

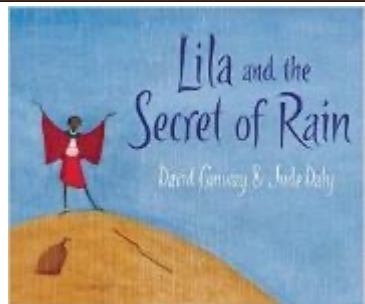
Hot and Cold Places KS1 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary				Exciting Books		
North Pole	The North Pole is the northernmost place on Earth. When at the North Pole all directions point south.					
South Pole	The South Pole is the southernmost place on Earth. When at the South Pole all directions point north.					
Equator	An imaginary line around the centre of the Earth. It is very hot at the Equator. It divides the Earth into the north and south hemispheres.					
Meerkats	Animals that are often found in dry places like deserts. They belong to the mongoose family.	Sticky Knowledge about Hot and Cold places				
Penguins	A large seabird that cannot fly. Found in the South Pole. There are many types with the most famous probably being the Emperor penguin.			☐ Not all deserts are covered by sand. Only 20% of all deserts are covered with sand.		Animals that live in the polar regions
Polar Bears	A large, white Arctic Bear found in the North Pole. It is one of the most popular animals in the world.			☐ During the South Pole winter (mid March to mid September) it is dark all the time. During the summer it is light all the time.		
desert	A desert is a very dry place that experiences little rain and therefore plants don't grow there. It is difficult to find water in a desert.	☐ Even though we think they should be, not all deserts are hot. Two of the world's biggest deserts are in the North and South Poles.	• penguins • polar bears • Arctic fox • seal • reindeer • walrus			
hemisphere	It is half the Earth divided into north and south by the equator. Britain is in the northern hemisphere.	☐ Polar bears and penguins are able to keep warm because they have blubber inside their skins.	Animals that live close to the equator			
humid	When there is a lot of moisture in the air it is said to be humid. Hot countries are often very humid.	☐ The largest hot desert in the world is the Sahara and the largest cold desert is Antarctica		• meerkats • lizards • scorpion • coyote • camel		
scorching	To burn slightly or to cause a change in colour because of the heat.	☐ Hot desert are usually very hot during the day but can get very cold at night. Some hot deserts can reach freezing point at night.				
camouflage	When an animals markings helps it to blend in with its environment.	☐ Despite the low temperatures over 4 million people live in the polar regions.				

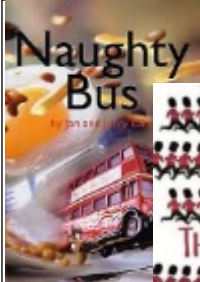
Seaside Study KS1 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books
cliff	A steep rock face usually at the edge of the sea.		 
rockpool	A pool of water amongst rocks on a beach.		
tide	The rise and fall of the sea usually caused by the pull of gravity from the moon and sun.	Sticky Knowledge about the seaside ☐ In the United Kingdom no one lives more than 130Km from the sea. ☐ Weymouth was the first seaside resort in Britain and was established more than 200 years ago. ☐ The Punch and Judy show became a major attractions at the seaside during the Victorian times. ☐ The song 'Oh, I do love to be beside the seaside' was first recorded more than 100 years ago. ☐ Most British seaside resorts are famous for their fish and chips which were served in newspapers until the 1980s. ☐ Most sandy beaches are well known for children using their bucket and spade to build sandcastles. ☐ Coasts have many different features, such as caves, cliffs, mudflats and beaches.	
resort	A seaside resort is a town or place where people go on holiday by the sea.		
beach	A pebbly or sandy shore, between the sea and a higher land place.		Can you find these well-known seaside resorts on a map?
lifeboat	A specially made boat for rescuing people stranded in the sea.		• Scarborough • Weymouth • Tenby • Blackpool • Poole • Brighton • New Quay in Cornwall • Whitby
lighthouse	Usually a tower containing a beacon of light to warn or guide ships at sea.		
postcards	A card for sending a message to someone without an envelope.		
fairground	An outdoor area where you can ride on various attractions, often by the sea.		
island	A piece of land completely surrounded by sea		
ocean	A large area of salt water between the continents.		

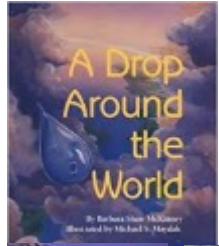
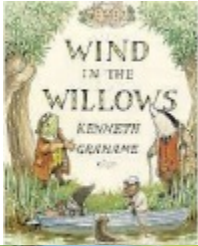
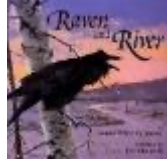
Comparative Study (Kenya) KS1 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books
European	To be European is to belong to a group of countries in a continent called Europe.		
African	To be African is to belong to a group of countries in a continent called Africa.		
wild life	Refers to a group of animals that are wild, that is, they do not live with humans but roam free.		
climate	Climate refers to aspects of weather over a long time. In hot countries the climate is normally warm.		
drought	Drought is a long period without rain, often experienced by African countries.	Kenyan Animals • African elephant • White Rhinoceros • Black Rhinoceros • Hippopotamus • Giraffe • African buffalo • Zebra • Leopard • Parakeet	
government	It refers to a group of people who run a country. In most cases these people are elected.		
palm tree	A tree that grows in tropical regions and has a straight, tall trunk and many large leaves at the top of the trunk.		
ebony	Ebony is a very dark black colour, or a south Asian tropical tree with hard, dark-coloured wood.		
mud huts	Mud huts are basic houses built from what is available in the area. In Africa, mainly from mud.		
mango	Is a tropical fruit found in hot countries. It is a yellowy-red colour with a large stone in the middle.		
Kenya	Is a large country situated in East Africa. It is officially known as the Republic of Kenya.		

