

# Geography Year Four - Summer 1 - "Why are jungles so wet and deserts so dry?"

The geography of why are jungles so wet and deserts so dry, will allow me to...?

- Observe, describe and explain in basic terms the **pattern of climate in the United Kingdom using annotated maps**
- Identify, describe and begin to offer reasons for the distribution of different types of **climate around the world using map interpretation**
- Compare and contrast the temperature and rainfall data in different climate graphs to reach conclusions about the climate in different locations in the world;
- Construct a climate graph from temperature and rainfall data for **their home location** and compare and contrast this with climate graphs of **other locations** to reach conclusions and make judgements;
- Understand how climate affects both the landscape of different biomes and the plants and animals that can live there
- Observe, describe and explain why **areas of tropical rainforest such as the Amazon Basin** have so much convectional rainfall
- Describe the natural environment of **the Atacama Desert** and explain why the **city of Arica** is the driest inhabited place in the world
- Identify, locate; describe and explain how plants and animals are adapted to the climate of either **the coniferous forest or savanna** biome through **Google Earth and photographs**



## What I already know:

I am confident to use maps to name and find continents and countries within those continents. I have completed other geographical enquiries on climate and weather by comparing and discussing the extreme climates such as Antarctica and the Sahara desert. I understand the different environments change based on the distance away from the equator. Where the earth is positioned around the orbit, tells us our current season. The earth takes 365 days to orbit the sun. I know that climate change is affecting the climate around the world due to increase in carbon dioxide. I know how we can make little changes to make the planet more sustainable. I have used four and six point grip reference maps for a purpose and independently.

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## Key Subject Vocabulary:

Weather	the state of the atmosphere at a particular place and time as regards heat, cloudiness, dryness, sunshine, wind, rain, etc
Climate	the weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period
Temperature	the degree or intensity of heat present in a substance or object, especially as expressed according to a comparative scale and shown by a thermometer or perceived by touch
Political map	a map that shows the political boundaries of that particular area
Temperate	relating to or denoting a region or climate characterised by mild temperatures
Council	an advisory, deliberative, or administrative body of people formally constituted and meeting regularly
Pattern	a regular and intelligible form or sequence discernible in the way in which something happens or is done
Location	a particular place or position
North pole	the northernmost point on the Earth, lying diametrically opposite the South Pole
Equator	a line notionally drawn on the earth equidistant from the poles, dividing the earth into northern and southern hemispheres and constituting the parallel of latitude 0°
Distribution	the action of sharing something out among a number of recipients
Country	a nation with its own government, occupying a particular territory
Prevailing	existing at a particular time; current
Wind	the perceptible natural movement of the air, especially in the form of a current of air blowing from a particular direction
Ocean	a very large expanse of sea, in particular each of the main areas into which the sea is divided geographically

## Geographical skills and fieldwork

Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.

Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world

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## Key Subject Vocabulary:

Climate graph	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. Rainfall is shown by a bar graph, with the figures being shown down the left side of the graph
Classification	a category into which something is put
Key	an explanatory list of symbols used in a map, table, etc
Tropic of Cancer	the most northerly circle of latitude on Earth at which the Sun can be directly overhead
Tropic of Capricorn	the circle of latitude that contains the subsolar point on the December solstice
Polar	relating to the North or South Pole
Continental	forming or belonging to a continent
Mediterranean	characteristic of the Mediterranean Sea, the countries bordering it, or their inhabitants
Tropical	very hot and humid
Equatorial	of, at, or near the equator
Drought	a prolonged period of abnormally low rainfall, leading to a shortage of water
Annual	occurring once every year
Summer	the warmest season of the year, in the northern hemisphere from June to August and in the southern hemisphere from December to February
Winter	the coldest season of the year, in the northern hemisphere from December to February and in the southern hemisphere from June to August
Mild	(of weather) moderately warm, especially less cold than expected
Season	each of the four divisions of the year (spring, summer, autumn, and winter) marked by particular weather patterns and daylight hours, resulting from the earth's changing position with regard to the sun



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## Key Subject Vocabulary:

Northern hemisphere	the half of Earth that is north of the Equator
Southern hemisphere	the half of Earth that is south of the Equator
Meteorological	relating to the branch of science concerned with the processes and phenomena of the atmosphere, especially as a means of forecasting the weather
Climate station	record daily maximum and minimum air temperature and rainfall amount
Average	an amount, standard, level, or rate regarded as usual or ordinary
Coniferous	(of a tree) producing cones, and having leaves that do not fall off in the winter
Tropical rainforest	a hot, moist biome found near Earth's equator
Savanna	or Savannah is a mixed woodland-grassland ecosystem characterised by the trees being sufficiently widely spaced so that the canopy does not close
Hot desert	found near the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. They have an extreme climate and challenging environment. There is very little biodiversity in hot deserts because of the harsh climate. Few species are specialised enough to survive there
Ice cap	a mass of ice that covers less than 50,000 km <sup>2</sup> , usually covering highland area
Tundra	a type of biome where the tree growth is hindered by low temperatures and short growing seasons
Herbivores	an animal or insect that only eats vegetation, such as grasses, fruits, leaves, vegetables, roots and bulbs
Lichens	a complex life form that is a symbiotic partnership of two separate organisms, a fungus and an alga
Moss	a small flowerless green plant which lacks true roots, growing in low carpets or rounded cushions in damp habitats
Deciduous	(of a tree or shrub) shedding its leaves annually
Evergreen	relating to or denoting a plant that retains green leaves throughout the year



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## Key Subject Vocabulary:

Predators	an animal that naturally preys on others
Humid	marked by a relatively high level of water vapour in the atmosphere
Oxygen	a colourless, odourless reactive gas, the chemical element of atomic number 8 and the life-supporting component of the air
Carnivore	an animal that feeds on other animals
Biome	a large naturally occurring community of flora and fauna occupying a major habitat, e.g. forest or tundra
South America	is a continent in the Western Hemisphere
River	a large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea, a lake, or another river
Amazon Basin	the part of South America drained by the Amazon River and its tributaries
Amazonia	relating to the Amazon River
Nile Andes	the longest continental mountain range in the world
Tributary	a river or stream flowing into a larger river or lake
Condensation	water which collects as droplets on a cold surface when humid air is in contact with it
Cumulonimbus	cloud forming a towering mass with a flat base at fairly low altitude and often a flat top, as in thunderstorms
Inhabited	(of a person, animal, or group) live in or occupy (a place or environment)
Polar	relating to the North or South Pole
Sahara	a desert located on the African continent. The largest hot desert in the world and third largest desert overall over Antarctica and Arctic

