

Key Vocabulary:

Continents: one of the seven large land masses on the earth's surface

Country: A country is land that is controlled by a single government

Longitude: distance measured in degrees east or west

Latitude: the distance north or south of the equator measured in degrees.

Biomes: a large region of Earth that has a certain climate and certain types of living things

Vegetation Belt: areas that have distinct types of plants, soil, and weather patterns

Tropical Rainforest: forests with tall trees, warm climates, and lots of rain.

Savannah: area covered with tall grasses which have seasonal rains and dry periods.

Tundra: large, barren region with no trees

Desert: any large region that gets very little rain each year

Temperate Forest: forests that have regular seasons of warm and cold weather. The trees normally have thin, flat leaves that die in the winter.

Coniferous: are a group of trees and shrubs that produce cones. Their thin leaves are usually called needles

Deciduous: a group of trees that loses their leaves, usually in autumn

Grassland: wide expanses of land filled with low growing plants such as grasses and wildflowers.

Ice sheet: a large mass of glacier ice that covers an area of more than 50,000 square kilometres

Key Places:

Continents - South America, North America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australasia, Antarctica
Countries – Brazil, Peru, Columbia, Kenya, Edinburgh
Russia



Holy Family Halewood

Year 5/6 Geography

The World – Biomes/Vegetation Belts



Learning Objectives

- Use maps, atlases and other sources to locate continents and countries
- Understand and use Lines of Latitude to describe where countries are located
- To identify and explain Biomes and vegetation belts
- To locate Russia and identify the different biomes *Continent
- Make links between Biomes and vegetation belts and the types of settlements/land use