The Local Area KS1 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary				Exciting Books	
street	A public road in a city, town, or village, typically with houses and buildings on one or both sides.				
road signs	Road sign gives you information, directions to places or warn you of possible dangers.				
office	A building where people work from. Some are large, tall buildings and others are very small.				
supermarket	A place where you buy groceries and other items. They are usually very large with parking space.	Sticky Knowledge about British villages, towns and cities			
post office	A place where you buy stamps for your letters and can send your letters and parcels.	☐ A village is usually associated with the countryside and is smaller than a town.			
church	A place of worship normally found in every village, town and city. Mosques and temples are similar places for different religions.	☐ Every street in our country has a name and a post code. The name is usually on a wall or a sign at the beginning of the street.			
map symbol	A small picture on a map to tell you about something. There are symbols for schools, churches, post offices and pubs.	☐ There are many signs on the roads to help drivers use the highway code properly. There are different shaped signs to help drivers know what to do.			
address	Locates exactly where someone lives by having the house or flat number, street and town names.	☐ London is our capital city and has a population of more than 8 million.			
post code	This locates exactly where a street or a place is by using letters and numbers.	☐ Your address has the name of the street you live in, the number or name of your house; the village, town or city you live in and a post code.			
urban	A busy locations which has lots of houses and usually shops and offices.	☐ London is the capital of England; Cardiff the capital of Wales, Edinburgh the capital of Scotland and Belfast the capital of Northern Ireland.			
rural	It is a location in the country. It is not usually as busy as an urban place.	☐ One of the oldest parliaments in the world is situated in London and is called the Houses of Parliament.			
		Major English cities			
		• Birmingham • Manchester • Newcastle • Sheffield			
		Attractions of London			
		• Buckingham Palace • Tower of London • Windsor Castle • The London Eye • London Bridge			

Rivers KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books
estuary	An estuary is an area where a freshwater river or stream meets the ocean.		 
mouth	A river mouth is the part of a river where the river flows into another river, a lake, a reservoir, a sea, or an ocean.		 
source	The source of a river is where it begins, usually on high ground.		
meander	A meander is a winding curve or bend in a river.		
waterfall	Waterfalls form where water rushes down steep hillsides in upland areas and erodes the rocks.		
erosion	Erosion occurs when the fastest currents in the river carve into the banks.	Sticky Knowledge	
deposition	Rocks and sediments eroded from one part of the river are deposited in another part.	The start of a river is called the source and the end is called the mouth.	
tributary	When one stream or river meets another and merge together, the smaller stream or river is known as a tributary.	A fast flowing river will carry soil and dirt from its banks and bed downstream and drop them when it gets wider and slows down.	
ox bow lake	Ox bow lakes are created when the meander is so deep that it cuts off a piece of the river and leaves a lake.	The longest river in the world is the Nile in Africa. It is 4,130 miles long.	
delta	Deltas are wide areas of water often found at the mouth of large rivers.	Many rivers and streams will join together before they reach the mouth of the river. The smaller rivers and streams are called tributaries.	
stream	A stream is a small body of flowing water.		
			British rivers
			Thames London river that is 184 miles long.
			Seven Britain's longest river (220 miles) running from Wales to Bristol.
			Mersey Liverpool river that is 70 miles long.

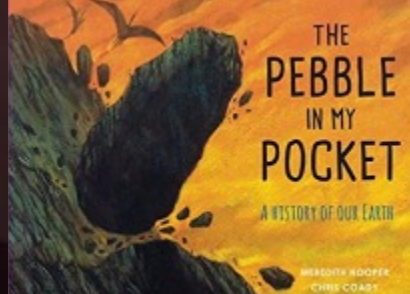
Rainforest KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books
canopy	The canopy , which may be over 30 m above the ground, is made up of the overlapping branches and leaves of rainforest trees.		 
emergent layer	The emergent layer is the name given to the tops of trees that poke up above the rainforest canopy.		
understory	The understory layer is a tangle of shrubs, young trees, saplings, palms and vines. It is hot and damp here and the air is very still.		
deforestation	When forests are cut down and the area is permanently cleared for another use.	Sticky Knowledge	
endangered	An endangered species is a species which has been categorized as very likely to become extinct.	Only around 6% of the Earth's land surface is rainforest – but about half of all animal and plant species live there.	Where are the famous rainforests?
indigenous	Indigenous people or things belong to the country in which they are found		
biomes	Biomes are distinct biological communities that have formed in response to a shared physical climate.	It can take ten minutes for a falling raindrop to travel from a rainforest's thick canopy to the floor.	Amazon, Brazil
temperate	Relating to or denoting a region or climate characterized by mild temperatures.		Australia, West Africa
extinction	The extinction of a species of animal or plant is the death of all its remaining living members.	The Amazon rainforest in South America is so big that if it were a country, it would be the ninth biggest in the world.	 
destruction	The act of destroying something.		
biodiversity	Variety of plant and animal life in a particular habitat, a high level of which is usually considered to be important and desirable.		

