

Mickleover Primary School – Geography Knowledge Organiser

Title: World Biomescan change c may rain.		cribes the day-to-day conditions of the atmosphere. Weather wickly -one day it can be dry and sunny and the next day it ribes average weather conditions over longer period.				
Vocabulary you will know				Location Knowledge	Human and physical Geography	
Equator-circle of latitude that divides northern and southern hemispheres.	with similar clir landscapes, ani plants.			 locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, 		Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including climate zones,
Prime meridian-where the line of longitude is defined to be 0 degrees	Desert- barren area of landscape with sparse vegetation			concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities		biomes and vegetation belts
Tropics of Capricorn and Cancer- most northerly and southerly lines of latitude.	Rainforest-forests with dense tree canopy; warm and humid climate.			 identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics 		 What will I be able to do by the end of the unit? Locate the continents, equator, Tropics of Cancer
Artic and Antarctic Circles- the most northerly and southerly of the five major circles of latitude	Tundra-land without tree growth; vegetation is low to ground level.			of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)		 and Capricom Understand longitude and latitude Locate key physical and human characteristics
longitude – a geographic coordinate that specifies the east-west position of a point on the Earth's surface	Aquatic-freshwater and marine habitats			States		 of each biome. Name and locate key biomes to include deserts,
Latitude-a geographic coordinate that specifies the north -south position of a point on the Earth's surface	Savanna —like tundra but found nearer the equator					 rainforests, savannas/grassland, and tundra. Explain the key features of each of the biomes. Understand what living species can be found in each biome.
Northern hemisphere- the half of the earth north of the equator.	Grasslands open areas dominated by grass and have a warm dry climate.					 Compare a biome with the UK.
Southern Hemisphere-the half of the earth south of the equator.	Vegetation belt- with distinct plo		2	boreal/taiga forest constant of test		