

How is climate change affecting the world?

The geography of how is climate change affecting our world, will allow me to...?

- Identify, describe and explain why communities in **The Gambia** are being affected by changes in weather patterns associated with climate change and evaluate the impact on people
- Evaluate a range of evidence, reach a conclusion and make judgements as to the impact on people of changing weather patterns in **Victoria in Southeast Australia**
- Understand why some **coastal communities** are having to make flood resilience plans in order to cope better with changes that are occurring in weather patterns and to sea levels and make judgements about what should be included in them
- Reflect upon and evaluate different viewpoints and reach a personal judgement about the implications of changing weather patterns on the people of **Greenland**
- Identify, describe, compare and contrast and explain how **global warming is affecting weather patterns around the world** and evaluate its impact in different places
- Understand how and why **countries around the world have acted to reduce global warming** and reach a judgement about how effective this might be
- Understand how as individuals, members of families and communities such as schools they can make a contribution to reducing greenhouse gas emissions
- Describe and explain how each of the main renewable sources of energy works, evaluate their advantages and disadvantages and make a judgement regarding which would be most suitable for the poorest countries in the world

What I already know:

I have good experiences of using eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and keys (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps), to find different countries in different continents. I have a good knowledge base for where different countries are or could be around the world. We are a Rights, Respecting School and have an idea of what climate change means. I have learned about weather patterns from different parts of the world. In Year 4 we looked at how to live more sustainably; talked about what we do as a school and what we can do at home to be more 'green'; looked at renewable and non renewable resources and found out how energy is generated from power stations. With regards to climate change, I may have heard things at home or on news channels about what is going on around the world. What I may not know is to what extent it is accurate.

Year 6, Autumn 2: How is climate change affecting the world?

Key vocabulary: drought

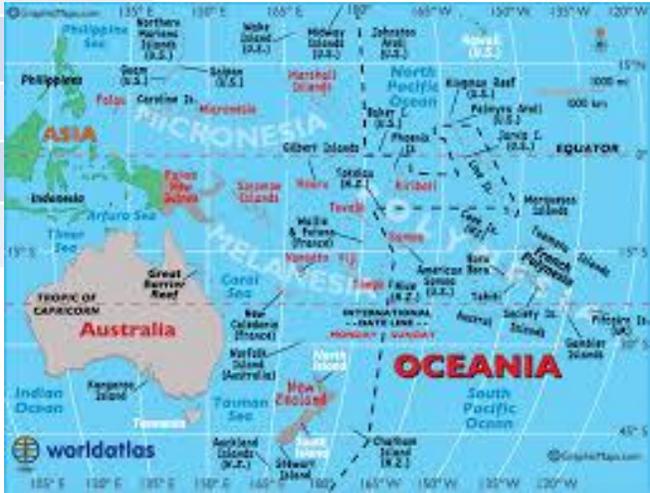
Africa	Africa is the world's second-largest and second-most populous continent
The Gambia	The Gambia officially the Republic of The Gambia, is a country in Western Africa. It is the smallest country within mainland Africa
capital city	the city or town that functions as the seat of government and administrative centre of a country or region
Senegal	Senegal officially the Republic of Senegal is a country in West Africa
Atlantic Ocean	the second largest of the world's oceans
River Gambia	a major river in West Africa
dry season	a regular period of prolonged dry weather
wet season	a regular period of prolonged rainfall
climate	the weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period
drought	a prolonged period of abnormally low rainfall, leading to a shortage of water
crop	a cultivated plant that is grown on a large scale commercially, especially a cereal, fruit, or vegetable
trade	the action of buying and selling goods and services
desertification	the process by which fertile land becomes desert, typically as a result of drought, deforestation, or inappropriate agriculture
erosion	the process of eroding or being eroded by wind, water, or other natural agents
life expectancy	the average period that a person or living thing may expect to live
aid	help, typically of a practical nature
subsistence	the action or fact of maintaining or supporting oneself, especially at a minimal level
commercial	concerned with or engaged in commerce
tropical	very hot and humid



Year 6, Autumn 2: How is climate change affecting the world?

Key vocabulary: wild fires

sub-tropical	relating to or characteristic of the regions adjacent to or bordering on the tropics
insurance	an arrangement by which a company or the state undertakes to provide a guarantee of compensation for specified loss, damage, illness, or death in return for payment of a specified premium
Australia	is a sovereign country comprising the mainland of the Australian continent
Victoria	a state in south-eastern Australia. Victoria is Australia's smallest mainland state and its second-most populous state
state	a nation or territory considered as an organised political community under one government
territory	land with a specified characteristic
Oceania	a geographic region that includes Australasia, Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia, Spanning the eastern and western hemispheres
risk	a situation involving exposure to danger
hazard	a danger or risk
bushfire	a fire in scrub or a forest, especially one that spreads rapidly
wildfire	a large, destructive fire that spreads quickly over woodland or brush
natural disaster	a natural event such as a flood, earthquake, or hurricane that causes great damage or loss of life
decade	a period of ten years
heatwave	a prolonged period of abnormally hot weather



Year 6, Autumn 2: How is climate change affecting the world?



