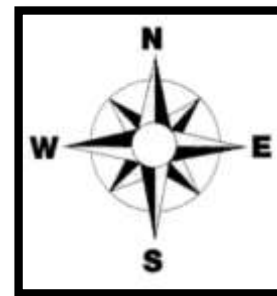




Whitley Abbey Primary School

Hand in Hand We Learn

Knowledge Organiser - Geography – School Locality



Compass

Key Vocabulary

Local area – The area around an identified point.

Land Use-is the function of land – what it is used for.

Aerial View-any view from a great height, above.

Symbol-a thing that represents or stands for something else.

Key- a list of symbols that appear on the map

Field--an area of open land, especially one planted with crops or pasture, typically bounded by hedges or fences.

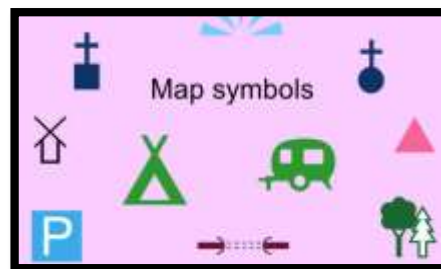
Path-a way or track laid down for walking or made by continual treading.

Playground-an outdoor area provided for children to play in, especially at a school or public park.

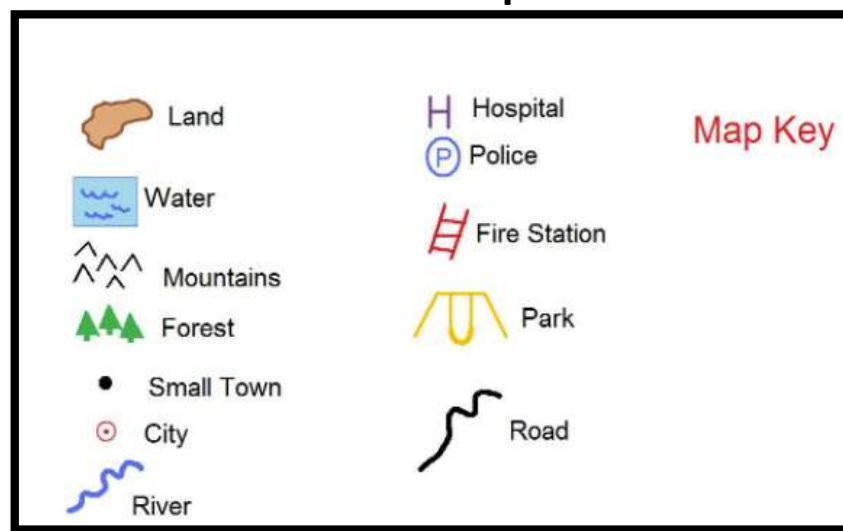
Map - a diagrammatic representation of an area of land or sea showing physical features, cities, roads, etc.



Aerial View



Map

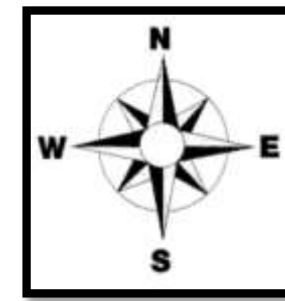




Whitley Abbey Primary School

Hand in Hand We Learn

Knowledge Organiser - Geography – London and UK



Compass

Key Vocabulary

Capital City– the city or town that functions as the seat of government and administrative centre of a country or region.

Landmarks-an object or feature of a landscape or town that is easily seen and recognized from a distance, especially one that enables someone to establish their location.

Aerial View-any view from a great height, above.

Human Features - like **houses, roads and bridges** are things that have been built by people.

Physical Features - Physical features like seas, mountains and rivers are natural. They would be here even if there were no people around.

Map - a diagrammatic representation of an area of land or sea showing physical features, cities, roads, etc.



Aerial View



Landmarks

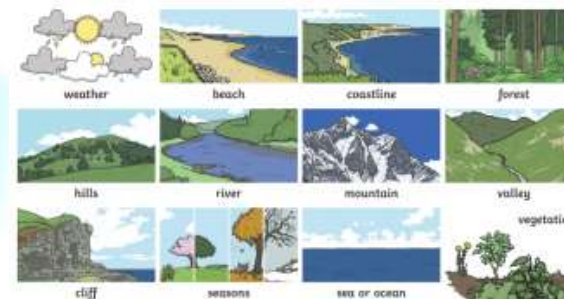


Map of UK



Capital Cities

Physical Features



Human Features

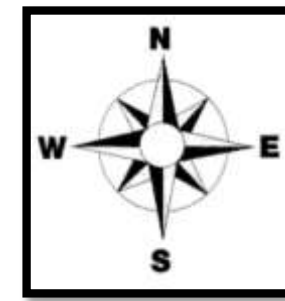




Whitley Abbey Primary School

Hand in Hand We Learn

Knowledge Organiser - Geography – Hot and Cold Places



Compass

Key Vocabulary

Human Features - like **houses, roads and bridges** are things that have been built by people.

Physical Features - Physical features like seas, mountains and rivers are natural. They would be here even if there were no people around.

Map - a diagrammatic representation of an area of land or sea showing physical features, cities, roads, etc.

Continent - any of the world's main continuous expanses of land (Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Australia, Antarctica).

An equator is an **imaginary line around the middle of a planet**. It is halfway between the North Pole and the South Pole.



7 Continents

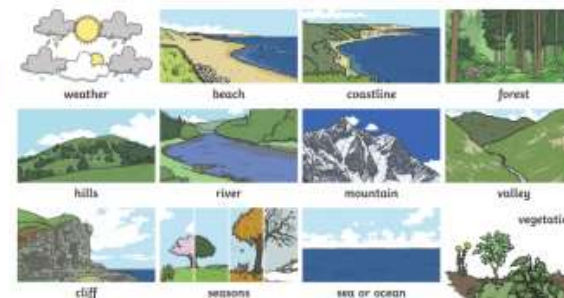
Globe

Physical Features

Human Features



Oceans





Whitley Abbey Primary School

Hand in Hand We Learn

Knowledge Organiser - Geography – Whitley Area

Key Vocabulary

Local area – The area around an identified point.

Land Use is the function of land – what it is used for.

Aerial View - any view from a great height, above.

Symbol - a thing that represents or stands for something else.

Key - a list of symbols that appear on the map

City - a large town . City status in the UK can be associated with **having a cathedral or a university, a particular form of local government, or having a large population.**

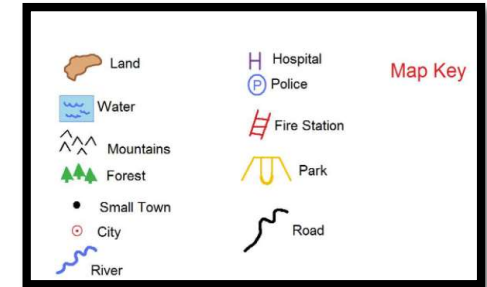
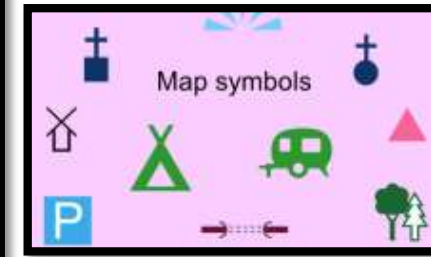
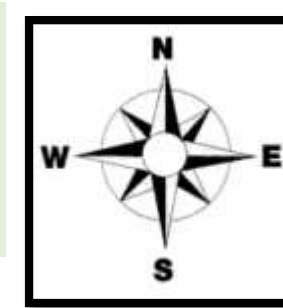
Town - a built-up area with a name, defined boundaries, and local government, that is larger than a village and generally smaller than a city.

