

Knowledge progression - Human and physical geography

KS1 NC	KS2 NC
<p>identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles § use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: § key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather § key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop</p>	<p>§ describe and understand key aspects of: § physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle § human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water</p>

Year group	Content	Key vocabulary
Nursery		<p>Building, classroom, field, path, fence, bungalow, Infant, Junior, car park</p> <p>Weather, sunny rainy cloudy snowy windy hot cold</p>
Reception		<p>Bungalow, Infant, Junior, Scawsby, street, road, shop, Doctors, chemist, garage, bus stop, train station, bike lane</p> <p>Doncaster, town, Minster, church, market, restaurants, stadium, racecourse, museum, theatre.</p>
Year 1	<p>Autumn:</p> <p>Doncaster has a train station and you can catch trains to other towns and cities such as Leeds, Sheffield, Newcastle, York, Edinburgh, Peterborough, Birmingham, Manchester, London and Liverpool.</p> <p>Doncaster has a bus station and you can catch buses to other parts of Doncaster or towns and cities nearby, such as Rotherham, Sheffield and Barnsley.</p> <p>Doncaster has an airport called Doncaster Sheffield Airport. You can fly to different countries such as Spain, Turkey, Africa and Mexico.</p> <p>Spring:</p> <p>In most countries, there is a lot of different weather. In the summer, it might be hot and sunny. In the winter, it might be cold and snowy.</p> <p>In some countries, the weather doesn't change very much; it is either nearly always hot or nearly always cold.</p> <p>Countries have different types of 'climate' around the world; they can be hot or cold.</p> <p>The Polar Regions are the Arctic and the Antarctic. The climate here is very cold.</p> <p>The Arctic is at the very top of the Earth. It includes the areas around the North Pole. The Arctic isn't a country or a continent. It is actually mostly a frozen ocean. The Arctic includes parts of lots of different countries. These include Norway, Finland, Sweden, Russia, the USA, Canada, Denmark and Iceland. It also includes the Arctic Ocean. This whole area is known as the Arctic Circle.</p> <p>The Arctic only has two seasons. It has long, cold winters and short, cool summers. The winters last for about 8 months. In the winter, the sun is so far away from the Arctic that it doesn't rise at all. This means it can be cold and dark for months.</p> <p>Antarctica is at the bottom of the Earth. It includes the areas around the South Pole. Unlike the Arctic, Antarctica is actually a continent. This is because Antarctica is an area of land, covered in ice. Antarctica isn't officially owned by anyone, so it is not called a country. It has no government and no towns or cities.</p>	<p>Transport- take or carry (people or goods) from one place to another by vehicle, aircraft, or ship.</p> <p>Population- the number of people that live in one place.</p> <p>Mountain- a mountain is a large landform that rises above the surrounding land. It is larger than a hill.</p> <p>River- a large natural stream of water flowing to the sea, a lake, or another river.</p> <p>Home – a place where someone lives permanently.</p> <p>North and South - Compass directions.</p> <p>Season Autumn, winter, spring, summer</p> <p>Weather: The day to day changes that we see happen. So, it can be sunny one day and rainy the next.</p> <p>Climate: The average weather usually taken over 30 years for a particular place.</p> <p>Arctic climate: When weather conditions cause a long, cold winter and short, cool summer.</p> <p>Tropical climate: Weather that is warm or hot all year around, with plenty of rain</p>

