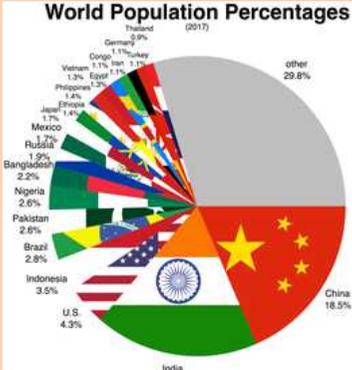


Knowledge Organiser
Our Wonderful World Year 6



Subject	Key vocabulary	Definitions	Key knowledge
Geography	continent	A large area of land mostly made up of several countries	<p>What I know already The 7 continents of the world are Europe, Asia, Africa, Antarctica, North America, South America and Australasia. The globe can be divided into sections to help navigation using lines of longitude and latitude</p> <p>Year 6 Knowledge Humans can have both a negative and positive impact on the world. There are three main forms of pollution: air, water, and land. Air Pollution can be caused by emissions from cars and lorries, burning fossil fuels and emissions from factories. 9,416 Londoners die early every year because of air pollution. Air pollution can cause asthma, lung cancer and heart disease. Some of main causes of soil pollution include deforestation and consequent erosion, agriculture, industry, mining, landfills and illegal dumping of waste. Water pollution can be caused by a number of factors including by the dumping of industrial waste, temperature rises that cause the alteration of water by reducing the oxygen in the water, deforestation which allows bacteria to grow in the soil and leak into the water, and through over-use of plastics.</p> <p>The current population of the UK is around 66 million. The estimated population of the world is 7.5 billion. China is the country with the highest population and has 1.4 billion residents.</p> 
	hemisphere	Either of two halves of the globe	
	latitude	The distance north or south of the equator. Lines of latitude run horizontally and parallel to the equator	
	equator	The imaginary line that runs around the earth equidistant from the North and South Poles	
	longitude	The distance east or west of the Prime Meridian at Greenwich. Lines of longitude run from the North to the South Pole	
	pollution	When the environment is contaminated, or dirtied, by waste, chemicals, and other harmful substances	
	population	The whole number of people living in a country, city, or area	
	environment	The area in or on which people, animals, and plants live	
	sustainable	Something that meets the needs of the present without compromising the needs of future generations	
	ecology	The study of the relationship between living things and their environment	
	trade	Buying and selling goods and services	
	economics	The system of how money is made and used within a particular country or region	
	import	Goods or services purchased from one country and brought into the UK	
	export	Goods or services made in the UK and sold to another country	
emission	The act of giving off		

Key skills

- Comparing plant life cycles and adaptations to different environments.
- Choosing the most appropriate type of enquiry to answer a question.
- Presenting facts clearly and logically in written form and orally.

Knowledge Organiser
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	Vocabulary	Definition	Key Knowledge
Science – Living Things	classification	Dividing things into groups according to their type	<p>What I know already Animals and plants are adapted to their environment. Seeds and bulbs need water and the right temperature to germinate but most don't need light. Seeds and bulbs have a store of food inside them. Flowering plants produce fruit and/or seeds as part of their reproduction cycle.</p> <p>Year 6 Knowledge Flowering plants reproduce through pollination. Pollen is made by the male part of the plant, which is called the stamen. The pollen needs to get to the female part of the plant, which is called the stigma. The pollen must then travel from one plant to another plant of the same species. The style, ovary and stigma all make up the female part of the flower.</p> <p>Insects are incredibly important when it comes to pollination. Insects don't pollinate on purpose; it's just something that happens as they collect nectar from flowers to feed on. Honey bees account for 80% of all insect pollination. Plants pollinated by wind don't tend to be as colourful as they don't need to attract insects. Only a few plants self-pollinate. Examples include peanuts, orchids, peas and sunflowers. Plants disperse seeds in different ways including by wind, through bursting, through shakers, by water, by catching a ride or being eaten by animals. Asexual reproduction is a type of reproduction by which offspring come from a single plant. Strawberries reproduce asexually even though they have flowers. They send out runners over the ground. These runners sprout roots at various intervals and new plants grow. Non-flowering plants reproduce through the production of seeds or spores. Grass plants produce seeds and ferns and mosses produce spores.</p>
	biologist	A person who studies living things	
	botanist	A scientist who studies plants	
	variation	Differences in a type	
	adaptation	The process of changing to suit different conditions	
	endemic	Regularly found and very common	
	species	A set of animals or plants which have similar characteristics	
	reproduction	To produce offspring	
	pollination	Transfer of pollen to allow plant reproduction	
	stigma	Part of a flowering plant that catches pollen	
	stamen	The male fertilizing organ of a flower	
	ovary	A female reproductive organ in which ova or eggs are produced	
	anther	Part of a flowering plant that produces pollen	
	filament	In a plant, this holds up the anther	