Village - group of houses and associated buildings, larger than a hamlet and smaller than a town, situated in a rural area

Map - a diagrammatic representation of an area of land or sea showing physical features, cities, roads, etc.



Urban

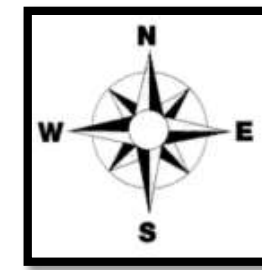




Whitley Abbey Primary School

Hand in Hand We Learn

Knowledge Organiser - Geography – Oceans/Australia



Key Vocabulary

Local area – The area around an identified point.

Land Use-is the function of land – what it is used for.

Aerial View-any view from a great height, above.

Symbol-a thing that represents or stands for something else.

Key- a list of symbols that appear on the map

City - a large town . City status in the UK can be associated with **having a cathedral or a university, a particular form of local government, or having a large population.**

Sea - the expanse of salt water that covers most of the earth's surface and surrounds its land masses

Ocean - a very large expanse of sea, in particular each of the main areas into which the sea is divided geographically.

Capital City - he city or town that functions as the seat of government and administrative centre of a country or region.

Map - a diagrammatic representation of an area of land or sea showing physical features, cities, roads, etc.

Urban - in, relating to, or characteristic of a town or city.

- Australia is in the continent Australia.
- United Kingdom is in the continent Europe.
- UK is in the northern hemisphere.
- Australia is in the southern hemisphere.
- Sydney is a city in Australia.
- Our local river is the River Wyre.
- The main river in Sydney is the Parramatta.

Population of Fleetwood	25, 939
Population of Sydney	4.6 million (4, 600, 000)

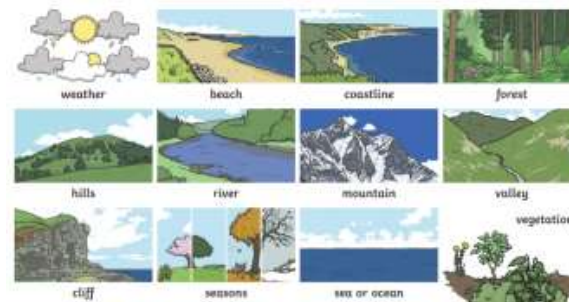
- Physical features of Fleetwood and Sydney. Examples:

weather 	beaches 	Rivers
mountains 	Coastline 	

- Human features of Fleetwood and Sydney. Examples:

Population 	Landmarks 	Houses
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Physical Features



Oceans

Human Features





Whitley Abbey Primary School

Hand in Hand We Learn

Knowledge Organiser - Geography – Coastal

Key Vocabulary

Human Features - like **houses, roads and bridges** are things that have been built by people.

Physical Features - Physical features like seas, mountains and rivers are natural. They would be here even if there were no people around.

Peir- a platform on pillars projecting from the shore into the sea, typically incorporating entertainment arcades and places to eat.

Promenade-a paved public walk, typically one along the seafront at a resort.

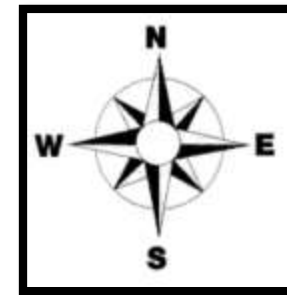
Environment - the natural world, as a whole or in a particular geographical area, especially as affected by human activity.

Sea - the expanse of salt water that covers most of the earth's surface and surrounds its land masses

Ocean - a very large expanse of sea, in particular each of the main areas into which the sea is divided geographically.

Coast- the part of the land adjoining or near the sea

Map - a diagrammatic representation of an area of land or sea showing physical features, cities, roads, etc.



Compass



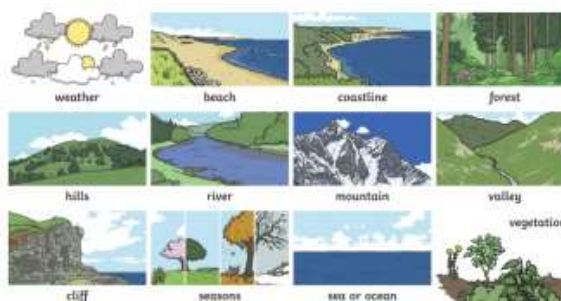
beach huts



Seaside resorts



Physical Features



Human Features





Whitley Abbey Primary School

Hand in Hand We Learn

Knowledge Organiser - Geography – Climate Zones

Key Vocabulary

Climate-the weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period.

Meteorologist - an expert in or student of meteorology; a weather forecaster.

Precipitation - rain, snow, sleet, or hail that falls to or condenses on the ground.

Weather - the state of the atmosphere at a particular place and time as regards heat, cloudiness, dryness, sunshine, wind, rain,

Climate Zone - a world area or region distinguished from a neighbor by a major physical climatic characteristic that is of global scale.

Latitude-the angular distance of a place north or south of the earth's equator

Longitude - the angular distance of a place east or west of the Greenwich meridian

Equator - is an imaginary line around the middle of a planet. It is halfway between the North Pole and the South Pole.

Season - each of the four divisions of the year (spring, summer, autumn, and winter) marked by particular weather patterns and daylight hours.

Tropical - the warm, hot areas located between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.

Arid - having little or no rain; too dry or barren to support vegetation

Polar - relating to the North or South Pole.

Mediterranean climate - dry summer climate is characterized by dry summers and mild, wet winters.



Northern Hemisphere

- The part of the Earth north of the equator is called the Northern Hemisphere.
- 80% of the world's population lives in the Northern Hemisphere.
- 90% of land is in the Northern Hemisphere.
- The Northern Hemisphere includes all of north America, Europe and most of Asia and Africa.

Southern Hemisphere

- The part of the Earth south of the equator is called the Southern Hemisphere.
- Only 20% of the world's population lives in the Southern Hemisphere.
- 90% of the planet's water is in the Southern Hemisphere.
- The Southern Hemisphere includes all of Australia, Antarctica and most of South America.

South Pole

- The South Pole is the southernmost place on Earth.
- It is located on land topped by more than 2700 metres of solid ice.
- The South Pole is much colder than the North Pole.
- There is a scientific base at the South Pole where between 50 and 200 scientists live and work.

North Pole

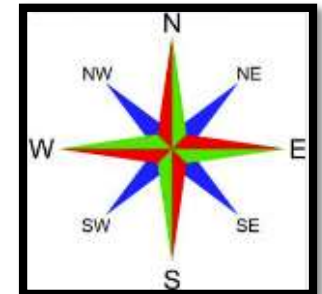
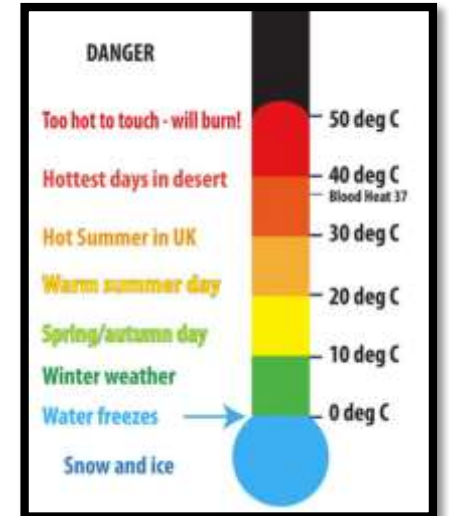
- The North Pole is the northernmost point on Earth.
- There is no land at the North Pole, only ice. The ice is about three metres thick.
- No one owns the North Pole. It is in international waters.
- In summer, the sun never sets.