	<p>Antarctica is the coldest and windiest place on Earth. The lowest temperature ever recorded here was -89°C! Antarctica's winter also lasts for 8 months and because it is so cold, over 98% of Antarctica is permanently covered in ice. The average thickness of this ice is about one mile!</p> <p>Summer:</p> <p>Autumn - the season after summer and before winter from September to November.</p> <p>Winter - the coldest season of the year from December to February.</p> <p>Spring - the season after winter and before summer from March to May.</p> <p>Summer - the warmest season of the year from June to August.</p> <p>Clothes to wear in hot weather</p> <p>Clothes to wear in cold weather</p> <p>Human features on a map are made by man and include: city, town, village, factory, farm and house</p> <p>Physical features on a map are made by nature and include: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather.</p>	
Year 2	<p>Autumn: There are castles that you can visit in all the of the capital cities of the UK. For example, Windsor Castle, near London; Edinburgh Castle in Scotland; Cardiff Castle in Wales and Belfast Castle in Northern Ireland.</p> <p>There are also many other castles around the UK. Some castles near to Doncaster are Conisbrough Castle, Lincoln Castle and York Castle.</p> <p>Spring: Australia's seasons are the opposite to the seasons in the UK. When the UK is in winter, Australia is in their summer and when the UK is in summer, Australia is in their winter.</p> <p>Summer:</p> <p>Most plants grow best in the spring when there is lots of rain and sun. Cold weather can make it hard for seeds to germinate.</p> <p>Tropical rainforests are positioned near the Equator, which gives them the right amount of sunshine and rainfall. They are found in South America, Africa, Asia and Australia. There is a lot of rainfall and it is hot and very humid throughout the year. They have a tropical climate.</p> <p>The world's largest tropical rainforest is the Amazon Rainforest, which is found in South America.</p> <p>There is no winter in the rainforest, so there are leaves, flowers and fruits to eat all year around.</p> <p>The UK has warm summers and cool winters. Summers are cooler than others in Europe but winters are milder. July and August are the warmest months in the UK. January and February are the coldest months. The west of the UK is the wettest. It rains throughout the year. It has a temperate climate.</p> <p>England does not experience extreme changes in weather and generally has warm summers and cool winters.</p> <p>Brazil's temperature rarely drops below 20°C all year long, except for in mountainous regions.</p>	<p>Equator Tropical rainforest Rainfall Humid Cool Mild Tropical climate Temperate climate Region Mountainous Desert Waterfall National park Coastline Lake</p>

Due to its size, the climate varies from one region to another. It tends to be hot and arid in central Brazil and more humid and sticky in the tropical areas of the Amazon rainforest.

Nature
 Brasilia: A major feature of the city is Lake Paranoá (although it is man-made) and also the large areas of open space and greenery. The Salto de Itiquira is a natural waterfall 168m high.
 Brasília also has a national park with thousands of acres of fields, waterfalls and rivers.

London is built on the River Thames, the river runs through the middle of the capital city.
 London is also in a valley and is just above sea level. [LINK TO Y5 RIVERS](#)

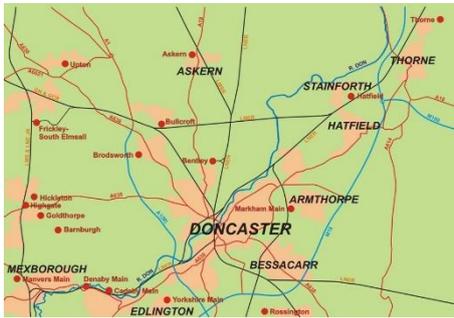
Rainforest: Forest habitat found in warm places
Equator: An imaginary line drawn around the middle of the Earth
Spring: The season after winter and before summer
Tropical climate: Hot and wet all year round
Temperate climate: Cold winters and mild summers

Year 3

Spring:
 Coalfields



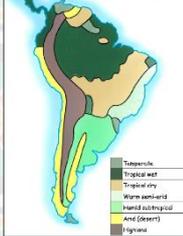
Towns in South Yorkshire are Doncaster, Sheffield, Barnsley and Rotherham
 The map below shows the coal mines in Doncaster



Most coal mines closed down in the 1980s and 1990s. The last coal mine to close in Doncaster was in Hatfield in 2015.

Summer:
 The USA is split into 6 different regions, each with their own landscapes and climate: West, Southwest, Midwest, South, Mid-Atlantic, New England

Coalfield
 Coal mine
 Colliery
 Coal seam
 Industry
 Landscape
 Agriculture
 Manufacturing
 State