Mountains KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books
peak	The peak is the highest point of any mountain.		 
valley	A valley is a long depression, or ditch, in the Earth's surface and usually lies between ranges of hills or mountains.		
cliff	Cliffs are tall, steep rocks that were created by erosion and have vertical faces.		
ridge	A ridge is part of the steep, sloping side of a mountain.		
plateau	A plateau is an area of flat ground that is much higher than the surrounding area.		
summit	The summit is the highest point of a mountain.	Sticky Knowledge about mountains	
hill	A hill is a landform that is high but not high enough to be a mountain.	☐ Mountains make up one-fifth of the world's landscape.	British mountains
terrain	Terrain is used as a general term when referring to the lie of the land.	☐ Mount Everest is the world highest mountain and it is 8,850m high.	
		☐ There are mountains under the surface of the sea.	
range	A mountain range is a group or chain of mountains that are close together.	☐ 80% of our fresh water originates from mountains.	
tectonic plates	The Earth's outer layer is made up of large, moving pieces called plates.	☐ The highest 14 mountains in the world are all found in the Himalayas.	
fold mountains	Fold mountains are formed when two plates run into each other or collide.	☐ Generally mountains are higher than 600m, if they are less they are called hills.	Ben Nevis
		☐ Mountains can be rocky and barren but some have trees growing on their sides and very high mountains have snow on their peaks.	Snowden
			Pennines
			Skafell Pike

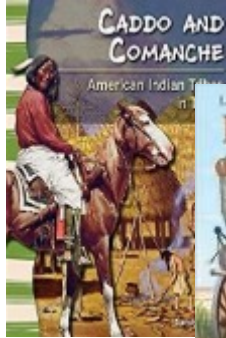
Natural Disasters KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books
eruption	An explosion of steam or lava from a volcano.		
aftershock	A shaking event that follows an earthquake. Sometimes more damaging than the original earthquake.		
tsunami	A long, high wave usually caused by an earthquake in the ocean.		
magma	Hot fluid or semi-fluid material below or within the Earth's crust from which lava is formed.	Sticky Knowledge about natural disasters	More Sticky Knowledge
lava	Hot, molten or semi-fluid rock erupted from a volcano, or solid rock, resulting from cooling of this.		
dormant	A dormant volcano is an active volcano that has not erupted in the past 10,000 years.		
fault	Fractures in the Earth's crust where rocks on either side of the crack have slid past each other.		
magnitude	If you talk about the magnitude of something, you are talking about its great size.	☐ Volcanoes are caused when magma rises to the surface of the Earth, which causes bubbles of gas to appear in it. This gas can cause pressure to build up beneath the surface, and it eventually explodes.	☐ A hurricane is a large rotating storm with high speed winds that form over warm waters in tropical areas.
landslide	A landslide is a collapse of a mass of earth or rock from a mountain or cliff.	☐ Earthquakes are usually caused when rock underground suddenly breaks along a fault. This sudden release of energy causes the seismic waves that make the ground shake.	☐ Flooding occurs when a river bursts its banks and overflows onto the surrounding land.
tectonic plates	The Earth's outer shell is made up of huge slabs of moving rock called tectonic plates.	☐ A tsunami is a series of large waves generated by an abrupt movement on the ocean floor that can result from an earthquake, an underwater landslide, a volcanic eruption or - very rarely - a large meteorite strike.	
saturated	Holding as much water or moisture as can be absorbed; thoroughly soaked.		

South America KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books
street children	Street children are groups of children with no homes or parents who are forced to beg for a living.		
pampas	The pampas are fertile South American lowlands that cover more than 750,000 km ² .	Sticky Knowledge about South America ❑ There are 12 countries in South America and almost 400 million people live there. ❑ Brazil is the largest country and covers almost half the continent. It is only slightly smaller than the USA. ❑ South America's largest river is the Amazon, which is the second longest river in the world. However, the Amazon carries more water than any other river in the world. ❑ Sao Paulo is the largest city with more than 20 million people living there. ❑ Spanish is the most popular language in South America even though Brazilians speak Portuguese. ❑ The Incas were the largest group of indigenous people in South America when the Europeans arrived.	South American countries There are 12 sovereign states: • Brazil • Argentina • Chile • Venezuela • Colombia • Peru • Suriname • Bolivia • Uruguay • Paraguay • Guyana • Ecuador Plus, a part of France (French Guiana) and a non-sovereign area (the Falkland Islands, a British Overseas Territory though this is disputed by Argentina).
anaconda snake	Anacondas are semiaquatic snakes found in tropical South America. They are some of the largest snakes in the world.		
I am somebody	A poem which was used in a campaign to bring attention to the street children of Brazil.		
Andes	The Andes are the world's longest continental mountain range. They lie as a continuous chain of highland along the western coast of South America.		
inhabitant	An inhabitant is a person or animal that is a permanent resident of a particular place or region.		
sparsely populated	Sparsely populated means that there are few people scattered around the area.		
Lake Titicaca	Lake Titicaca straddles the border between Peru and Bolivia in the Andes Mountains and is one of South America's largest lakes.		
Incas	The Incas, an American indigenous people, were originally a small tribe in the southern highlands of Peru.		
Atacama Desert	The Atacama Desert is one of the driest places in the world. It has a stony terrain.		