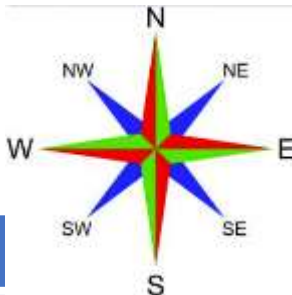
Tropic of Capricorn

- The tropic of Capricorn is an imaginary line in the Southern Hemisphere.
- It is the opposite of the tropic of Cancer.
- Similar to the tropic of Cancer, it is the furthest south you can go and still have the sun directly overhead.
- This happens once a year in December. This day is also called the solstice.

Tropic of Cancer

- The tropic of Cancer is an imaginary line in the Northern Hemisphere.
- It is also called the northern tropic.
- It is the furthest north you can ever go and still have the sun directly overhead.
- This happens once a year in June. This day is called the solstice.





Whitley Abbey Primary School

Hand in Hand We Learn

Knowledge Organiser - Geography – Our Continent

Key Vocabulary

Climate-the weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period.

Landmass -a continent or other large body of land.

Border -A border is **a real or artificial line that separates geographic areas.**

Region -an area, especially part of a country or the world having definable characteristics but not always fixed boundaries

Population - all the inhabitants of a particular place

Inhabitants –a person or animal that lives in or occupies a place

Tourists – visitors to a place – holidaymakers or sightseers.

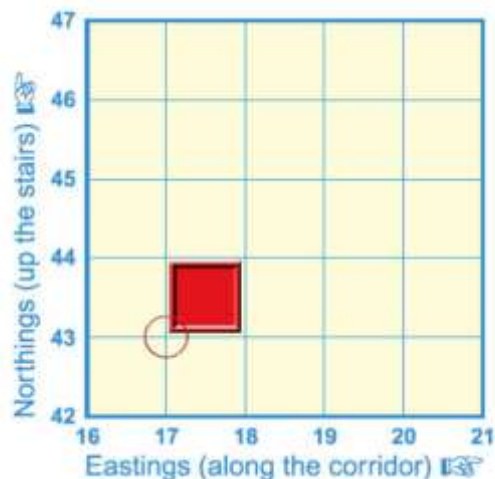
Economy -the state of a country or region in terms of the production and consumption of goods and services and the supply of money.

Mediterranean climate - dry summer climate is characterized by dry summers and mild, wet winters

Greece is one of the most mountainous countries in Europe. In fact, there are no navigable rivers because it is so mountainous.

In Greek mythology, Mount Olympus is said to be the seat of the Gods.

Mount Olympus is the highest mountain in Greece. It measures 9754 feet high (3 kms).



Where is Greece?



Greece

Population: Approximately 10.5 million (2019)

Capital City: Athens

Language: Greek

Continent: Europe

Currency: Euro

Government: parliamentary representative democratic republic

National Day: 25th March

Religion: Mainly Christian Orthodox

Famous Greeks: Socrates, philosopher; Aesop, writer; Homer, composer and writer; Georgios Papnikolaou, Doctor; Maria Callas, singer



Climate: Four seasons (spring, summer, autumn and winter).

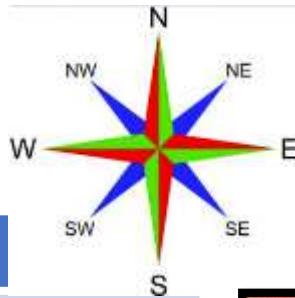
The climate in Greece is Mediterranean with hot and dry summers and cold, wet winters.

In Summer, temperatures often reach 30 - 35°C, while winters are cool but not freezing, averaging 13°C.

To the west of the Pindus mountain range, the climate is wetter; however, to the east, it is generally drier and windier in summer.

Flag:





Whitley Abbey Primary School

Hand in Hand We Learn

Knowledge Organiser - Geography – Tremors

Key Vocabulary

Erupt - (of a volcano) become active and eject lava, ash, and gases

Dormant - volcanoes **have not erupted for a very long time but may erupt at a future time.**

Extinct - volcanoes that are not expected to erupt in the future.

Magnitude - the great size or extent of something

Aftershock - a smaller earthquake following the main shock of a large earthquake

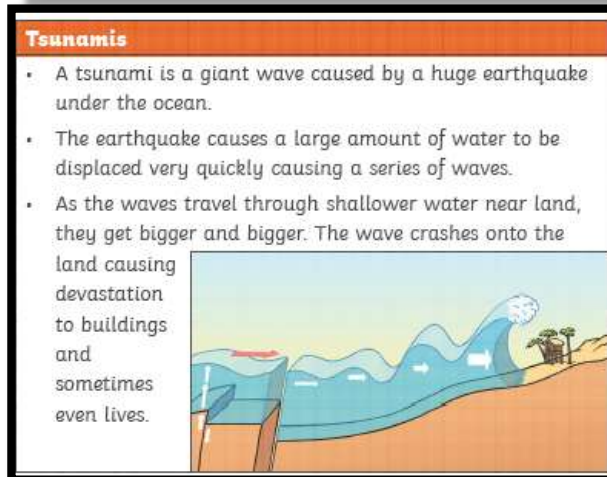
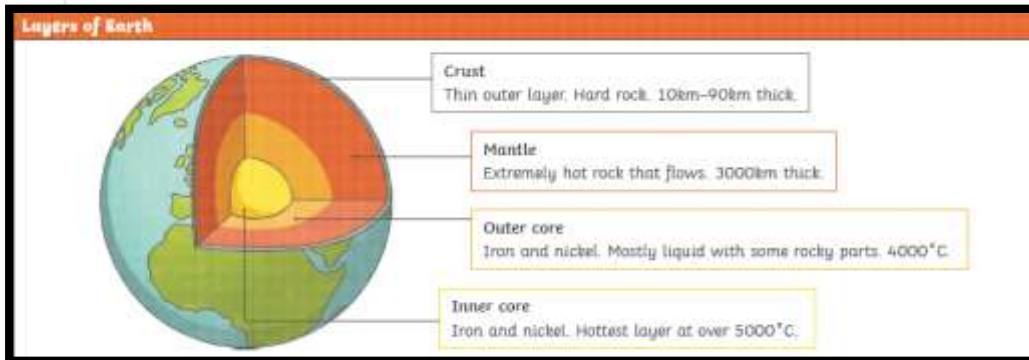
Ash cloud - **a violent explosive eruption ejects volcanic ash into the atmosphere**

Lava - hot molten or semi-fluid rock erupted from a volcano or fissure, or solid rock resulting from cooling of this

Tremor - slight earthquake

Epicentre - the point on the earth's surface vertically above the focus of an earthquake

Vent - opening that allows air, gas, or liquid to pass out of or into a confined space



Earthquakes

- Earthquakes are caused when the earth's **tectonic plates** suddenly move.
- Most earthquakes occur near the **tectonic plate** boundaries.
- Earthquakes can cause lots of damage to roads, buildings and property.



Volcanoes

- Volcanoes are made when pressure builds up inside the earth. This affects the earth's crust causing **magma** to sometimes **erupt** through it.
- Active volcanoes have **erupted** in the last 10 000 years.
- Dormant volcanoes haven't **erupted** in the last 10 000 years but may erupt again.
- Extinct volcanoes aren't expected to **erupt** again.



What causes an earthquake?

An earthquake is the shaking and vibration of the Earth's crust due to movement of the Earth's plates (plate tectonics). Earthquakes can happen along any type of plate boundary.

Earthquakes occur when tension is released from inside the crust. Plates do not always move smoothly alongside each other and sometimes get stuck. When this happens pressure builds up. When this pressure is eventually released an earthquake tends to occur.



