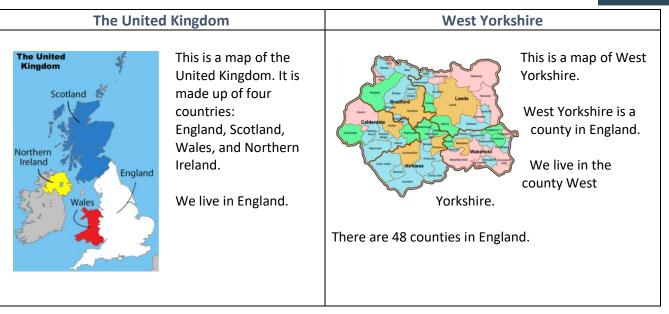
## **Year 4 – Summer 1 – Contrasting Localities (Ilkley and Heaton)**

BECKFOOT HEATON SCHOOL
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Key Words	ords Definitions			
city	A city is a human settlement which is very large in size. Cities are larger than towns and often have a cathedral.			
county	A county is a region within a country. England is divided up into counties. A county is an area of land including cities and towns.			
country	A country is an area of land which has one government. There are many countries in the world.			
human	Human Features are things that have			
feature	been built by humans. Examples of human features are houses, roads and bridges.			
locality	A specific place or area within a region. 'Locality' is often used to describe a neighbourhood, village or town.			
map	Maps represent information about the world in a simple, visual way. Maps are 2D.			
physical	Physical features are natural features of			
feature	the Earth and would be here even if			
	there were no humans. Examples of			
	physical features are seas, mountains and rivers.			
town	A town is a human settlement that is larger than a village but smaller than a city.			



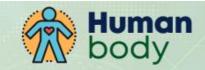
	Significant Figure	s & Organisations	
Gerard Mercator		Ordnance Survey (OS)	
i	(1512-1594) Gerard is thought of as the most influential map maker. He was a geographer and cartographer (map maker). He produced over		Ordnance Survey is Great Britain's national mapping agency. It carries out the official surveying of Great
	100 regional maps which were put together to make the first Atlas of the world.	Ordnance Survey our country.	Britain and provides the most accurate and up-to-date geographic data about

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
HWK – Maths Book	HWK – Reading	HWK – Grammar Book	HWK – Reading	HWK – Spelling

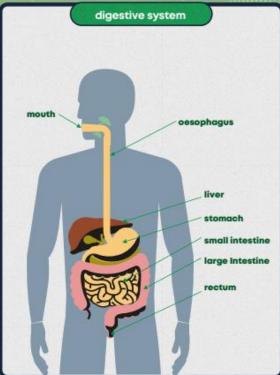
## **Key Dates**

- Spelling Bee
- Ilkley Trip













digestion

salivary glands

peristalsis

oesophagus

stomach

small intestine

large intestine

urethra

vitamins

incisor

canine

the process by which food is converted into substances that can be absorbed into the body

any of three pairs of glands in the mouth and digestive system that secrete saliva for digestion

movement of organ walls that propels food and liquid through the digestive system

the tube that leads from the mouth through the throat to the stomach

the organ into which food passes from the oesophagus for mixing and digestion before passing to the small intestine

the main site of the digestion of food into small molecules which are absorbed into the body

takes water and some minerals from leftover food material and creates solid waste

a tube that connects the bladder to the outside of the body

substances necessary for the healthy functioning of our bodies

the narrow-edged teeth at the front of our mouth, used for cutting food

the pointed teeth located next to the incisors, used for tearing food