North America KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books
A buck	A nickname for the American dollar.		 
Cherokee	A member of an American indigenous people formerly inhabiting much of the southern US.		10 biggest North American countries • Canada • USA • Mexico • Nicaragua • Honduras • Cuba • Guatemala • Panama • Cost Rica • Dominican Republic
American state	The U.S. is a country of 50 states covering a vast swathe of North America.	Sticky Knowledge about North America	
national park	An area of countryside, or occasionally sea or fresh water, protected by the state for the enjoyment of the general public or the preservation of wildlife.	☐ There are 23 countries in North America, with Canada being the biggest.	
The 'big apple'	This is the nickname associated with New York City (NYC). The nickname became common from the 1920s.	☐ Mexico City is the largest city with more than 9 million people living there.	
coyotes	Coyotes were a purely North American animal that lived in the West. They are small wolf-like creatures.	☐ Before the Europeans arrived, the indigenous and native Americans lived in the continent. Today, only about 2% of US Americans consider themselves as descendants from native Americans.	
Statue of Liberty	The Statue of Liberty is a colossal neoclassical sculpture on Liberty Island in New York Harbour in New York City.	☐ Greenland is the not only the biggest island in North America but also in the world.	
Chichén Itzá	Chichén Itzá is a complex of Mayan ruins in Mexico. It is a massive step pyramid.	☐ The Missouri River is the longest in North America and flows through seven US states. Denali is the highest mountain in North America.	
A cold shoulder	An American metaphor for deliberately ignoring someone.	☐ Lake Superior, which borders Canada and the US, is the third largest lake in the world and the largest North American lake.	
lighten up	To relax and not to take things too seriously.		

Map Reading KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books
Ordnance Survey	An Ordnance Survey map is a detailed map produced by mapping agency of the United Kingdom (UK).		 AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS <i>Jules Verne</i>
symbol	Map symbols are used to represent real objects. Both shapes and colours can be used for symbols on maps.	Sticky Knowledge about Map Reading ❑ Cartography is the study of maps and map making. Someone who makes maps is called a cartographer. ❑ There are two norths: true north and magnetic north. True north is the direction of the geographic North Pole. Magnetic north is the direction the north end of a needle in a compass points. ❑ Throughout Medieval times in Europe most maps of the world, known as Mappae Mundi, were expensive to create by hand, so were used by royals and nobles as displays of wealth rather than for practical purposes. ❑ The world map that is familiar to most of us is the Mercator projection, but it is full of distortions so some countries appear larger or smaller than they actually are. ❑ North may be at the top of maps today, but that wasn't always the case. During the middle ages, most Western maps put east at the top instead.	 OS Map Symbols 
hemisphere	A hemisphere is formed by dividing the earth into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres at the equator.		
latitude	The lines extending around the Earth horizontally are called lines of latitude.		
longitude	The lines extending around the Earth vertically are called lines of longitude.		
time zones	Time zones give specific areas on the Earth a time of day that is earlier or later than the neighbouring time zones.		
grid reference	Numerical grid references consist of an even number of digits. Eastings are written before Northings.		
aerial photograph	Aerial photography is the taking of photographs of the ground from an elevated/direct-down position.		
Greenwich meridian	The prime meridian is the imaginary line that divides Earth into two equal parts: the Eastern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere, often called the Greenwich meridian.		
tropics	The tropics are regions of the Earth that lie roughly in the middle of the globe.		

Europe KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Exciting Books	
European Union	The EU tries to make it easier for Europeans to buy and sell things/trade with each other.		 
Mediterranean	It is a body of water that separates the continents of Europe, Africa and Asia.		
Euros	Euro is the currency used by many of the European Union countries.		
paella	Paella is a dish cooked especially in Spain, which consists of rice mixed with small pieces of vegetables, fish, and chicken.	Sticky Knowledge about Europe	
Brexit	Brexit stands for Britain exiting the European Union. In a vote in 2016, adults in Britain narrowly voted for leaving the EU.	❑ There are 44 countries in Europe. A small number of countries on the continent are transcontinental, meaning they are considered to be a part of both Europe and Asia.	
Berlin Wall	The wall that used to separate East Berlin and West Berlin. It was built in order to prevent people from fleeing East Berlin.	❑ Moscow, in Russia, is the largest city (not including transcontinental cities) with more than 12 million inhabitants.	
Eiffel Tower	The Eiffel Tower is situated in Paris and was constructed as part of the world fair in Paris in 1889.	❑ Mount Elbrus in Russia (5,642 metres/18,510ft) is the highest mountain in Europe and is part of the Caucasus mountain range.	
Greek Isles	Greece has a number of islands around its main land which are famous for being holiday destinations.	❑ The Volga River in Russia (3,530km) is Europe's longest river.	
fjords	Long, narrow, deep inlets of the sea between high cliffs, as in Norway, typically formed by submergence of a glaciated valley.	❑ The Danube is the most important commercial waterway in Europe. ❑ Lake Ladoga in Russia is Europe's biggest lake and among the world's biggest freshwater lakes.	
		Some European flags	
			

Knowledge Organiser Geography: Time Zones

Time in different parts of the world

As the Earth rotates on its axis, the Sun only shines on the side of the Earth that it is facing. This means:

it is daytime for the parts of the Earth that have the Sun shining on them

it is night-time for places that are on the opposite side of the Earth and are in the shade

As it is night in some parts of the world while it is day in other parts, different places in the world have different times. This is why the world is divided into 24 different time zones. One for each hour in a day.

Very large countries that are spread out across many time zones, such as Russia or the USA, are divided into separate time zones. Most smaller countries keep to the same time zone even if part of them falls outside a meridian line.