Whitley Abbey Primary School

Hand in Hand We Learn

Key Vocabulary

Mountain - large natural elevation of the earth's surface rising abruptly from the surrounding level; a large steep hill.

Hill - a naturally raised area of land, not as high or craggy as a mountain.

Peak - the pointed top of a mountain.

Landform - natural feature of the earth's surface.

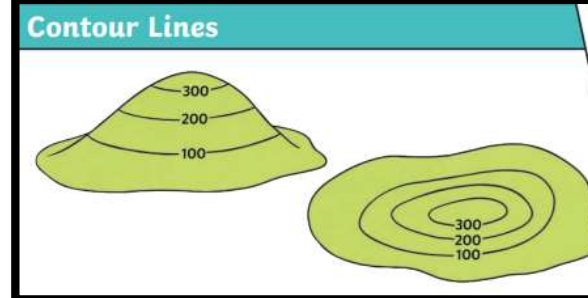
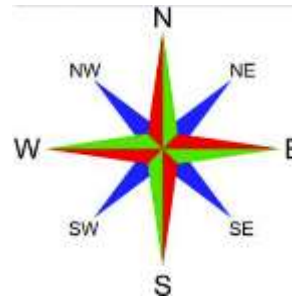
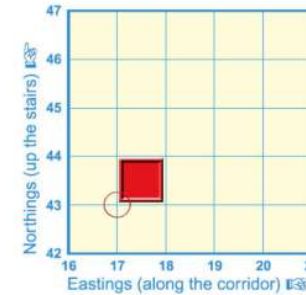
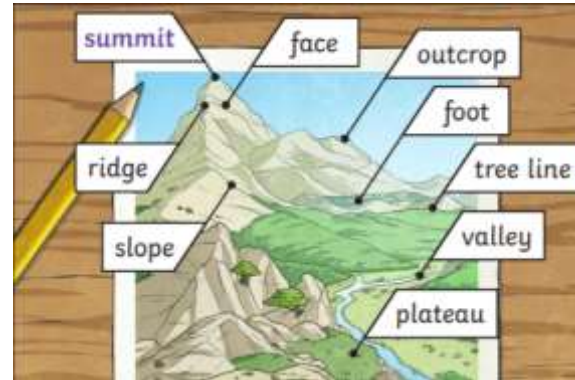
Avalanche - mass of snow, ice, and rocks falling rapidly down a mountainside

Ash cloud - a **violent explosive eruption** ejects volcanic ash into the atmosphere

An equator is **an imaginary line around the middle of a planet**. It is halfway between the North Pole and the South Pole.

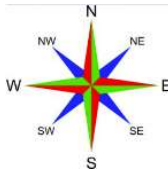
Himalayas - are a mountain range in South and East Asia separating the plains of the Indian subcontinent from the Tibetan Plateau. The range has many of Earth's highest peaks, including the highest, Mount Everest, at the border between Nepal and China.

Knowledge Organiser - Geography – Mountains



How Are Mountains Made?				
Fold mountains	Fault-block mountains	Volcanic mountains	Dome mountains	Plateau mountains
Tectonic plates collide and rock is pushed up.	Cracks in the earth's surface open up, some chunks of rock are pushed up, some down.	Formed around volcanoes and made of layers of ash and cooled lava.	Formed when magma is forced upwards but doesn't ever flow out of the crust.	Materials taken away through erosion leave deep valleys or gorges next to high cliffs.

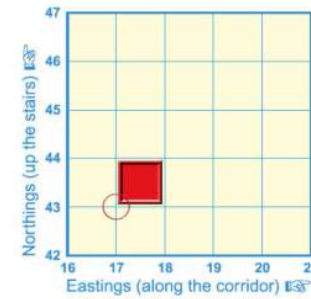




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Hand in Hand We Learn

Knowledge Organiser - Geography – Rainforests



A biome is a **large community of vegetation and wildlife adapted to a specific climate**. The five major types of biomes are aquatic, grassland, forest, desert, and tundra.

Key Vocabulary

Continent - any of the world's main continuous expanses of land (Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Australia, Antarctica).

Precipitation - rain, snow, sleet, or hail that falls to or condenses on the ground.

Deforestation - The cutting down and clearing of forests.

Logging - the activity or business of felling trees and cutting and preparing the timber

Ecosystem - a biological community of interacting organisms and their physical environment

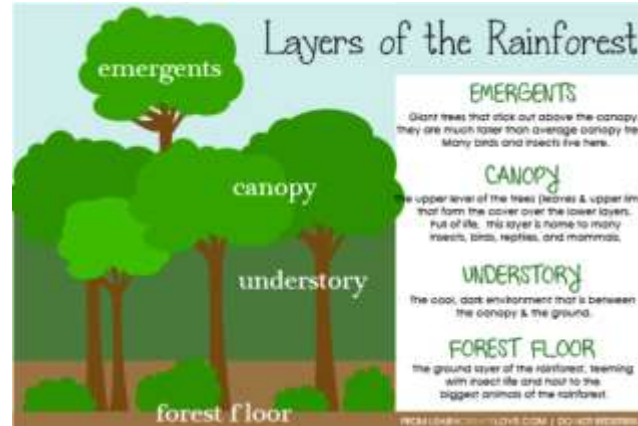
An equator is **an imaginary line around the middle of a planet**. It is halfway between the North Pole and the South Pole.

Fertile - able to produce young, support new life.

Biodiversity- the variety of plant and animal life in the world or in a particular habitat, a high level of which is usually considered to be important and desirable

Indigenous -originating or occurring naturally in a particular place; native

Tropical - of, typical of, or peculiar to the tropics

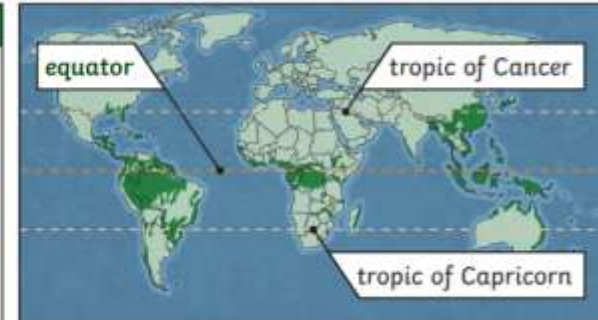


Where in the World?

Rainforests are found near to the equator between the tropic of Cancer and the tropic of Capricorn.

They can be found in every continent except Antarctica.

They are located in countries such as Brazil, India, Peru, Mexico, Australia and Malaysia.











The Amazon Rainforest

- 5.5 million square km (previously covered a much larger area)
- Parts in Brazil, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia, Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana
- 2.5 million insect species
- 40 000+ plant species
- 3 000 edible fruits
- 2 000+ species of birds and mammals



- 2 million tourists per year
- 170 different languages spoken
- 250 000 native tribes currently live there



Emergent Layer	Canopy Layer	Understorey Layer	Forest Floor
			
Trees can be up to 60m tall	Trees form a roof over the plants below	Trees grow to less than 4m tall	Very few plants
Lots of sunlight	Lots of sunlight but also plenty of rain	Very little sunlight	Almost no sunlight
Cold and windy	Lots of food for animals	Warm and humid	Leaves and debris decompose quickly
Birds, bats, monkeys and butterflies	Snakes, toucans and tree frogs	Lots of insects	Gorillas, anteaters, leopards and tigers
			



Whitley Abbey Primary School

Hand in Hand We Learn

Knowledge Organiser - Geography – South America

Key Vocabulary

Continent - any of the world's main continuous expanses of land (Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Australia, Antarctica).

Landmass - a continent or other large body of land.

