



Year 6 Geography Improving our Environment

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.

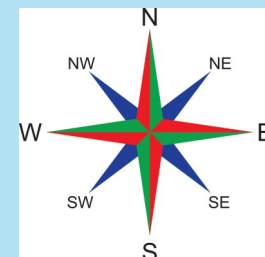
New Learning for Year 6

- Understand and describe in detail key aspects of physical geography (climate zones, biomes, vegetation belts;
- Understand and describe key aspects of land use, economic activity including trade links, distribution of natural resources include energy, food, minerals and water
- Ask & respond to geographical questions.
- Recognise patterns in a range of geographical sources.
- Collect and record evidence to answer geographical questions.
- Recognise & describe patterns related to noise pollution in the local area.
- Understand & explain how people affect the environment and seek to manage and sustain their environment.
- Investigate places & current environmental issues.



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

Biomes	Biomes are areas of the planet with a similar climate and landscape, where similar animals and plants live. 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.
Climate Zones	A climate zone is an area that has its own distinct climate. They also have their own type of vegetation and wildlife
Continuous	<i>Continuous data is data that has an infinite number of possible values.</i>
Decibels	A unit for measuring the relative loudness of sounds .
Desertification	The spread or encroachment of a desert environment into a non-desert region is a process known as desertification.
Discrete	Discrete data is data that can be counted in whole numbers and does not have in between values.
Natural Resources	Anything that is found in nature that can be used by living things is a natural resource. This includes water, forests, fossil fuels, minerals, plants, animals and even air.
Pollution	Pollution happens when the environment is contaminated, or dirtied, by waste, chemicals, and other harmful substances. There are three main forms of pollution: air, water, and land.
Recycling	Recycling means making rubbish into something new.
Trade Links	Buying and selling things is called trade. Trade is an important way for countries to make money and has been happening across the world for hundreds of years. Today, goods are carried around the world in container ships from port to port and by aeroplane.
Vegetation Belts	A vegetation belt is an area with distinct plant types, determined by climate, soil, drainage and elevation.



Year 6 Geography

Improving our Environment

Key Knowledge—Biomes

A biome is a natural area of plants and animals. The world is divided into lots of different biomes and they are all different depending on their climate

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 and are extremely dry areas. Depending on their location, they can be either hot or cold. Plants and animals have evolved over time to adapt to the harsh environment.

Savannah

A savanna is a large area of rolling tropical grasslands with scattered trees and shrubs. Savannahs have two distinct seasons - wet and dry. With little rain, the savanna is unable to support large amounts of trees. A savannah is also called a tropical grassland

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.

Temperate, Deciduous Forest

These forests have trees which lose their leaves during winter. They can be found in parts of Europe, North America, New Zealand and Japan.

Boreal/Taiga Forest

Taiga forests are mainly coniferous trees, which do not lose their leaves. These forests experience cold temperatures for most of the year.



Sticky Learning.

Can you answer any of these questions in your book?

Answer the question: Why do our oceans matter? Then create a poster that calls on all people to protect our seas.



Take a quiz on Biomes



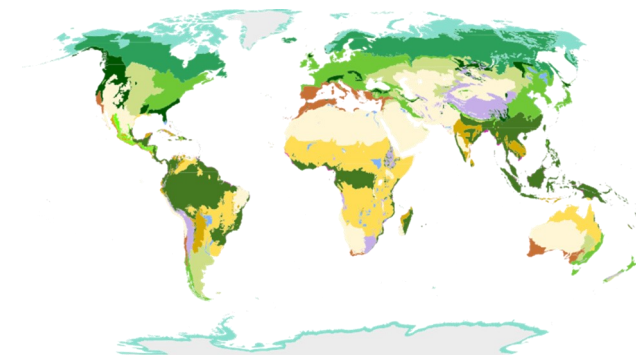
Answer the question: Thinking about how we use plastics in our everyday lives—can you list all the plastic things that are being used in your home? Can you then think of ways to reduce these to help to protect our oceans?

How do plastic bottles get into the ocean?

Litter dropped on the street doesn't stay there. **Rainwater and wind carries plastic waste into streams and rivers, and through drains.** Drains lead to the ocean! Careless and improper waste disposal is also a big contributor – illegal dumping of waste adds greatly to the plastic surge in our seas.

Create a timeline for a plastic bottle that is dropped on the street to its arrival in the sea.

Biomes



Find and print a Biome map—label the continents and then label the different biomes and identify what the different colours represent.