What are time zones?

Time zones are divided by imaginary lines called meridians which run from the North Pole to the South Pole. There is an imaginary line running through the UK called the Prime Meridian. It runs through a place in London called Greenwich.

The Prime Meridian splits the world into eastern and western hemispheres.

Time in countries to the east of the Prime Meridian is always in front of that in the UK. Time in countries to the west of the Prime Meridian is always behind that of the UK

Greenwich Mean Time

Greenwich Mean Time is an internationally standard time format. It is the main time zone in several countries, including the United Kingdom and Portugal.

When the sun is at its highest point exactly above the Prime Meridian, it is 1200 noon at Greenwich.

Greenwich Mean Time is now called UTC (Coordinated Universal Time). UTC is the time standard of the world

Time differences are generally written as UTC /GMT plus or minus a number of hours

Since the late 19th century, the Prime Meridian at Greenwich has divided the eastern and western hemispheres of the earth - just as the equator divides the northern and southern hemispheres.

Key Vocab

Time zone	A time zone refers to any region where the same standard time is kept
North Pole	the northern end of Earth's axis
South Pole	the southern end of Earth's axis
Prime Meridian	an imaginary line running through Greenwich in London which splits the world into eastern and western hemispheres
Eastern Hemisphere	Countries to the east of the Prime Meridian
Western Hemisphere	Countries to the west of the Prime Meridian



International Date Line

The International Date Line is an imaginary line on the opposite side of the world-from the Prime Meridian. When it is noon along the Prime Meridian, it is midnight along the International Date Line.

The date becomes one day later as one travels across it in western direction, and one day earlier as one travels across it in eastern direction.

It is possible to travel back in time... 🤪

If you flew from Apia, **Samoa** (on the Western side of the International Date Line) to Pago Pago, **American Samoa** (on the Eastern side) it would take less than an hour. But because you have crossed the IDL, you would arrive 23 hours before you left!



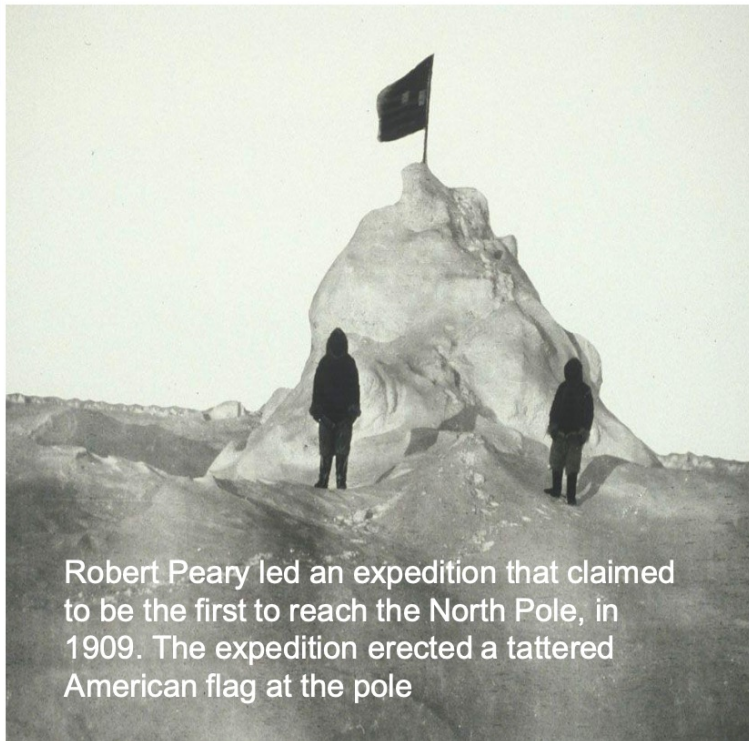
North and South Poles

Because the Earth rotates on a tilted axis as it revolves around the sun, sunlight is experienced in extremes at the poles.

For six months of the year, the Sun never rises over one pole, and never sets over the other.

Compared to the North Pole, the South Pole is relatively easy to travel to and study. The North Pole is in the middle of the Arctic Ocean, while the South Pole is on a stable piece of land.

The North Pole is much warmer than the South Pole. But it's not exactly beach weather. In the summer, the warmest time of year, the temperature is right at the freezing point: 0 degrees Celcius



Robert Peary led an expedition that claimed to be the first to reach the North Pole, in 1909. The expedition erected a tattered American flag at the pole

South Pole

The South Pole is the southern end of Earth's axis. The axis is an imaginary line through the centre of Earth around which the planet rotates.

The South Pole is located in Antarctica, one of the 7 continents

The South Pole is claimed by seven nations: Argentina, Australia, Chile, France, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom



Sunrise begins at the Geographic South Pole after the long winter

North Pole

The North Pole is the northern end of Earth's axis. The North Pole is located in the Arctic Ocean, which is covered by a large sheet of floating ice.

The North Pole is not on any continent because it is on sea ice, not land. There is no land at the North Pole.

The North Pole is not part of any nation, although Russia placed a titanium flag on the seabed in 2007.

