. The roots help to 'anchor' the plant in the soil. They also absorb water and nutrients from the soil for the stem to carry to the rest of the plant. <p>What do different plants need to grow?</p> <p>- air - water - sunlight - nutrients from soil - room to grow - suitable temperature</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The amount of each of these may vary depending on the type of plant. For example, cacti need less water than other plants. <p>How is water transported within plants?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water is absorbed from the soil by the roots. It is then transported from the roots to the stem and then to the rest of the plant. <p>How do flowers help in the life cycle of flowering plants?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The flower's job is to create seeds so that new plants can grow. Pollination occurs when pollen from the anther is transferred to the stigma by bees and other insects. The pollen then travels down and meets the ovule. When this happens, seeds are formed - this is called fertilisation. Seeds are then dispersed so that germination can begin again. 	

Key vocabulary (Geography):

atlas - a book of maps

city - a large town. London is a city.

climate - the general weather conditions that are typical of a place

climate zone - sections of the Earth that are divided according to the climate.

coastal - an area of land close to the sea

compass points - any of the main points of a compass: north, south, east, west, north-east, north-west, south-east, south-west

continent - a very large area of land that consists of many countries. Europe is a continent.

country - an area of land that is controlled by its own government.

harbour - a sheltered port so that boats can be left there safely

human features - features of land that have been impacted by human activity

landscape - everything you can see when you look across an area of land, including hills, rivers, buildings, trees, and plants.

map - a drawing of a particular area such as a city, country or continent

mountain - a very high area of land with steep sides

physical features - natural features of land

port - a harbour area where ships load and unload goods or passengers

river - a large, natural stream of fresh water that flows into the sea or a lake.

tourist - a person who is visiting a place for pleasure and interest, especially when they are on holiday.

trade - the activity of buying, selling or exchanging goods and services.

weather - the condition of the atmosphere in one area at a particular time, for example if it is raining, hot, or windy

vegetation - plants, trees or flowers

- Polar – very cold and dry all year round
- Temperate – cold winters and mild summers
- Arid – dry and hot all year round
- Tropical – hot and wet all year round
- Mediterranean – dry, hot summers and mild winters
- Mountainous – very cold, sometimes wet all year

Key vocabulary (Science):

absorb - soak up or take in

anther - the part of a stamen that produces and releases the pollen

branches - parts that grow out from the tree trunk and have leaves, flowers, or fruit growing on them

bulb - a root shaped like an onion that grows into a flower or plant

carbon dioxide - a gas produced by animals and people breathing out

dispersed - scattered, separated, or spread through a large area

dissect - to carefully cut something up in order to examine it scientifically

evergreen - a tree or bush which has green leaves all the year round

fertilisation - in plants, where pollen meets the ovule to form a seed

fertiliser - a substance that is added to soil in order to make plants grow more successfully

flower - the part of a plant which is often brightly coloured and grows at the end of a stem

flowering - trees or plants which produce flowers

fruit - something which grows on a tree or bush and which contains seeds or a stone covered by a substance that you can eat

function - a useful thing that something does

germination - if a seed germinates or if it is germinated, it starts to grow

healthy - well and not suffering from any illness

leaf / leaves - the parts of a tree or plant that are flat, thin, and usually green

life cycle - the series of changes that an animal or plant passes through from the beginning of its life until its death

mature - When something matures, it is fully developed

nutrients - substances that help plants and animals to grow

ovule - a small egg

petal - thin coloured or white parts which form part of the flower

plant - a living thing that grows in the earth and has a stem, leaves, and roots

pollen - a fine powder produced by flowers. It fertilises other flowers of the same species so that they produce seeds

pollination - To pollinate a plant or tree means to fertilise it with pollen. This is often done by insects

roots - the parts of a plant that grow under the ground

seed - the small, hard part from which a new plant grows

stem - the thin, upright part of a plant on which the flowers and leaves grow

stigma - the top of the centre part of a flower which takes in pollen

temperature - a measure of how hot or cold something is

transported - taking something from one place to another

trunk - the large main stem from which the branches grow

