



# Geography

## Key vocabulary

**Climate-** different parts of the world have very different weather patterns. The Earth's climate is driven by energy from the sun which arrives in the form of heat. Half of this energy travels through our atmosphere and reaches the Earth's surface.

The earth has 6 climates: tropical, arid, mediterranean, temperate, continental and polar.

**Biomes-** are regions of the world with similar climate, animals and plants

**Vegetation belts-** are areas with the same vegetation type.

**Physical characteristics-** describe the natural environment of a place. For example: rivers, valleys and cliffs.

**Human characteristics-** describe the people of a place, their languages, religions, political systems, population distribution, economic activities and their modifications of the environment.

**Earthquakes-** occur on the edges of large sections of the Earth's crust (tectonic plates). The plates move slowly over time until two large pieces suddenly slip and cause a shock wave to shake the surface of the Earth.

Autumn term Year 5

## Key skills:

- To be able to collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations.
- To identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location.
- To be able to name and locate the countries of North and South America and identify their main physical and human characteristics.
- To use different types of fieldwork sampling to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area. Record the results in a range of ways.
- To understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries.
- To be able to describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change.

## To be able to describe and understand key aspects of:

- physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.
- human geography
- use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and a key to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the world.



## Facts

The Greek scientist Eratosthenes (276-194 BC) was the first person who used the word 'Geography'. Eratosthenes was the first to draw a world map, he was a mathematician, astronomer and poet.

North and South America were named after Italian explorer Amerigo Vespucci.