Knowledge Organiser Geography: Biomes

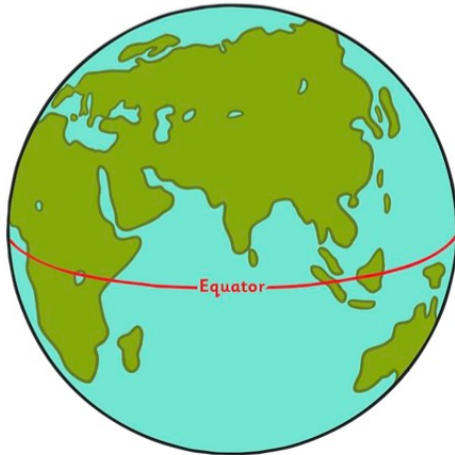
Climate Zones

The weather changes in different parts of the world. Where there are similar weather patterns this is known as a **climate**.

At the top of the Earth there is an arctic climate and some of the coldest temperatures in the world are found here.

Temperate climates are found a bit further south, and as you approach the equator you find Mediterranean and **desert** climates. Some of the hottest places on Earth are found here, and few people live in this climate.

At the equator there is a tropical climate, and travelling south of the equator it gets cooler again before reaching the Antarctic.



The **equator** is an imaginary line that divides the Earth in half. The equator is an equal distance between the North and South Poles. The weather on the equator is hot all year round. At the equator, day and night are both 12 hours long. The time it takes for the sun to set and rise at the Equator is the fastest on Earth. The change from day to night takes only a few minutes.

What is a biome?

A biome is a natural area of plants and animals. The world is divided into lots of different biomes and they are all different depending on their climate.

Some biomes are:

Aquatic

Desert

Forest

Grassland

Tropical Rainforest

Tundra



Key Vocab

Climate	A description of the average weather conditions in a certain place
Equator	An imaginary circle around the middle of the Earth
Continent	A large solid area of land
Biome	Areas of our planet with similar climates, landscapes, animals and plants.
Tropical rainforest	Biome which is hot and wet all year round. They are home to half of all the different types of plants and animals on the planet.
Desert	Dry areas that receive very little rain
Savannah	A biome that is hot all year round with a long, dry season
Grassland	Areas of land that are vast and open, with grasses being the main plants
Tundra	A large, barren region with no trees. The coldest of all the biomes
Vegetation	Plant life as a whole within a certain area

Knowledge Organiser Geography: Biomes

Tropical Rainforest

Tropical rainforests are found in Asia, Africa, South America, Central America, and on many of the Pacific islands. They are often found along the equator.

Rainforests are an endangered biome. People have cut the trees and sold the wood for firewood, building materials, and paper. Parts of the rainforest have been burned to make space for grazing and farming.

Special features

Tropical rainforests have more species of plants and animals than any other biome. Many of the plants used in medicine can only be found in tropical rainforests.

Animals you might find

Anteater, jaguar, brocket deer, lemur, orangutan, marmoset, macaw, parrot, sloth, and toucan

Plants you might find

Bamboo, banana trees, rubber trees, and cassava.



Animals like the Philippine Tarsier are under threat due to the rainforests being cut down and burned

Savannah

The savannah is hot all year round with a long, dry season

The savannah biome is mostly made up of grass but there are a few trees.

The largest part of the savannah biome is located in Africa. Almost half of Africa is considered a savannah

Special features

Because of the availability of grass in the savannah, there are many grazing animals who take advantage of this abundant food supply.

Animals you might find

elephant, zebra, gazelle, buffalo, wildebeest, giraffe, lion, hyena, cheetah

Plants you might find

Lemon grass, Rhodes grass, Bermuda grass, acacia tree, baobab tree

Fires in the Savannah

Fires are an important part of the savannah. During the dry season fires clear out old dead grass and make way for new growth. The trees have thick bark which helps them to survive. The animals generally can run to escape the fire. Some animals burrow deep into the ground to survive. Insects generally die by the millions in a fire, but this provides a feast to many birds and animals.

Desert

A desert is an area where little or no life exists because of a lack of water. Scientists estimate that about one-fifth of the earth's land surface is desert.

Deserts can be found on every continent except Europe.

There are two different kinds: hot and dry (such as the Arabian and Sahara deserts) and cold and dry (such as Antarctica and the Gobi desert).

Special features

The lack of water and intense heat or cold make this biome inhospitable to most life forms.

Animals you might find

A few animals—mainly reptiles, like snakes and lizards, and amphibians, like frogs and toads—are well adapted to the hot desert.

Plants you might find

Most of the plants you'll see in the desert are species of cactus.



Subject Specific Vocabulary

hemisphere	A hemisphere is half of a sphere, or ball. People use the word to describe one half of Earth. Geographers, or people who study Earth, have divided the planet into two sets of two hemispheres . These are the Northern and Southern hemispheres and the Eastern and Western hemispheres .
Northern Hemisphere	The Northern hemisphere is the part of the Earth that is north of the equator.
Southern Hemisphere	The Southern hemisphere is the part of the Earth that is south of the equator.
Equator	An equator is an imaginary line around the middle of a planet. It is halfway between the North Pole and the South Pole, at 0 degrees latitude. An equator divides the planet into a Northern Hemisphere and a Southern Hemisphere.
Europe	Europe is the sixth largest continent in size and the third largest in population. It is bordered by the Mediterranean Sea to the south, Asia to the east, and the Atlantic Ocean to the West. The British Isles is located in Europe.
atlas	An atlas is a collection of maps that can be found in one place. They contain information about places and can be used to locate different locations.
country	A country is land that is controlled by a single government. Countries can be large or small.
continent	A continent is a large solid area of land. Earth has seven continents . In order from largest to smallest, they are Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, and Australia.

