

Year 5 -Term 6

Geography.



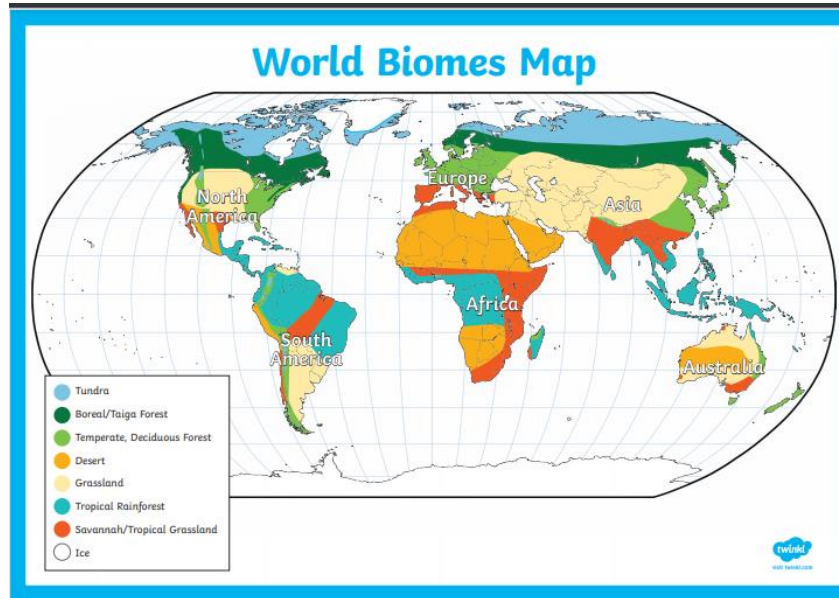
Biomes – Where in the World?

Curriculum Key Question:
Where have we come from?
Topic: Where in the World?

What should I already know?
Use atlases to locate the equator, Northern and Southern Hemisphere, Arctic and Antarctic Circles, Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn.
Use atlases to investigate lines of longitude and latitude.

Geographic knowledge and skills I will learn:

Name and locate an increasing range of places in the world including globally and topically significant features and events.
I know some hot and cold areas of the world and the associated weather. I know about the water cycle, rivers and mountains. I understand how the environment can affect the things living there. Some resources like oil, gas and metal ores will eventually run out. Others such as food, crops and wood are renewable and therefore can be replaced. Wind and sunshine (solar power) are also examples of renewable resources. These resources are not distributed evenly across our world so we need to find ways of living in harmony with our planet.



Aquatic
This is the largest biome out there, covering nearly 75% of our planet and can be divided into two main categories: freshwater and saltwater.

Desert
These biomes cover about one fifth of our planet's land area and are extremely dry. Depending on their location, they can be either hot or cold. Plants and animals have evolved over time to adapt to the harsh environment.

Rainforest
Home to a variety of tropical plants and animals and found in regions that are warm all year round. Unfortunately, rainforests now cover less than 6% of our planet's land area but still produce about 40% of our oxygen.

Tundra
This is the coldest biome and therefore has little plant and animal variety. Tundra biomes cover approximately one fifth of the Earth's land area.

Forest
Forest biomes are home to a variety of trees and other plants. They cover about 30% of our Earth's land area and are extremely important to our ecosystem as they store carbon and provide many materials that we use.

Grassland
The majority of this biome is made up of a variety of grasses with very few trees or large plants. The two main types of grasslands found are 'tall-grass' (humid and wet), and 'short-grass' (dry). This biome is very popular for farming due to the rich soil.

Key Vocabulary (including definition)

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-leafed trees that shed their leaves during a season (usually winter)