	<p>New England has four distinct seasons, Autumn, Spring, Summer and Winter, and is particularly famous for its colourful leaves (link Y1 seasons)</p> <p>The Mid-Atlantic region includes Washington D.C. which is the capital of the USA. It is its own district and isn't part of any state. Much of the Mid-Atlantic region is known for its industry. There are lots of iron and steel mills that provide these materials for the rest of the country.</p> <p>The South region used to be the main agricultural land of the USA. It grew crops like cotton, tobacco, rice and many other things. These states relied on slaves to do hard labour in the fields. After the war, people were no longer allowed to keep slaves and this area is now more known for manufacturing than agriculture.</p> <p>The Midwest is where the majority of the wheat, corn and other crops that feed the country are grown. The land is very flat and has soil that is very fertile, making it perfect for farming. There aren't many big cities in the Midwest, it's mostly farm land and small towns.</p> <p>The Southwest has many deserts and is home to some of the driest states. It is home to the Grand Canyon which is in Arizona.</p> <p>The West has lots of different landscapes including mountains, deserts and rainforests</p> <p>Landscapes of the USA Mountain ranges: Appalachian Mountains, The Rockies, The Sierra Nevada Prairie land: much of the middle of the USA in and around the Great Plains is prairie land. These are flat areas that consist mainly of grasses and wild flowers as opposed to trees. They are great for farming because they have very fertile soil They are also good for grazing animals. Forests: A lot of the USA is covered in forest. Forests are areas that are densely populated with trees. There are 141 different national forests in the USA which cover nearly a third of the land. 41 states have national forests in them. Deserts: There are 4 deserts in the USA: Great Basin Desert, Mojave Desert, Sonoran Desert, Chihuahuah Desert. A desert is an arid area that gets very little rain. Most people think of deserts as being very hot but they can also be very cold. The deserts in the USA can vary greatly in temperature. Coast: The USA has more than 12,000 miles of coastline. 23 states have ocean coastlines that border the Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean and Arctic Ocean. There are also 8 states that have a coastline around one of the great lakes.</p>	
Year 4	<p>South America is a continent in the southern hemisphere.</p> <p>Climate There are several different climates in South America depending on where they are. They vary from hot, tropical climates to cold, snowy climates. Some parts of South America are on the equator. Places by the equator are the warmest places on Earth but they can be wet or dry depending on where they are. Other parts of South America are nearer the Antarctic so they are colder.</p> <p>There are different climate zones around the world. The climate zones in South America are a Warm temperate climate, a subtropical climate and a tropical climate This is a detailed climate map of South America</p> 	<p>Climate zone Southern hemisphere Northern hemisphere Subtropical area</p> <p>Volcano Hydroelectric dam Trade Commercial Production Import Export</p> <p>Water cycle Evaporation Vapour Transpiration Condensation Precipitation Collection Surface run-off Atmosphere</p>

A large part of South America has a tropical wet climate. The rainforests of Brazil have this type of climate (which only occurs near the equator) Rainforests have rain every day and are very hot and humid (link to Y2 Rainforests) This type of climate is ideal for plant growth which is why the rainforests are teeming with plant life.

The Atacama Desert (which is located in parts of Chile, Peru, Bolivia and Argentina) is the hottest and driest desert in the world. In parts of the Atacama Desert in Chile, rain is an extremely rare occurrence. In 1971, for example, it rained here for the first time in 400 years.

Some countries of South America, such as Argentina, have areas with a more temperate climate. However, because they are in the southern hemisphere, their summer months are from December to February and their winter lasts from May to September. The climate in Argentina ranges from subtropical areas in the north to icy glaciers in the south.

Mountains of South America

The mountain range that runs down the west side of South America is called the Andes. The Andes is the longest mountain range in the world and one of the highest. It is around 4,500 miles long. The highest mountain in the Andes is Mount Aconcagua which has an elevation of 6,962m. The only mountain range in the world that is higher than the Andes is the Himalayas in Asia.

The Andes are an important part of South American history. One of the most famous historical sites in the Andes is the Inca city of Machu Picchu which was built in the 15th century and abandoned 100 years later.

Many of the mountains are formed from volcanoes (link to Y5 Volcanoes)

How People Live in the Andes region

The Andes are used in lots of different ways by people who live in the locality. People who live in the Andes use the land for farming so they can grow crops to feed themselves and their families. Not many of the crops grown in the Andes are sold commercially.

Because mountains are often too steep to farm, farmers form terraces on the slopes so that they can grow crops more easily. Potatoes and maize are some of the main crops that are grown.

Many of the settlements in the Andes are difficult to reach because of the terrain. Llamas and alpacas are often used to help transport heavy goods from place to place. People use the wool from llamas to make ropes, rugs and fabric.

The Andes also provide many valuable and useful resources such as gold, silver, gas, coal, iron ore, tin, copper and nitrates. There are many mines in the Andes where these resources are extracted. The largest gold mine in the world is called Yanacocha and is in Peru.

The Andes are also home to many hydroelectric dams. These dams are built so that the energy from flowing water is harnessed as electricity.

The energy created by these dams is used locally as well as places further afield.

Tourism is an important part of the economy in the Andes. Many tourists visit these mountains every year, most of them to trek, hike, mountain bike or ski in the spectacular scenery.