Locational Knowledge- Northern and Southern Hemisphere



Countries in the Northern Hemisphere	Countries in the Southern Hemisphere
China	South Africa
Russia	Australia
United Kingdom	Brazil
Japan	New Zealand
France	Argentina
Germany	Peru

Did you know? Europe is located in the Northern Hemisphere!

Where in the world are we?

The country we live in is called England.

At St. Catherine's many of us live in a **town** called Horwich, which is part of a bigger **town** called Bolton. Bolton is in **England**.

England is a **country**

There are four countries in the United Kingdom (UK):

England

Ireland

Scotland

Wales

Each of these countries has a **capital city**, flag and national flower.

Country	Capital City	Flag	National Flower
England	London		rose
Scotland	Edinburgh		thistle
Wales	Cardiff		daffodil
Northern Ireland	Belfast		shamrock

The United Kingdom

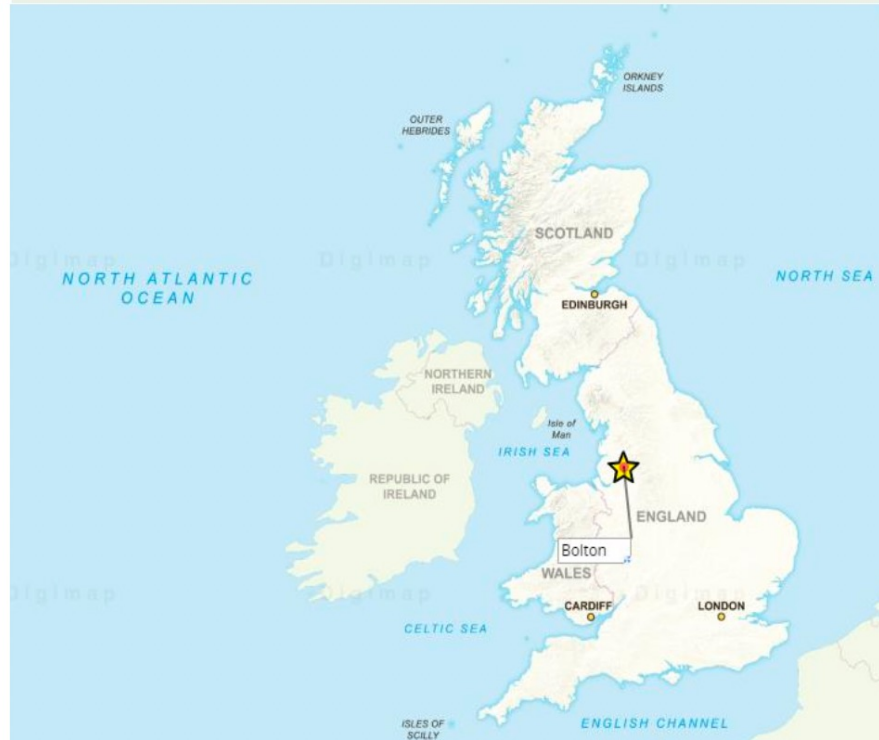
The UK is officially known as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The UK includes the **island** of **Great Britain**, Northern Ireland and many smaller **islands**

Great Britain is an **island**. It is surrounded by seas:

- to the south by the English Channel, which separates it from continental Europe.
- to the east by the North **Sea**.
- to the west by the Irish **Sea** and the Atlantic Ocean

The republic of Ireland is **not** a country of the United Kingdom



Key Vocab

Country	An area of land that is controlled by its own government
England	A country in the United Kingdom
Great Britain	An island that is made up of England, Scotland and Wales
United Kingdom	The UK is officially known as the United Kingdom of Britain and Northern Ireland. It includes England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland
Town	A thickly settled area that is usually larger than a village but smaller than a city
City	A large town. Manchester and London are cities
Capital city	The city is where the government sits. London is the capital city of England and the UK
Island	A piece of land that is completely surrounded by water
Sea	A large area of salty water that is part of an ocean
Monarch	A person who reigns over a kingdom or empire

London

London is the **capital** of and largest city in England and the United Kingdom

The River Thames flows through London.

Buckingham Palace is The Queen's official London residence

The first **monarch** to use Buckingham Palace as their official residence was Queen Victoria, who moved there in 1837

London



London Landmarks

The London Eye



Buckingham Palace



St. Paul's Cathedral



Big Ben



The Tower of London



Knowledge Organiser Geography: Arctic and Antarctic

What you should already know



The **equator** is an imaginary line that divides the Earth in half. The equator is an equal distance between the North and South Poles.

The weather on the equator is hot all year round.

The **tropics** are the only part of the earth where the sun shines directly downwards

The **tropic of Cancer** is an imaginary line in the northern hemisphere.



The **tropic of Capricorn** is an imaginary line in the southern hemisphere.



Biomes are areas of our planet with similar climates, landscapes, animals and plants. What lives in each biome depends on:
how **warm or cold** it is
how **dry or wet** it is
how **fertile** the soil is



Arctic

The **Arctic**, a cold desert, is located at the northernmost part of our planet. Scientists usually define the Arctic as the area above the 'Arctic Circle' — an imaginary line that circles around the top of the globe.

The Arctic consists of the Arctic Ocean and parts of Canada, Russia, the USA, Greenland, Norway, Finland, Sweden and Iceland.

Despite the freezing-cold temperatures, approximately four million people call this wintry wonderland home! Amongst these are the indigenous people of the Arctic, called the 'Inuits'.

