

Geography – Our Amazing World Year 6

I already know

some of the world's countries, concentrating on environmental regions, key physical or human characteristics, countries, and major cities.

How to locate some main cities of the UK on a map using O.S. maps and 6 figure co-ordinates to assist.

Key Vocabulary

tropical	Related to the tropics- the warm hot areas found between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.	slash and burn	Trees are cut down and the land is burnt in order to clear it to grow crops such as soya.
canopy	The top layer of leaves and branches in a rainforest. It is much hotter and drier than the forest floor.	drought	A drought is a long period of time when no rain falls. In a drought, plants do not grow properly, rivers dry up and trees and wildlife die.
climate	The long-term weather pattern in an area.	river	A river is freshwater flowing across the land, usually to the sea.
deforestation	Deforestation means the clearing of large areas of forest lands which are never re-planted.	confluence	The point where two rivers join.

Key Knowledge

The Amazon rainforest is the largest tropical rainforest in the world and covers 5.5 million square kilometres. It is found in South America.

The Amazon river is the widest and second longest river in the world. In places it is wider than six miles - that's the length of over 15,000 buses parked one in front of the other!

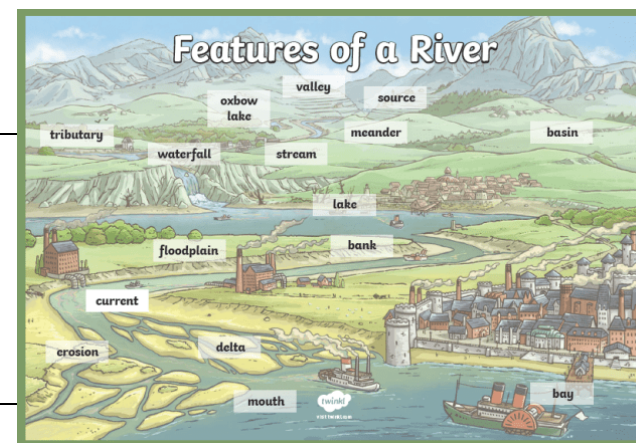
Trees grow upwards very quickly in the hot, wet climate to form a green canopy. There are few branches in the middle layers. On the ground are shrubs and thick undergrowth which are filled with creepers- tall thin plants that wind upwards around the trees to reach the sunlight.

Deforestation means the clearing of large areas of forest lands which are never re-planted. Trees are cut down for many reasons including: to be sold as wood, this is called logging; to be used for farming; to make room for houses or roads.

Rivers begin at their source in higher ground such as mountains, hills where rainwater or meltwater forms tiny streams. When one stream meets another, they merge together; the smaller stream is known as the tributary. It takes many tributaries to form a river.

Rivers flow in channels. The bottom of the channel is the bed and the sides of the channel are the banks.

We use rivers for: drinking, transportation, fishing and leisure sports. However, constant littering and waste can contribute to river pollution.



This will help me learn

To understand and describe different climates, biomes and landscapes with reference to the climate zones within the Americas.

To understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the UK and a region within N. or S. America.

To imagine how & why an area may change in future.

