



Medium Term Overview - Geography

Year 5	Unit Title: Climate Zones & Biomes	Vocabulary
<p>National Curriculum Links:</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones and biomes.</p> <p>Human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.</p> <p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America.</p>	<p><u>Key Learning:</u></p> <p>Know that a climate zone is an area with a distinct type of weather. Climate zones are normally belt shaped and circular around the poles.</p> <p>There are 6 main climate zones – Polar, temperate, Arid, tropical, Mediterranean, Mountains (highlands).</p> <p>Know what the climate is like in each of these climate zones.</p> <p>Know that scientists divide the world into large natural areas called biomes.</p> <p>Know that each biome is known for certain kinds of plants and animals and what is really important about each biome is its climate. Climate is important because it determines the types of plants and animals—the ecosystem—that can survive in a biome.</p> <p>Know that the six main types of biomes in our world are:</p> <p>Tundra – the coldest of all the biomes, known for its frosted landscapes and extremely low temperatures, little precipitation and poor nutrients. The tundra is located at the top of the world near to the North Pole and covers a fifth of the Earth’s surface. Animals that live in the tundra include: arctic foxes, polar bears, wolves, salmon and owls. People do live in the tundra. The largest group of people to live in the tundra are the Inuit. They live along the coast of the Canadian Arctic and Greenland they hunt caribou, seal whales and fish and speak Inuktitut. They make and dress in traditional clothing made of caribou skins and fur. The tundra is in danger of melting due to climate change. Human activity is also having a negative impact on the region – the oil gas and mining industries disrupt habitats by drilling wells while heavy vehicles and pipeline construction damage the soil.</p> <p>Taiga –It has short wet summers and long cold winters. Winters can reach temperatures as low as -60 degrees. It is located below the tundra biome and extends across Europe (much of Northern Russia), North America and Asia. The Taiga is the largest of all the biomes. It is known for its coniferous forest – home to evergreen trees which never drop their leaves. Because of the short summer plants don’t have a long time to grow. The animals of taiga must be able to survive the cold winters. Some birds migrate, some animals like squirrels store up food for the winter while others hibernate. Predators include the lynx and the wolf.</p> <p>Deciduous forest – These biomes are mainly found in the Eastern parts of the US Canada, Russia, China and Japan. The UK is part of this biome. This biome is most noted for going through four seasons. Each season last for around 3 months. These regions are almost never too hot or too cold. Humans can have a negative impact on these regions due to the conversion of land into agriculture and deforestation for housing developments. Forest fires can also destroy wildlife and vegetation in these regions.</p> <p>Desert – The desert biome is very dry. Not many plants and animals can survive and the ones that do are adapted to the territory. Usually located in areas near to the equator such as the Sahara Desert in North Africa. The Sahara desert is a sandy desert with giant sand dunes. It covers over three million square miles. Animals that live here include camels, meerkats, scorpions and reptiles. Many have adapted to living in the extreme hot temperatures by becoming nocturnal so that they sleep in the heat of the day and come out when it is cooler at night. They also get all the water they need from the food they eat. Only few plants survive including shrubs and cacti. 2.5 million people live in the Sahara in cities such as Khartoum which are on the border</p>	<p>Biome Climate Ecosystem Tundra Region Landscape Nutrients Precipitation Temperature Inuits Coast Climate change Canadian Arctic Greenland Caribou Mining industries Construction Europe Northern Russia North America Asia Coniferous forest Evergreen trees Migrate Hibernate Predators China Japan Season Conversion Sahara desert North Africa Nocturnal Khartoum Border Savannah Africa</p>

	<p>Savannah – The savannah has a very dry season and a very wet season. These regions are found in Africa, South America, India and Australia. The Savannah is covered in different types of grasses and trees such as lemon grass and the acacia tree. Some animals that can be found in the Savannah are: gazelles, rhinos, giraffes, elephants, lions, leopards and hyenas.</p> <p>Rainforest – these are the world’s hottest and wettest regions. The largest rainforest is the Amazon in South America some are also located in Africa and Southeast Asia. The rainforest is a complete environment from top to bottom and is divided into four layers: the emergent, the canopy, the understory and the forest floor. Know some of the plants and species that live on each layer.</p> <p>Children will: Use maps, atlases and globes to locate different biomes across the world. Compare the deciduous forest biome of the UK to different biomes across the world.</p>	South America India Australia Rainforest Amazon Africa Southeast Asia Emergent Canopy Understory Forest floor
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Community Links	Previous Learning	Future Learning
Elnup Woods	FS – Similarities and differences between where we live and contrasting areas of the world. Y1 – Hot and Cold place of our world. Y2 – Africa, 7 Continents Y3 – Deserts, The Water Cycle, Rome Y4 – South America	Y5 - Mountains Y6 – North America

Curriculum Sequence	1	
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Assessment – Children who are working towards	Assessment – Children who are working at greater depth