In 1958, a submarine sailed beneath the frozen ice of the Arctic Ocean. This was proof that the enormous ice sheet rests on water and not land.

The Arctic is home to lots of wonderful wildlife, including polar bears, Arctic foxes, walruses, seals and whales!

The ice of the Arctic contains around ten percent of the world's fresh water. This giant, white, frozen reservoir reflects sunlight, helping keep the region cool. It also plays a super-important role in keeping our global climate stable.

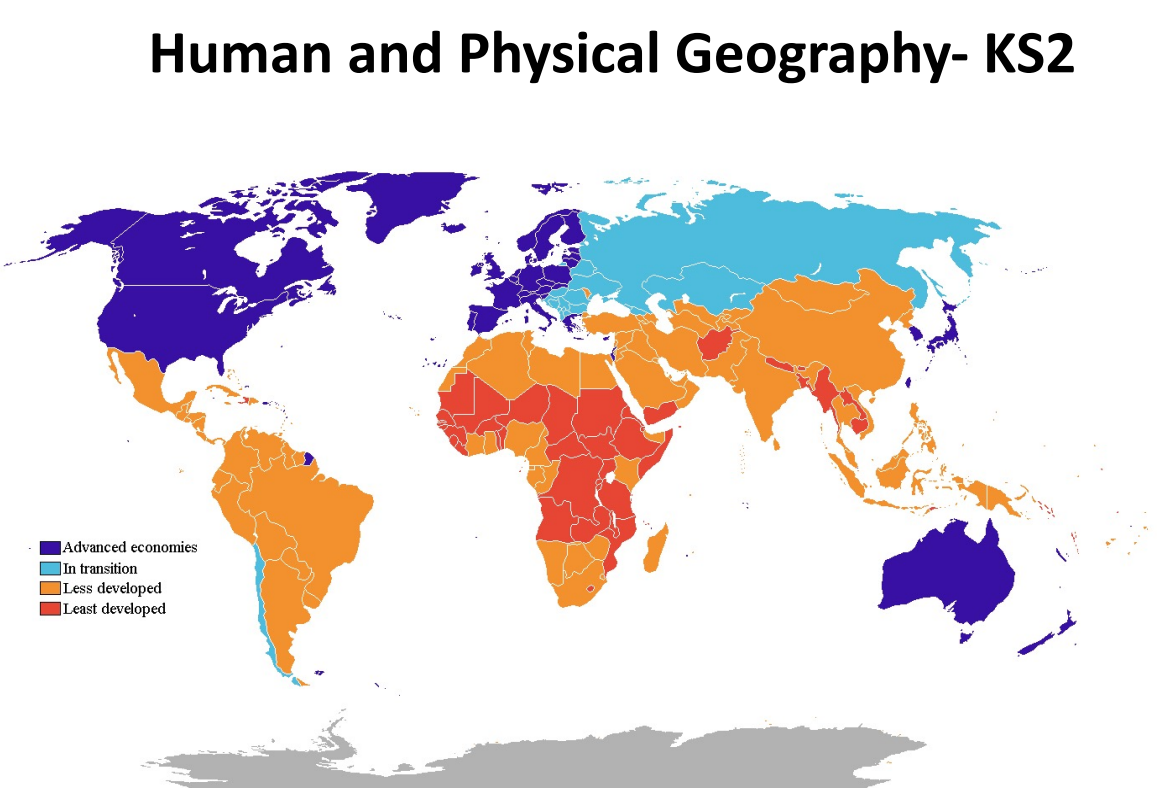
Key Vocab

Northern hemisphere	Everything north of the Equator
Southern hemisphere	Everything south of the Equator
Tropics	The only part of the earth where the sun shines directly downwards.
Tropic of Cancer	An imaginary line which marks the northern edge of the tropics
Tropic of Capricorn	An imaginary line which marks the southern edge of the tropics
Indigenous	
Biome	Areas of our planet with similar climates, landscapes, animals and plants.
Arctic	The area around the Earth's North Pole
Antarctic	The area around the Earth's South Pole
Tundra	The coldest of all the biomes



Arctic Photo

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
human geography	Human geography is the study of human interaction with the environment, its cultural, social and economic aspects.
physical geography	Physical geography is the study of the earth's surface , such as the continents and oceans.
human features	Human features are things that have been built by people e.g., houses, roads and bridges.
physical features	Physical features are natural . They would be here even if there were no people around e.g., seas, mountains and rivers.
settlement	Settlement is a colony or any small community of people.
land use	Land use is when an area is used for a specific purpose. There are five types of land use: residential, agricultural, recreation, transportation, and commercial.
natural resources	A natural resource is something that is found in nature and can be used by people.
industrial	Industrial is used to describe industry which is a category of active businesses and organisations which produce or sell products or services e.g., factories.
port	A port is a place at the edge of an ocean, river, or lake for ships to load and unload their cargo.
developed country	A developed country —also called an MEDC (More Economically Developed Country)—has a strong and stable economy . They have advanced technological infrastructure and have a range of industrial and service sectors.
third world country	A historical term to describe economically developing countries. Often referred to modernly as 'developing' countries or LEDCs (Less Economically Developed Country).



Examples of Developed Countries (MEDCs)	Examples of Third World Countries (LEDCs)
Australia	Kenya
USA	Bangladesh
United Kingdom	Peru
Japan	Mali
Switzerland	Nigeria
Canada	Egypt
Germany	Zimbabwe