Landlocked - (of a country or region) almost or entirely surrounded by land.

Colony - a group of people of one nationality or race living in a foreign place.

Time-zone - a range of longitudes where a common standard time is used.

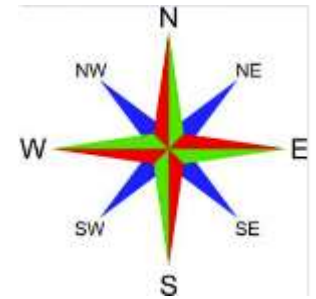
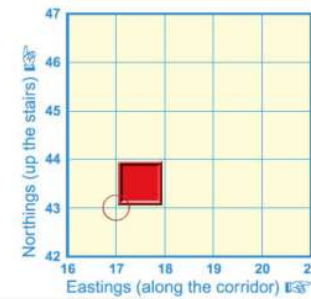
An equator is **an imaginary line around the middle of a planet**. It is halfway between the North Pole and the South Pole.

Indigenous - originating or occurring naturally in a particular place; native

Population - all the inhabitants of a particular place

Mining - the process or industry of obtaining coal or other minerals from a mine

Trade - the action of buying and selling goods and services.



Northern Hemisphere

- The part of the Earth north of the equator is called the Northern Hemisphere.
- 80% of the world's population lives in the Northern Hemisphere.
- 90% of land is in the Northern Hemisphere.
- The Northern Hemisphere includes all of north America, Europe and most of Asia and Africa.

Tropic of Capricorn

- The tropic of Capricorn is an imaginary line in the Southern Hemisphere.
- It is the opposite of the tropic of Cancer.
- Similar to the tropic of Cancer, it is the furthest south you can go and still have the sun directly overhead.
- This happens once a year in December. This day is also called the solstice.

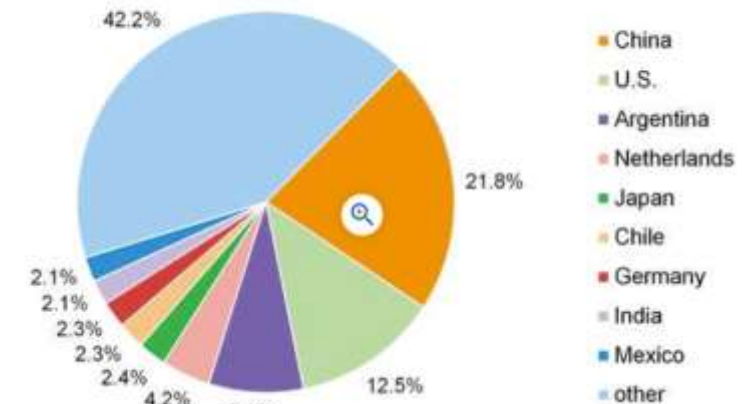


List of exports of Brazil

#	Product
1	Iron ore
2	Crude Petroleum
3	Soybeans
4	Raw Sugar



Brazil major export destinations (2017)





Whitley Abbey Primary School

Hand in Hand We Learn

Knowledge Organiser - Geography – Global Trade

Key Vocabulary

Import -Bring (goods or services) into a country from abroad for sale

Export -Send (goods or services) to another country for sale.

Industry- Economic activity concerned with the processing of raw materials and manufacture of goods in factories.

Fairtrade Trade -between companies in developed countries and producers in developing countries in which fair prices are paid to the producers.

Barter -When there is no money involved in the trade, the trade is called barter.

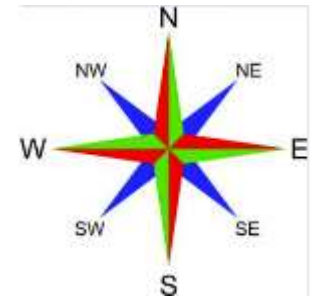
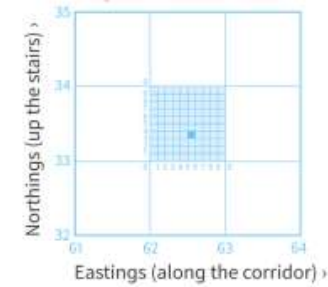
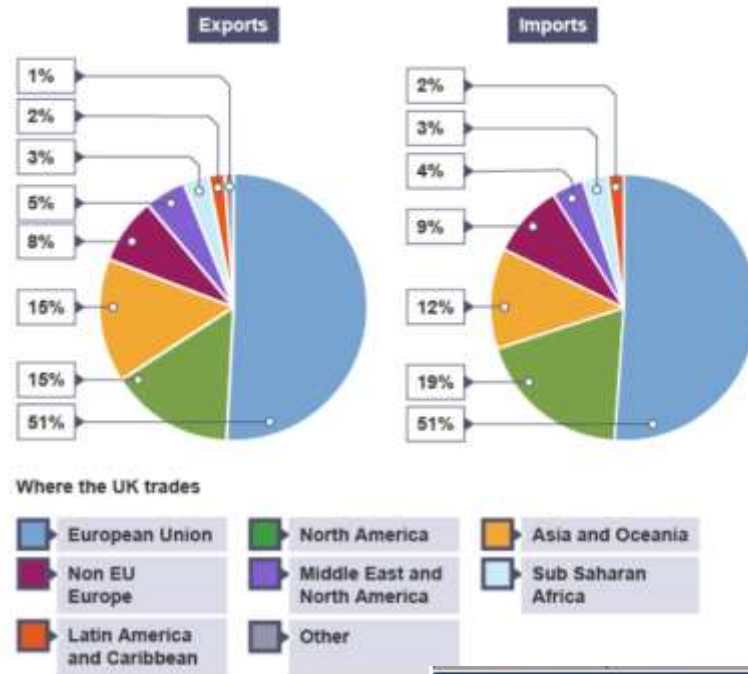
Purchase- To purchase something is to buy it in exchange for money.

Global -Relating to the whole world; worldwide.

Food Miles – How far a food has travelled from its original source.

Trade links – The relationships between countries who import or export goods.

Trade – the UK imports and exports goods from many countries. Over 50% of UK trade is with EU countries. The UK's next biggest trading partners are found in Asia and Oceania. Foreign exports also include money spent by **tourists** visiting the country. The UK's biggest exports are machinery and transport equipment.



What Does the UK Trade?

The UK **trades** a lot of **goods** and services. Some of the **goods** the UK **exports** are: scrap iron, whisky, tartan kilts, medicines, aircraft parts, cars, computers, oil and gas.

Some of the **goods** the UK **imports** are: coffee beans, bananas, medicines, aircraft parts, cars, computers, oil and gas.

The Global Economy

Globalisation has meant that more and more **goods** travel around the world before being sold in a shop. Sometimes, parts of a product are made in several different countries before being assembled in another one. Many companies are now recognised worldwide. These are **multinational** companies and they can have both a positive and a negative impact on society. Positives may include the creation of new jobs for people. Negatives may include greater damage to the environment (due to differences in the safety rules and environmental standards of different places).



Whitley Abbey Primary School

Hand in Hand We Learn

Knowledge Organiser - Geography – Rivers

Key Vocabulary

Flood Plain - an area of low-lying ground adjacent to a river, formed mainly of river sediments and subject to flooding.

Estuary - the tidal mouth of a large river, where the tide meets the stream.

Source - place, person, or thing from which something originates or can be obtained.

Erosion - the process of eroding or being eroded by wind, water, or other natural agents.

River Delta - is a landform created by deposition of sediment that is carried by a river as the flow leaves its mouth and enters slower-moving or stagnant water.

Flood defence - used to prevent or control the potential negative effects of flood waters.