People also travel to the Andes to experience the history and culture. People come to the area to visit the ancient ruins of the Incas, experience the wildlife, see traditional costumes, eat traditional foods and shop at the bustling markets.

Trade and Industry in South America

Trade is when you swap something for something else. In geography, trade means buying and selling goods and services. This can mean trading within a village or trading with other countries across the world. There are many products that are traded across the world, such as fruits, vegetables, meat, wool, cotton, spices, mechanical and electronic goods, metals minerals, timber and other products.

Countries trade products that they have in abundance for products that they are short of. For example, countries with tropical climates are able to grow a lot of coffee beans. Colder countries do not have the correct climate for growing coffee beans so the tropical countries export the coffee to the colder countries.

South America's biggest industry is agriculture. This means that a lot of the money they make comes from selling things they grow on the land.

Countries like Colombia and Ecuador, for example, export a lot of bananas because they have the perfect climate for growing bananas. If you look closely at the fruits and vegetables you buy in the supermarkets, you will see that lots of them come from South American countries. Grapes, avocados, citrus fruits, peppers and many others are all exported from South American countries, such as Argentina, Chile and Peru.

South America is famous for its coffee and countries like Colombia, Peru and Brazil produce a large proportion of the world's coffee.

Some parts of South America also grow, harvest and export cacao beans. It is these beans which make chocolate.

Another product South America exports is timber, particularly from Brazil. Trees from the vast areas of forests are cut down to provide plywood, sawn lumber and decking for many other countries. Many people are concerned at the rate at which the rainforests are being cut down for lumber and strict rules are in place to protect the forests. However, illegal logging is still a big problem in Brazil.

Another agricultural export from South America is cattle. Countries such as Uruguay produce a lot of dairy products, and Brazil and Argentina export lots of meat.

The wine industry in Chile and Argentina is booming. The climate in these countries produces grapes that make world-class wine. Chile and Argentina are both in the top ten wine producing countries in the world.

South America also produces lots of metal and metal ore that is exported around the world. Ecuador and Guyana, for example, extract a lot of gold. Chile is the world's biggest copper producer and Brazil exports a lot of metal ore.

Summer:

The Earth has been recycling water for over 4 billion years. The world's water moves between lakes, rivers, oceans, the atmosphere and the land in an ongoing cycle called the water cycle. As it goes through this continuous system, it can be a liquid (water), solid (ice) or gas (vapour).

Evaporation

Energy from the sun heats up the surface of the Earth, causing the temperature of the water in our rivers, lakes and oceans to rise. When this happens, some of the water "evaporates" into the air, turning into a gas called "vapour". Plants and trees also lose water to the atmosphere through their leaves. This process is known as "transpiration".

Condensation

As water vapour rises up high into the sky, it cools and turns back into a liquid, forming clouds. This process is called "condensation". Currents high up in the air move these clouds around the globe.

Precipitation

When too much water has condensed, the water droplets in the clouds become too big and heavy for the air to hold them. And so they fall back down to Earth as rain, snow, hail or sleet, a process known as "precipitation".

Collection

The fallen precipitation is then "collected" in bodies of water – such as rivers, lakes and oceans – from where it will eventually evaporate back into the air, beginning the cycle all over again. How it is collected, depends on where it lands...

- Some will fall directly into lakes, rivers or the sea, from where it will evaporate and begin the cycle all over again.
- If the water falls on vegetation, it may evaporate from leaves back into the air, or trickle down to the ground. Some of this water may then be taken up by the plant roots in the earth.
- In cold climates, the precipitation may build up on land as snow, ice or glaciers. If temperatures rise, the ice will melt to

