



# Year 6 Geography

## Climates across the World

### Key Skills

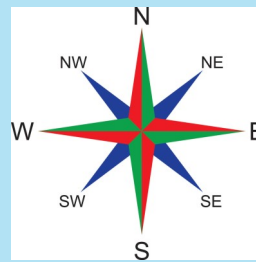
- Use an atlas to identify countries, states and regions of the UK.
- Understand why keys are necessary and use them to help read maps
- Use fieldwork skills to collect & record evidence relating to local human and physical geography.
- Use eight points of a compass, symbols and keys to build knowledge of the local area. Use 6 and 8 figure grid references.

### New Learning for Year 6

- Understand and describe key aspects of land use, economic activity including trade links, distribution of natural resources include energy, food, minerals and water.
- Understand and identify the world's climate zones.
- Use geographical knowledge to select the most appropriate map, atlas or chart for different purposes.
- Understand what biomes are & where they are located around the world.
- Explain the climates of given countries in the world & relate this to knowledge of the hemispheres, Equator & the Tropics.
- Understand the terms 'weather' & 'climate', & explore some of the factors which affect them.
- Describe & explain the processes that cause natural disasters.
- Draw conclusions about the impact of natural disasters through the study of photographs, population data & other primary sources.
- Use a range of primary geographical sources to research weather around the world.
- Describe the impact of latitude on climate.
- Understand the UK's commitment to tackling climate change & what will happen if we don't reduce our emissions.
- Understand & describe the effects of environmental change on themselves & others, from a range of viewpoints.
- Use geographical knowledge & primary sources to explain their understanding of climate change and make predictions regarding what may happen in the future

### Things you should already know;

- What is geography?
- How to use an Ordnance Survey map and 6 figure grid references.
- To use an atlas to locate countries



### Key Vocabulary

<b>Atmosphere</b>	The mixture of gases that surrounds the Earth.
<b>Biomes</b>	Biomes are <b>areas of the planet with a similar climate and landscape, where similar animals and plants live</b> . Some of the world's main biomes include rainforest, desert, savannah, grassland, woodland and tundra. Each biome has characteristics that make it unique, for example Alaska is a type of tundra.
<b>Carbon Dioxide</b>	It is a gas at room temperature. It is made of one carbon and two oxygen atoms. People and animals release carbon dioxide when they breathe.
<b>Climate Change</b>	Significant change in the Earth's climate over time.
<b>Fossil Fuels</b>	A natural fuel such as coal or gas formed from organisms that lived long ago.
<b>Global Warming</b>	The gradual increase in the overall temperature of the Earth's atmosphere.
<b>Greenhouse Effect</b>	Warming of the Earth caused by the trapping of the Sun's energy by greenhouse gases.
<b>Greenhouse Gases</b>	Gases in the air that trap energy from the Sun e.g: carbon dioxide or methane.
<b>Methane</b>	Methane is the gas found in small quantities in the Earth's atmosphere.
<b>Sustainable</b>	When a natural resource is sustainable, it doesn't become used up or destroyed.
<b>Vegetation Belts</b>	A vegetation belt is <b>an area with distinct plant types, determined by climate, soil, drainage and elevation</b> .



# Year 6 Geography

## Climates across the World

### Key Knowledge—Facts

The average temperature of the earth is rising, a process called global warming. Global warming is causing changes to normal weather conditions in places all over the world. As a result it is having serious effects on people's lives.

Each year the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is increasing and this is contributing to causing global warming. Carbon dioxide is referred to as a greenhouse gas because, along with other gases such as methane, it stops heat bouncing back into space from the Earth's surface.

Global warming is causing things to happen: ice sheets, sea ice and glaciers around the North Pole and South Pole and in high mountain ranges are thawing; there are more extreme weather events around the world such as long heat waves and droughts in some places and short intense storms with very heavy rainfall and flooding elsewhere; sea levels are rising.

The main reason that the amount of carbon dioxide is increasing is that 85 per cent of all the energy consumed in the world comes from burning fossil fuels, in particular petroleum (oil), gas and coal. Because fossil fuels are made of the dead remains of plants and animals that lived millions of years ago, they contain a lot of carbon dioxide, which is released into the atmosphere when burnt.

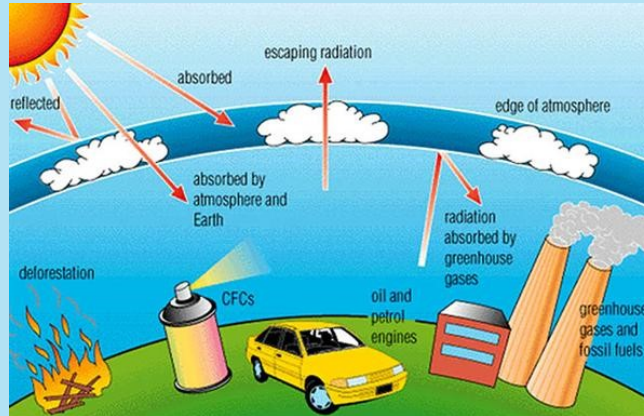
There is lots being done to try and help stop the effects of global warming and to help us live more sustainably.

### Sticky Learning.

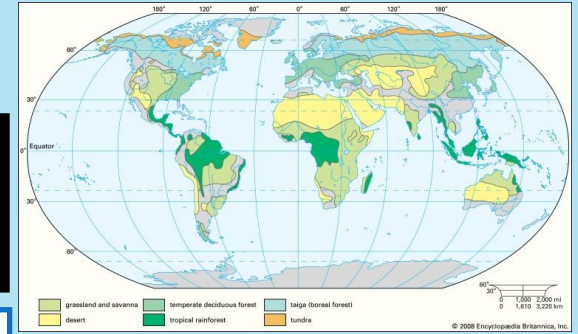
Can you answer any of these questions in your book?

What are the key aspects of land use, economic activity including trade links, distribution of natural resources include energy, food, minerals and water?

Can you describe the Greenhouse effect?



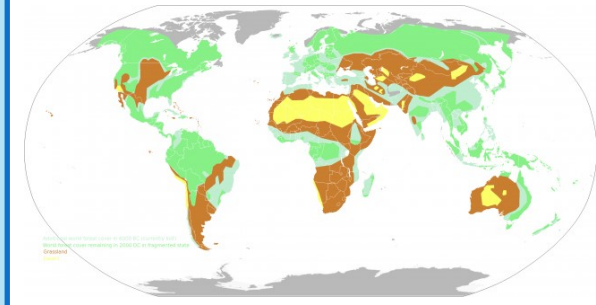
Take a quiz on climate change



Can you describe the different biomes, including their characteristics?



Research the 5 main vegetation belts



Take a quiz on biomes