Traditional methods of flood defence, such as the planting of vegetation to retain water and constructing channels (floodways), have been used throughout history. More modern flood defences can include: Dams. Diversion canals.

The Course of a River

The Upper Course

Rain falling on high ground collects in **channels** and flows downwards forming a stream. Streams run downhill and join other streams, increasing in size and speed, forming a river. The river here flows quickly and the channel has steep sides and runs through **valleys**.

Features include - waterfalls and rapids.

The Middle Course

Fast flowing water causes **erosion** making the river deeper and wider.

Features include - meanders.



The Lower Course

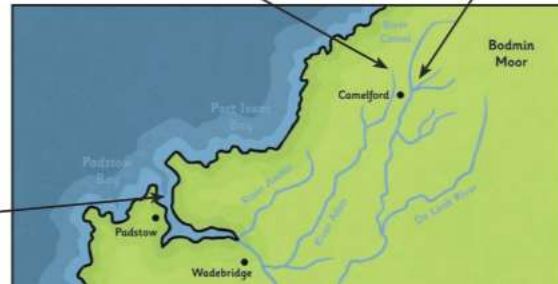
Rivers flow with less force due to being on flat land. The river **deposits** the eroded material that it has carried.

Riverbanks have shallower sides.

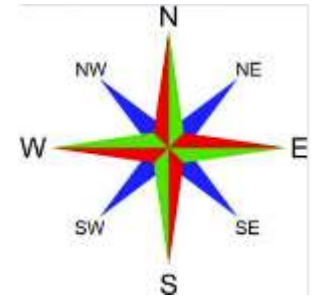
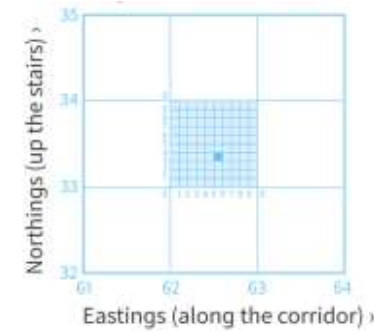
Features include - floodplains, deltas and estuaries.

Some rivers join up with other rivers (**tributaries**). The point where they meet is called a **confluence**.

The **source** of most rivers is on high ground or in the mountains.



- **Evaporation** from soil, lakes, ocean
- **Transpiration**: water from plants and animals
- **Precipitation**: any form of water that falls to earth from clouds
 - Rain, snow, sleet, and hail
- **Condensation**: water changes from gas to liquid
 - Happens in clouds
- **Infiltration/Percolation**: when water is absorbed and passed through the ground



Meander - a curve in the river



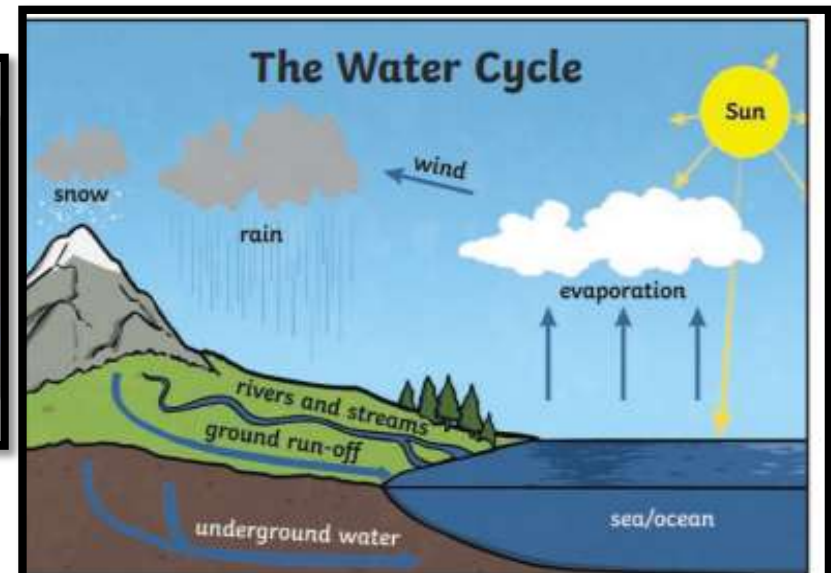
Eroded materials are carried by the river and released, building up the land on the inside of the bend where the water flows more slowly.

Oxbow lakes - a U-shaped lake



As meanders grow, two meanders can merge together through **erosion**. The water takes this newer, shorter course. The river **deposits** eroded materials which block off the old part of the river forming an oxbow lake.

The Water Cycle





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Hand in Hand We Learn

Knowledge Organiser - Geography – UK

Key Vocabulary

Pollution - Pollution is **the introduction of harmful materials into the environment**

Congestion - Congestion occurs **when the amount of traffic exceeds the design capacity**, which is commonly the place during the morning and the afternoon peak hours.

Conflict - **Conflict geography** studies the distribution of conflicting interests over space.

Tourism - the commercial organization and operation of holidays and visits to places of interest.

Industry - economic activity concerned with the processing of raw materials and manufacture of goods in factories.

Retail - the sale of goods to the public in relatively small quantities for use or consumption rather than for resale

Farming - he activity or business of growing crops and raising livestock.

Manufacturing - he making of articles on a large scale using machinery; industrial production.

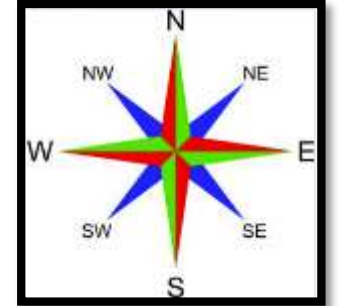
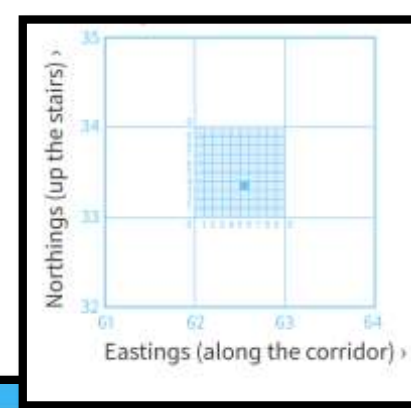
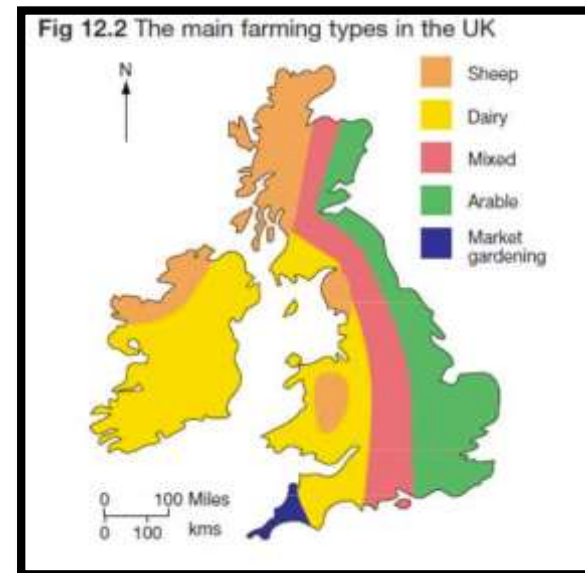
Renewable - (of a natural resource or source of energy) not depleted when used.



Renewable energy



Country	Flag	Capital City	Key River	Key Rivers	High Ground
England		London	Stonehenge	Thames	Pennines
Scotland		Edinburgh	Ben Nevis	Tay	Grampian Mountains
Wales		Cardiff	Snowdon	Severn (also flows through England)	Cambrian Mountains
Northern Ireland		Belfast	Giant's Causeway	Bann	Spermin Mountains





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Hand in Hand We Learn

Knowledge Organiser - Geography – Mexico

Key Vocabulary

Colony - a group of people of one nationality or race living in a foreign place.