	<p>liquid water and then soak into the ground, or flow into rivers or the ocean.</p> <p>Water that reaches land directly may flow across the ground and collect in the oceans, rivers or lakes. This water is called "surface run-off". Some of the precipitation will instead soak (or "infiltrate") into the soil, from where it will slowly move through the ground until eventually reaching a river or the ocean.</p>	
Year 5	<p>Spring:</p> <p>Continent of Africa – key details</p> <p>Egypt - a country linking northeast Africa with the Middle East, dates to the time of the pharaohs. Millennia-old monuments sit along the fertile Nile River Valley, including Giza's colossal Pyramids and Great Sphinx as well as Luxor's hieroglyph-lined Karnak Temple and Valley of the Kings tombs.</p> <p>Egypt has coastlines on the Mediterranean Sea, the River Nile, and the Red Sea. Egypt borders Libya to the west, the Gaza Strip to the northeast, and Sudan to the south. Egypt has an area of 1,002,450 km² (387,050 sq mi) which makes it the 31st largest country in the world.</p> <p>4 physical regions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nile Delta – see above (rivers section) 2. Western Desert - covers an area of some 700,000 km², thereby accounting for around two-thirds of Egypt's total land area. This immense desert to the west of the Nile spans the area from the Mediterranean Sea southwards to the Sudanese border. 3. The Eastern Desert - mountainous. Arid, defoliated, rocky hills running north and south between the Sudan border and the Delta. The hills reach elevations of more than 1,900 m. The region's most prominent feature is the easterly chain of rugged mountains, the Red Sea Hills, which extend from the Nile Valley eastward to the Gulf of Suez and the Red Sea 4. Sinai Peninsula - Similar to the desert, the peninsula contains mountains in its southern sector that are a geological extension of the Red Sea Hills, the low range along the Red Sea coast that includes Mount Catherine (Jabal Katrinah), the country's highest point, at 2,642 m above sea-level. The Red Sea may have been named after these mountains, which are red. <p>Agriculture and tourism are the key economic activities in the country.</p> <p>Summer:</p> <p>Three main places where volcanoes originate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hot spots, • Divergent plate boundaries (such as rifts and mid-ocean ridges), • Convergent plate boundaries (subduction zones). <p>Tectonic plates are pieces of the rocky outer layer of the Earth known as the crust. These plates are constantly moving, and volcanoes, earthquakes and sometimes mountains are found at the plate boundaries.</p> <p>Volcanoes and earthquakes can have devastating impacts upon people who live near by. It is really important that people understand the risks associated with living in earthquake zones, and building settlements close to volcanoes.</p> <p>Volcanoes are formed when magma from within the Earth's upper mantle works its way to the surface. At the surface, it erupts to form lava flows and ash deposits. Over time as the volcano continues to erupt, it will get bigger and bigger.</p> <p>There are 3 types of volcano - Dormant, active and extinct</p> <p>Tsunami – volcano or earthquake under the sea.</p> <p>Why there aren't volcanos in UK? The reason why we haven't had any volcanoes for about 60 million years in Britain is that we are now in a tectonically quiet part of the world. Most volcanoes occur near the edges of the Earth's tectonic plates but Britain is now a long way from such geologically active areas.</p> <p>Volcanic islands occur in ocean basins (such as the Hawaiian Islands) or on or near ocean ridges (e.g., St. Paul Rocks and Ascension Island in</p>	<p>Dormant</p> <p>Active</p> <p>Extinct</p> <p>Tsunami</p> <p>Crust</p> <p>Mantle</p> <p>Outer core</p> <p>Inner core</p> <p>Shield volcano</p> <p>Plate boundary</p> <p>Divergent</p> <p>Convergent</p> <p>Ocean ridge</p> <p>Magma</p> <p>Lava</p> <p>Epicentre</p> <p>Magnitude</p> <p>Erupt</p> <p>Pumice - a unique volcanic rock (igneous) that can float in water.</p> <p>Earthquake</p> <p>Tourism</p>

the Atlantic Ocean) They are large volcanoes erupted on the seafloor whose tops have emerged above sea level.

The Ring of Fire is a major area in the basin of the Pacific Ocean where many earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occur. In a large 40,000 km horseshoe shape, it is associated with a nearly continuous series of oceanic trenches, volcanic arcs, and volcanic belts and plate movements. It has 452 volcanoes.

Most famous volcanoes that need to be located on a map

- Ojos de Salado, Chile and Argentina border (tallest volcano in the world)
- Mount Vesuvius, near Naples, Italy
- Krakatoa, Indonesia
- Mount St. Helens, Washington, USA
- Mount Tambora, Indonesia
- Mauna Loa, Hawaii
- Eyjafjallajökull, Iceland
- Mount Pelée, Martinique, Caribbean

The word volcano originally comes from the name of the Roman god of fire, Vulcan.

The object with the most volcanic activity in our solar system is Io, one of Jupiter's moons. Covered in volcanoes, its surface is constantly changing due to the large amount of volcanic activity.

Mountain is a landform that rises high above its surroundings. Taller than a hill, it usually has steep slopes and a rounded or sharp peak. Mountains are rarely found alone. Groups of mountains are called ranges. Lines of ranges form mountain belts.

