

En fact file skal bestå af følgende punkter

- Billede af “følelsen”
- Kendetegn ved “følelsen”
- Hvad er typisk for “følelsen”?
- Hvornår bringes “følelsen” på banen?
- Hvordan kommer “følelsen” til udtryk i Riley?
- Hvordan agerer “følelsen” i samspil med de andre følelser?
- Forandrer “følelsen” sig i løbet af filmen?

Fact File - Eksempler

Fact file: iron

Iron is a common silver-coloured metal. It is used in the structure of buildings, and to make railings, bridges and ships. It is often combined with other metals to make different types of steel. Stainless steel contains chromium and is used to make cutlery and pans.



Iron melts very early — making it into steel stops it melting so quickly. Steel is also harder and stronger.

Where it's found
Iron is found in the earth as part of different mineral ores (rocks containing lots of a particular metal). The countries with the most iron are Brazil, Russia, Australia and China.



Production
Most iron is mined in large open pits. The ground surface is removed so that the layer of iron below can be dug out. The mineral ore has to be put in a blast furnace to get the pure iron. Heating the iron uses 1.5 billion tons of coal.




Environmental issues

- Natural habitats are destroyed by mining.
- The mines leave big holes in the ground.
- The waste rock can be left in huge piles near the mines.
- Waste materials from the production processes can contain toxic chemicals, which get washed into rivers.


The future
There is a lot of iron left in the ground, but many of the mines are closing. Lots of recycling will be important in the future.




Scottish Animal Fact File

Animal name: Red Squirrel	Life Span: 3-6 years
Habitat: UK, Europe and central and northern Asia	Fun Facts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In winter red squirrels grow a darker coat. • Their nests are called dreys. • The Beatrix Potter character Squirrel Nutskin is a Red Squirrel. • They have four finger and five toes. • Their long bushy tails help them balance on branches. • They bury extra food and remember where!
Diet: Pine and Spruce cones and sometimes types of fungi and bird eggs.	
Predators and threats: Grey Squirrels, large birds, foxes, stoats and cats.	Size: Approximately 20cm with a tail of a similar length
Researched by: <input type="text"/>	


Scottish Animal Fact File

Animal name: Red Deer	Life Span: 16-18 years
Habitat: Moorland, Mountain Sides, grassland near to woodland	Fun Facts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You see Red deer from January to December. • Within a few weeks of shedding old antlers, new ones will start to grow covered in a soft skin called velvet which nourishes the antlers with blood vessels. Stag often lose weight in this process.
Diet: Grass and shrubs	
Predators and threats: There are no predators to red deer in Scotland	Size: Length: 1.7-2.0m Height: 1.2m at the shoulder
Weight: 100-340kg	
Researched by: <input type="text"/>	

Scottish Animal Fact File

Animal name: Pine Marten	Life Span: Most of the time they live for around ten years.
Habitat: The Pine Marten usually lives in wooded areas with pine trees.	Fun Facts: In the 18th century they were very close to being extinct. Once, the Loch Arkalgie nest camera caught a sneaky Pine Marten stealing three eggs from the ospreys. They may look cute and cuddly but actually they are really fierce. Around six thousand years ago the Pine Marten was the second most common carnivore in the UK. A group of Pine Marten is called a richness.
Diet: They usually eat birds, insects and small mammals like voles and rabbits but they like fungi, berries and eggs too.	
Predators and threats: Sometimes a fox or an eagle will try and sometimes succeed to kill them to eat the Pine Marten.	Size: A fully grown Pine Marten is about 60-70cm long from nose to tail.
Researched by: <input type="text"/>	

Scottish Animal Fact File

Animal name: Bottlenose Dolphin	Life Span: Between 10 and 16 years but some live longer
Habitat: You get them around the world but in Scotland you can find them around the Moray Firth and the Firth of Forth, as well as in the Hebrides.	Fun Facts: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dolphins can make up to 1,000 clicking noises per second. 2. Dolphins swallow their food whole, and their stomach has three chambers, which aids their digestion. 3. Dolphins don't make any noises with their mouth. All sounds come through their blowhole! 4. Dolphins have between 60-100 conical teeth. 5. As they are mammals, dolphins are actually born with hair. A baby dolphin calf is born with whiskers on its upper jaw that fall out soon after birth.
Diet: Fish, squid and crustaceans	
Predators and threats: sharks and killer whales	Size: Around 8.5 feet long and 400-500 pounds in weight.
Researched by: <input type="text"/>	

Rainforest Biome

Hot Wet

Location: South America, Africa, Asia

Description: Rainforests are found in every continent except Antarctica. They are usually in tropical regions. The largest rainforest is in South America around the Amazon river.

Plants: Rainforests have many different types of plants, including tall trees and many different types of fruit. They are also home to many different types of animals.

Animals: Rainforests are home to many different types of animals, including monkeys, birds, and insects.

Climate: Rainforests have a hot and wet climate. They are usually in tropical regions.

Human Impact: Rainforests are being destroyed at a rapid rate. This is due to logging, agriculture, and mining.

Tundra Biome

Cold Dry

Location: North America, Europe, Asia

Description: Tundra biomes are found in the northern hemisphere. They are usually in high latitudes. The largest tundra is in Siberia.

Plants: Tundra biomes have low-growing plants and many different types of grasses.

Animals: Tundra biomes are home to many different types of animals, including reindeer, caribou, and muskoxen.

Climate: Tundra biomes have a cold and dry climate. They are usually in high latitudes.

Human Impact: Tundra biomes are being destroyed at a rapid rate. This is due to mining, oil drilling, and agriculture.

Desert (Hot) Biome

Hot Dry

Location: Africa, Asia, Australia, North America, South America

Description: Deserts are found in every continent except Antarctica. They are usually in arid regions. The largest desert is in Africa.

Plants: Deserts have many different types of plants, including cacti and succulents.

Animals: Deserts are home to many different types of animals, including snakes, lizards, and birds.

Climate: Deserts have a hot and dry climate. They are usually in arid regions.

Human Impact: Deserts are being destroyed at a rapid rate. This is due to mining, oil drilling, and agriculture.

Aquatic Freshwater Biome

Warm Wet

Location: North America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, South America

Description: Aquatic freshwater biomes are found in every continent except Antarctica. They are usually in temperate regions. The largest aquatic freshwater biome is in North America.

Plants: Aquatic freshwater biomes have many different types of plants, including algae and water lilies.

Animals: Aquatic freshwater biomes are home to many different types of animals, including fish, amphibians, and birds.

Climate: Aquatic freshwater biomes have a warm and wet climate. They are usually in temperate regions.

Human Impact: Aquatic freshwater biomes are being destroyed at a rapid rate. This is due to pollution, damming, and overfishing.

Cold) Biome

Cold Dry

Location: North America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, South America

Description: Cold biomes are found in every continent except Antarctica. They are usually in high latitudes. The largest cold biome is in North America.

Plants: Cold biomes have many different types of plants, including evergreen trees and shrubs.

Animals: Cold biomes are home to many different types of animals, including bears, moose, and reindeer.

Climate: Cold biomes have a cold and dry climate. They are usually in high latitudes.

Human Impact: Cold biomes are being destroyed at a rapid rate. This is due to mining, oil drilling, and agriculture.

ink saving Eco