Time-zone - a range of longitudes where a common standard time is used.

Indigenous -originating or occurring naturally in a particular place; native

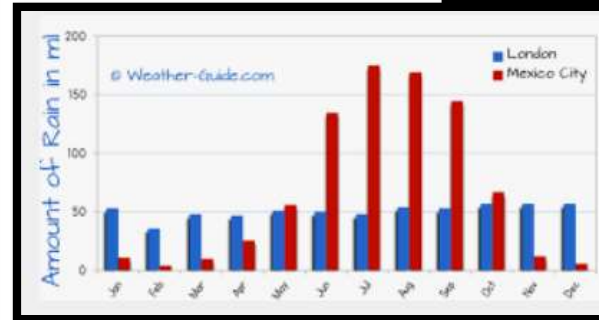
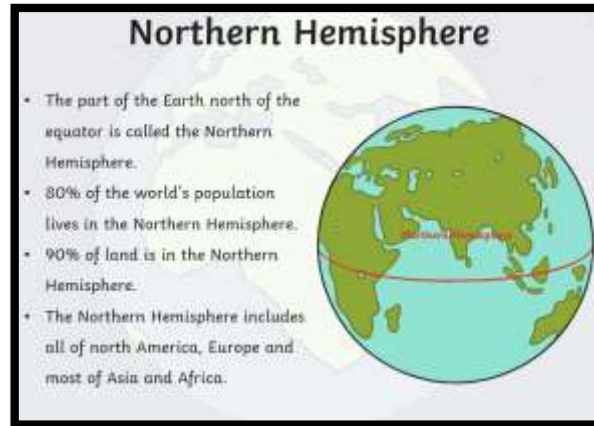
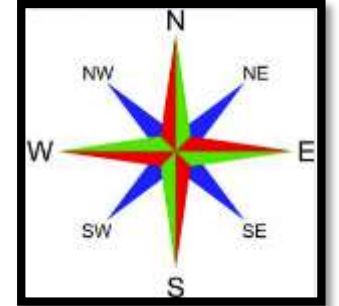
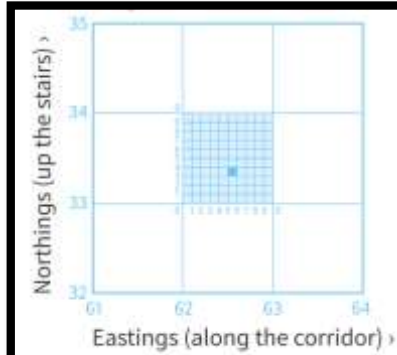
Latitude -the angular distance of a place north or south of the earth's equator

Agriculture - the science or practice of farming, including cultivation of the soil for the growing of crops and the rearing of animals to provide food, wool, and other products.

Temperate Zones - The part of the Earth's surface between the Arctic Circle and the Tropic of Cancer or between the Antarctic Circle and the Tropic of Capricorn; characterized by temperate climate [i.e. **mild, moderate temperature**; neither hot nor cold].

Sub Tropical - Tropical Climate have high temperature and high humidity.

Populus - having a large population; densely populated.



The date line, also called the International Date Line, is a **boundary from which each calendar day starts**. Areas to the west of the date line are one calendar day ahead of areas to the east. The date line runs from the North Pole to the South Pole through the Pacific Ocean. It is not a straight line, however. 26 Apr 2011



Mexico is about 8 times bigger than United Kingdom.

United Kingdom is approximately 243,610 sq km, while Mexico is approximately 1,964,375 sq km, making Mexico 706% larger than United Kingdom. Meanwhile, the population of United Kingdom is ~65.8 million people (62.9 million more people live in Mexico).



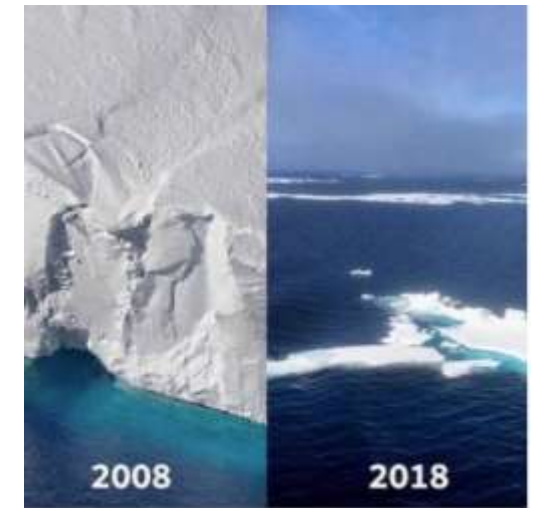
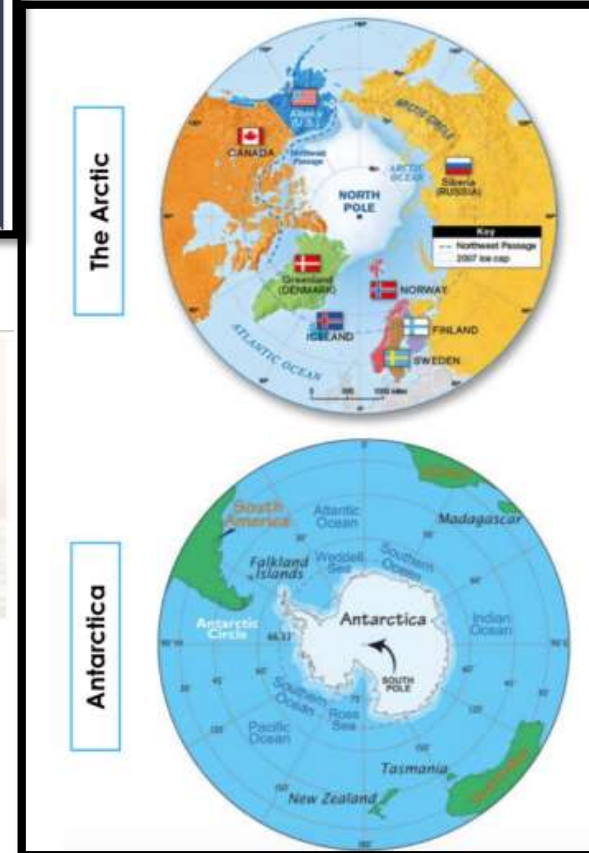
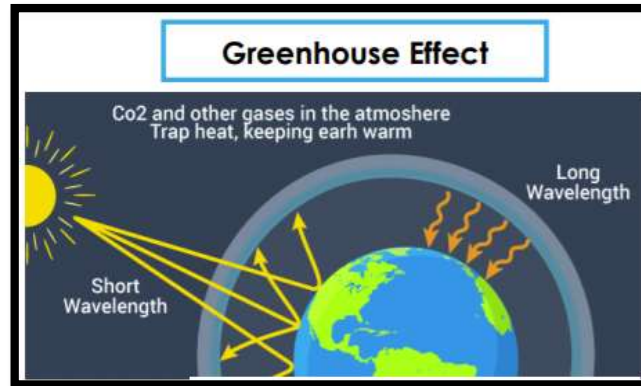
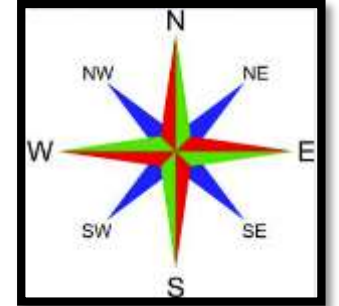
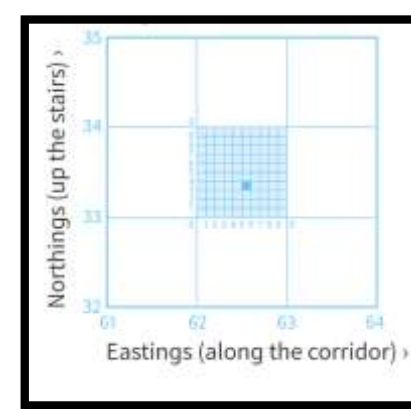
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Hand in Hand We Learn