Some mountains were formed by the activity of volcanoes. Scientists believe that most volcanic mountains are made up of rock that melted deep within Earth. The molten rock then rose through Earth's surface, or crust. It then flowed onto the surface in the form of lava. The lava, along with volcanic dust, built up to form mountains.

Volcanic mountains are typically steep and cone shaped.

Volcanic mountains.

- Many of the mountains in the Andes eg Tungurahua in Ecuador
- Mount Fuji in Japan,
- Mount Kilimanjaro in Africa
- Mount Rainier in the United States

Other mountains were formed by movements within Earth's surface, or crust. The theory called **plate tectonics** explains this type of mountain building. Earth's surface is divided into huge pieces called plates, which move very slowly. The continents sit on top of the plates and move with them. At times the plates collide, forcing the rock upward. The **Himalayas** of Asia are an example of this type of mountain chain. They were formed when a plate carrying India collided with the Asian plate.

Human geography of Volcanoes. **Volcanic ash** is a combination of fine particles made of rock, tiny strands of supercooled lava called **volcanic glass**, and minerals. The particles are usually small but can contain powdered rocks from the volcano's exterior shattered during an eruption. The result is fine, sand-like particles and clouds of ash raining from the sky. Ash clouds rain down on surrounding areas, sometimes coating the earth in feet of ash. Wind can carry fine particles of ash away from the eruption site, extending the damage to surrounding communities. Volcanic ash can also cause thunder and lightning storms, and if it is carried high enough into the atmosphere it can deflect light from the Sun, cooling temperatures on earth and creating a **volcanic winter**. When volcanic ash is carried into the atmosphere, the rock particles can also create acid rain, which erodes the land it precipitates to, such as the forest shown below.

Human geography of Mountains

Mountain ranges - natural barriers to travel. Roads are difficult to build across them. Railroads need expensive tunnels to cross even low mountains. Therefore mountain ranges tend to divide the people on either side of them. They often form borders between countries. Life is hard in mountain lands. The high places of the world are cold and have

	<p>little soil, making farming difficult. However, many mountain areas are vacation resorts. Skiing and climbing are popular mountain sports.</p> <p>Earthquakes – friction and movement of the plates. An earthquake is the shaking and vibration of the Earth's crust due to movement of the Earth's plates (plate tectonics). Earthquakes can happen along any type of plate boundary. Earthquakes occur when tension is released from inside the crust. Plates do not always move smoothly alongside each other and sometimes get stuck. When this happens pressure builds up. When this pressure is eventually released, an earthquake tends to occur.</p> <p>Modern day volcanos – Iceland – events in recent years and how it affects human being</p>	
Year 6	<p>Spring:</p> <p>Key knowledge</p> <p>Classifying different environments: ecosystems and biomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group areas that share characteristics such as the ecosystem of the area. An ecosystem is a group of living organisms interacting with the non-living parts of an environment. Ecosystems can vary in size, eg a single hedgerow or a whole rainforest. The type of plants and animals found in each ecosystem depends on the type of climate and soils. The harsh conditions of an extreme environment mean that only plants and animal species that have adapted are able to survive in the area. The vegetation, climate and soils are closely linked with one another. <p>Biomes -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A biome is a large region of Earth that has a certain type of climate and certain living things (ecosystem). The same biome can be seen in different parts of the world where the conditions are replicated. Plants and animals in each biome have traits or characteristics that help them survive in that particular biome. Climate, soil, the ability of soil to hold water, and the slope, or angle, of the land all determine what types of plants will grow in a particular region. <p>Some of the major biomes/ vegetation belts of the world include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tropical rainforest 23.5° north - 23.5° south of the equator. Hot and wet all year. Rich in plants and animals. Poor soils. Tropical grassland or savanna Within the tropics. Mainly between 5° and 15° north and south of the equator. Hot with a wet and dry season. Mainly grass and a few specially adapted trees. Desert 15-30° north and south of the equator. Very hot and dry. Limited plants. Mediterranean 30-40° north and south of the equator. West coasts. Hot, dry summers and warm, wet winters. Mainly scrub vegetation - plants adapted to summer drought. Deciduous forest 40-60° north and south of the equator. Cool summers and mild winters. Rain throughout the year. Rich deciduous woodlands. Temperate grassland 40-60° north and south of the equator. Warm summer and very cold winter. Quite low rainfall. Mainly grassland vegetation. Coniferous forest (Taiga) 60° north of the equator and on mountains. Long, cold winters. Short, mild summer. Limited rainfall. Coniferous trees. Tundra Far north. Below freezing for most of the year. Ground permanently frozen. Light snow. Mountain Very cold. Thin soils. Limited vegetation. Polar Very cold all year round. Permanent or semi-permanent layer of ice. Mainly found in the Arctic and Antarctic. 	<p>Biome – A large, natural occurring community of plants and animals that have common characteristics for the environment they exist in.</p> <p>Vegetation – Plants considered collectively, especially those found in a particular area or habitat</p> <p>Environment – The surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal or plant lives or operates</p> <p>Deciduous forest Coniferous forest Tundra Temperate grassland</p> <p>Greenwich meantime Prime median Co-ordinated universal time Eastern hemisphere Western hemisphere International date line</p> <p>World heritage site Historical site</p>