Key vocabulary: flooding

consecutive	following each other continuously
settlement	an official agreement intended to resolve a dispute or conflict
site	an area of ground on which a town, building, or monument is constructed
situation	the location and surroundings of a place
conurbation	an extended urban area, typically consisting of several towns merging with the suburbs of a central city
megalopolis	a very large, heavily populated city or urban complex
residence	a person's home, especially a large and impressive one
commuter	a person who travels some distance to work on a regular basis
infrastructure	the basic physical and organizational structures and facilities (e.g. buildings, roads, power supplies) needed for the operation of a society or enterprise
embankment	a wall or bank of earth or stone built to prevent a river flooding an area
rock armour	an effective solution to protect coastlines and structures from erosion by the sea, rivers, or streams
tide	the alternate rising and falling of the sea, usually twice in each lunar day at a particular place, due to the attraction of the moon and sun
flood plan	A checklist to help you prepare for flooding
resilient	(of a person or animal) able to withstand or recover quickly from difficult conditions
tidal surge	abnormal rises in sea levels



Year 6, Autumn 2: How is climate change affecting the world?



Key vocabulary: melting glaciers

food defence	used to prevent or control the potential negative effects of flood waters
management	the process of dealing with or controlling things or people
North Pole/ South Pole	The North Pole is the northernmost point on the Earth, lying diametrically opposite the South Pole. The South Pole, is one of the two points where Earth's axis of rotation intersects its surface
ice cap	a covering of ice over a large area, especially on the polar region of a planet
region	an administrative district of a city or country
climate graph	are a combination of a bar graph and a line graph. Temperature is shown on a line graph, with the figures being shown on the right side of the graph
weather station	a facility, either on land or sea, with instruments and equipment for measuring atmospheric conditions to provide information for weather forecasts and to study the weather and climate
precipitation	rain, snow, sleet, or hail that falls to or condenses on the ground
tundra	a vast, flat, treeless Arctic region of Europe, Asia, and North America in which the subsoil is permanently frozen
glacier	a slowly moving mass or river of ice formed by the accumulation and compaction of snow on mountains or near the poles
Inuit	a member of an indigenous people of northern Canada and parts of Greenland and
migration	seasonal movement of people and animals from one region to another
indigenous	originating or occurring naturally in a particular place; native
economy	the state of a country or region in terms of the production and consumption of goods and services and the supply of money
culture	the ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society



Year 6, Autumn 2: How is climate change affecting the world?

Key vocabulary:

global warming	gradual increase in the overall temperature of the earth's atmosphere generally attributed to the greenhouse effect caused by increased levels of carbon dioxide, CFCs, and other pollutants
mountain range	a series of mountains or hills ranged in a line and connected by high ground
Northern hemisphere/ Southern hemisphere	is the half of Earth that is north/ south of the Equator
carbon dioxide	a colourless, odourless gas produced by burning carbon and organic compounds and by respiration. It is naturally present in air (about 0.03 per cent) and is absorbed by plants in photosynthesis
habitat	the natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism
coral	a hard stony substance secreted by certain marine coelenterates as an external skeleton, typically forming large reefs in warm seas
observatory	a room or building housing an astronomical telescope or other scientific equipment for the study of natural phenomena
greenhouse gas	a gas that contributes to the greenhouse effect by absorbing infrared radiation. Carbon dioxide and chlorofluorocarbons are examples of greenhouse gases
climate change	a change in global or regional climate patterns, in particular a change apparent from the mid to late 20th century onwards and attributed largely to the increased levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide produced by the use of fossil fuels
methane	a colourless, odourless flammable gas which is the main constituent of natural gas. It is the simplest member of the alkane series of hydrocarbons
fossil fuel	a natural fuel such as coal or gas, formed in the geological past from the remains of living organisms
energy	a degree or level of energy possessed by something or required by a process
coal	a combustible black or dark brown rock consisting chiefly of carbonized plant matter, found mainly in underground seams and used as fuel
oil	a viscous liquid derived from petroleum, especially for use as a fuel or
gas	a substance or matter in a state in which it will expand freely to fill the whole of a container, having no fixed shape (unlike a solid) and no fixed volume (unlike a liquid)

Year 6, Autumn 2: How is climate change affecting the world?

Key vocabulary: energy

aerobic	relating to, involving, or requiring free oxygen
anaerobic	relating to or requiring an absence of free oxygen
pressure	continuous physical force exerted on or against an object by something in contact with it
sedimentary	formed by the accumulation or deposition of small particles and subsequent cementation of mineral or organic particles on the floor of oceans or other bodies of water at the Earth's surface
crust	the outermost layer of rock of which a planet consists, especially the part of the earth above the mantle
mantle	the region of the earth's interior between the crust and the core, believed to consist of hot, dense silicate rocks (mainly peridotite).
core	the dense central region of a planet, especially the nickel-iron inner part of the earth
sustainability	avoidance of the depletion of natural resources in order to maintain an ecological balance
sustainable development	economic development that is conducted without depletion of natural resources
renewable	(of a natural resource or source of energy) not depleted when used
non renewable	(of a natural resource or source of energy) existing in finite quantity; not capable of being replenished
geothermal heat	heat direct from either drilling deep or sometimes shallow sources emanating from the earth's core, such as hot springs, geysers and volcanic hot spots
petroleum	a liquid mixture of hydrocarbons which is present in suitable rock strata and can be extracted and refined to produce fuels including petrol, paraffin, and diesel oil; oil
biofuels	a fuel derived immediately from living matter
hydroelectric power	electricity produced from generators driven by turbines that convert the potential energy of falling or fast-flowing water into mechanical energy