Knowledge Organiser - Geography – Biomes

Key Vocabulary

Continent	The world's main continuous expanses of land (Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Australia, Antarctica)
Climate	A long term pattern of the weather conditions.
Climate Change	Big change in the weather over a long time, now made worse by human pollution.
Endurance	A three-masted wooden vessel in which Sir Ernest Shackleton sailed for the Antarctic on the 1914 Imperial Trans- Antarctic Expedition..
Explorer	A person who explores a new or an unfamiliar place.
Equator	The imaginary east-west line encircling the Earth midway between the North and South poles.
Expedition	A journey undertaken by a group of people with a particular purpose
Global Warming	Change in the climate that makes the world warm up. Global warming is caused by pollution made by humans.
Navigate	To move through a particular course in an unfamiliar area.
Southern Hemisphere	The half sphere of Earth which is South of the equator.
Pack Ice	A large area of ice floating in the sea, formed by smaller pieces freezing together.
Pollution	Harmful chemicals or gas- es that spoil the environ- ment.



Southern Hemisphere

- The part of the Earth south of the equator is called the Southern Hemisphere.
- Only 20% of the world's population lives in the Southern Hemisphere.
- 90% of the planet's water is in the Southern Hemisphere.
- The Southern Hemisphere includes all of Australia, Antarctica and most of South America.



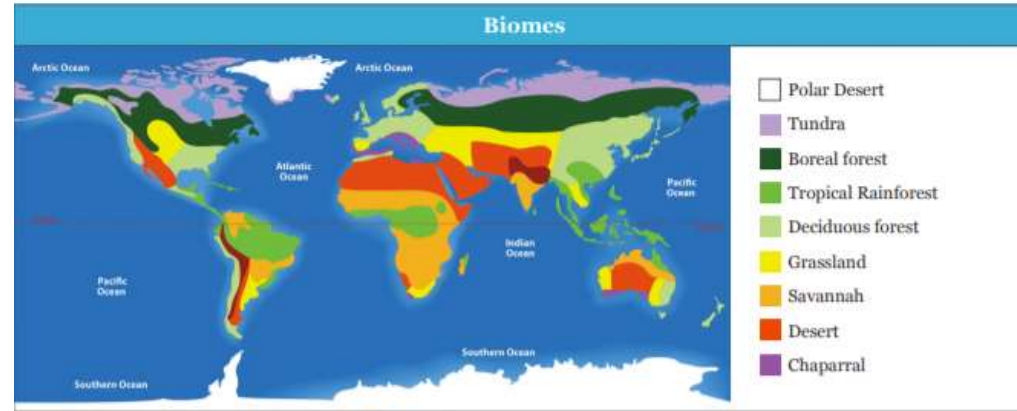
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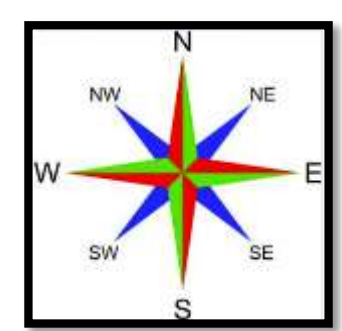
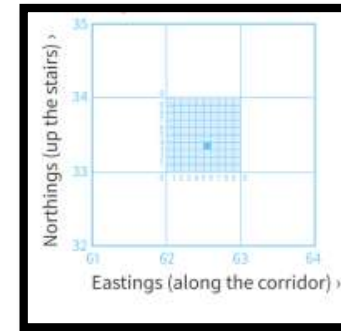
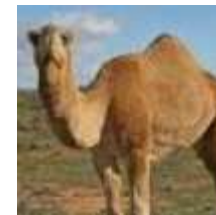
Knowledge Organiser - Geography – Biomes

Key Vocabulary

biome	large ecosystem which relies on climate
equator	imaginary line halfway around the earth which is between the North and South Poles.
latitude	lines which go around the earth east to west
longitude	lines which go around the earth north to south
hemisphere	half of the earth (northern or southern)
climate	average weather conditions over longer periods
precipitation	any form of moisture which falls to the earth
ecosystem	group of living organisms interacting with their physical environment
biodiversity	variety of living things e.g. species, habitats
flora	another word to refer to plants
fauna	another word to refer to animals
savannah	type of biome. Sometimes called tropical grass
tundra	type of biome. The coldest biome.
coniferous forest	forests made mostly of conifer trees such as cedar, fir and pine trees.
deciduous forest	forests made mostly of broad-leaved trees that shed their leaves during a season (usually winter)



Tropical grassland or savannah Within the tropics Hot with a wet and dry season Mainly grass and a few specially adapted-trees	Tropical rainforest Hot and wet all year Rich in plants and animals Poor soils
Desert Can be hot or cold Limited plants	Tundra Below freezing for most of the year Ground permanently frozen
Deciduous forest Cool summers and mild winters. Rain throughout the year. Rich deciduous woodland	Coniferous forest (Taiga) Long, cold winters Short, mild summer Limited rainfall
Temperate grassland Warm summer and very cold winter. Quite low rainfall. Mainly grassland vegetation	



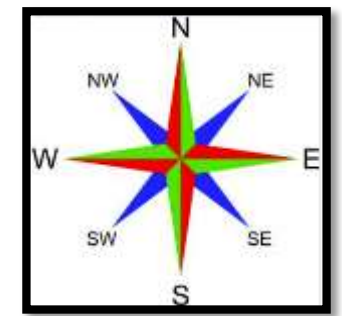
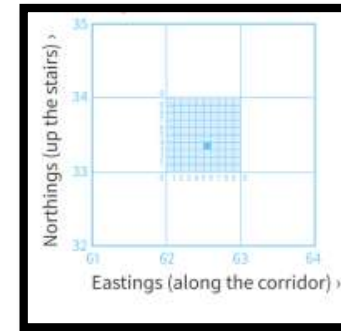
Challenges of a biome for humans	
	Rainforest: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It can rain more than 250cm a year It is difficult to grow crops Diseases spread easily
	Savannah: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It rarely rains It is difficult to find water It is difficult to grow crops
	Desert: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is often dangerously hot or cold It is difficult to find water There are limited food sources
	Chaparral: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fires can easily start The winter is very wet The summer is very dry
	Grassland: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fires can easily start Limited building materials Droughts common
	Deciduous forest: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited open spaces Weather limits when plants can grow Transport is difficult
	Boreal forest: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited open spaces Transport is difficult Cold in winter
	Tundra: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dangerously cold in winter Poor nutrients in the soil It rarely rains



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Hand in Hand We Learn

Local Area and Region (Field Studies)



Key Vocabulary

Urban Centre - a large and densely populated urban area

Scale - The **scale** of a **map** is the ratio of a distance on the **map** to the corresponding distance on the ground.

Local - existing in or belonging to the area where you live, or to the area that you are talking about

Regional - of or relating to a particular region, district, area, or part, as of a country

National - relating to the whole of a country, rather than to part of it or to other nations.

International - of, relating to, or affecting two or more nations.

Trade - the action of buying and selling goods and services

Environment - the natural world, as a whole or in a particular geographical area, especially as affected by human activity

Culture - the ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society

