



Climate Zones and Biomes

In this unit the children will learn:

- How to identify lines of latitude.
- The location of climate zones.
- Comparison of climates.
- The weather patterns in a climate zone.
- The characteristics of climate zones.
- To identify, describe and understand the key physical aspects of biomes.
- To name the 6 main biomes
- To use maps and different sources to investigate Climate and Biomes
- How to use the key Geographical vocabulary linked to this topic.

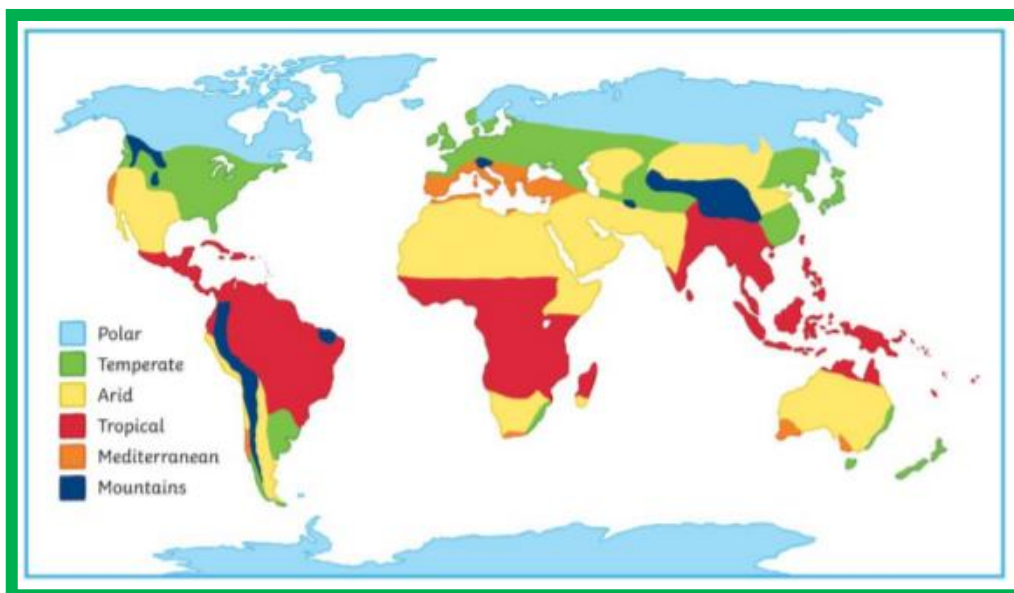
Geographical Skills and Concepts:

Locational Knowledge – we will be able to identify the position and significance of latitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn and Arctic and Antarctic Circle.

Human and Physical Geography – we will describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts.

Geographical Skills and Fieldwork – We will communicate findings using the appropriate vocabulary.

The World's Climate Zones



Key Facts about Climate Zones:

Climate is the average daily and seasonal weather patterns over a long period of time.

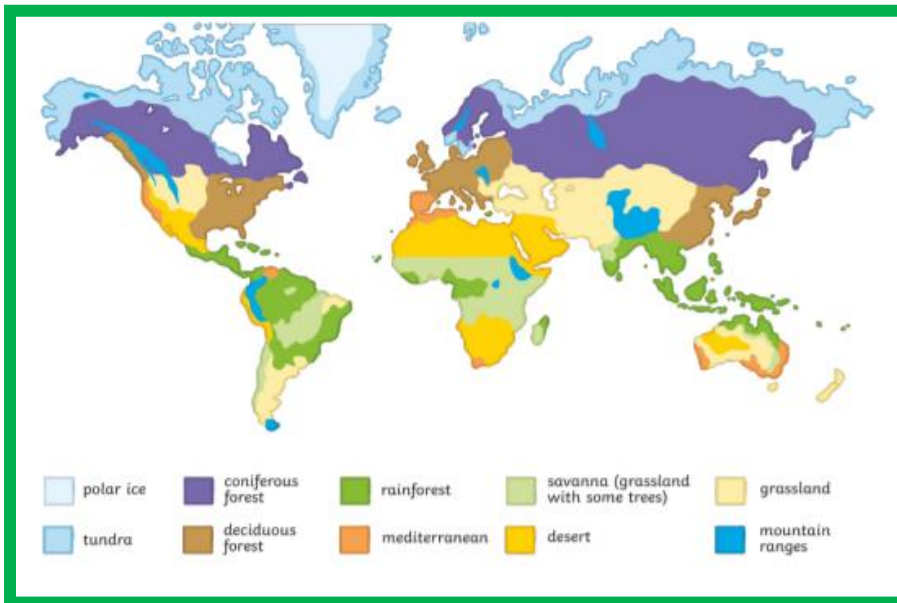
The Equator is an invisible line that runs around the centre of the Earth. The closer you live to the Equator, the hotter it is.

As the Earth is tilted on an axis, the Northern and Southern Hemispheres experience different types of weather at the same time of the year.

There are 6 main Climate Zones: Polar (eg Antarctica); Temperate (eg UK); Arid (eg the Sahara); Tropical (eg Brazil); Mediterranean (eg Spain); and Mountain (eg the Himalayas).



The World's Biomes



Key Facts about Biomes:

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. There is no exact number when it comes to types of biomes, but geographers generally agree there are six main ones:

Aquatic, Desert, Forest, Grassland, Rainforest and Tundra

Key Vocabulary:

Aquatic: this is the largest biome covering 75% of the Earth's surface. Can be either fresh or saltwater.

Biome: a natural area of plants and animals.

climate: long-term weather patterns

climate zone: a part of the world where places have a similar climate (i.e. arid, Mediterranean, temperate, tropical, polar)

Desert: these are extremely dry and receive virtually no rain. Can be either hot or cold.

Forest: very important to our ecosystem as trees store carbon and provide many materials we use.

Grassland: not many trees or large plants in this biome. Great for farming due to the richness of the soil.

precipitation: rain, hail, fog, sleet and snow

Rainforest: warm all year round and home to a huge variety of plants and animals. They supply 40% of the oxygen we need.

Tundra: this is the coldest biome which means it has very little plant and animal variety.

Useful Websites:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z849q6f/articles/zvsp92p>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zr7hyrd>

<https://classroom.thenational.academy/units/biomes-bd47>