The world's time zones

- measured from a starting point of 0° Longitude, centred at the Greenwich Observatory in London. This point is known as the Greenwich Meridian or the Prime Meridian. Time at the Greenwich Meridian is known as Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) began to be used locally in Greenwich in 1675, when the Royal Observatory at Greenwich was built, to help ships navigate using lines of longitude. At that time, each city in England used its own local time.
- GMT was adopted nationally, predominantly to enable railway timetabling, and became officially recognised as the standard in Britain in 1880. Now, every place in the world is divided into time zones and the terminology of Greenwich Mean Time in international time zones has been replaced by Co-ordinated Universal Time (UTC). GMT remains in use as the name of the time zone that the UK is in. UTC is also measured from the Prime Meridian.
- On the opposite side of the world to the Prime Meridian is the International Date Line. The Prime Meridian and the International Date Line divide the world into the Eastern and Western hemispheres.
- As Earth rotates towards the East, a full day for everywhere on Earth starts at the International Date Line and continues to the west past the Prime Meridian and on round to the International Date Line.
- International time (UTC) is measured from the Prime Meridian, and is shown as either + or – UTC. The time zones to the east of the Prime Meridian round to the International Date Line are plus hours (the east encounters daytime before the Prime Meridian), and the time zones to the west of the Prime Meridian round to the International Date Line are minus hours (the west encounters daytime after the Prime Meridian). For example, at 12.00 in London, UK, it is 23.00 (UTC+11) in Sydney, Australia, and 04.00 (UTC-8) in Los Angeles, USA.
- Times in certain places can vary during the year due to local adjustments. For example, in the UK during British Summer Time, the clocks go forward one hour so the UK time becomes UTC+1. When the clocks go back one hour in the autumn, the UK reverts back to UTC.

Know the significance of longitude and latitude – any location on Earth is described by 2 numbers

- **Longitude** – east or west of Prime meridian, lines sometimes called meridians. Divides the earth in eastern and western hemispheres.
- **Latitude** – north or south of the equator, measured every 20 degrees.

Equator is 0 degrees and separates the northern and southern hemispheres.

Summer:

Greece is a country in southern Europe. It shares borders with Albania, Turkey, Macedonia and Bulgaria.

- **Capital City** – Athens, use the Euro. Population of 11 million, speak Greek. Athens is the birthplace of democracy, the system of electing a government, and is one of the oldest European cities. It has been continuously inhabited for more than 7000 years. Around 40% of the Greek population live here.
- **Climate:** warmer climate than the UK Av summer temp 33degrees c / 6mm of rain. Av winter temp 10 degrees c / 65mm of rain. It has a warm, sunny climate and enjoys more than 250 days of sunshine a year. It has a typically Mediterranean climate with hot, dry summers and mild, rainy winters
- Greece has 8479 miles of **coastline**. In fact, no point is more than 85 kilometres from the coast. Coastline to the Mediterranean Sea, Aegean Sea and the Ionian Sea.
- **2000 islands** that make up the Greek nation. Around 170 of these islands are populated. If you counted every rocky outcrop, however, the number of islands would total more than 3000. Islands account for around 20% of the country's land area. Crete is one of the largest Greek islands.

- One of the **most mountainous** countries in Europe. In fact, there are **no navigable rivers** because it is so mountainous.
- Mount Olympus is the highest mountain in Greece. It measures 9754 feet high (3 kms).
- Popular **ski resorts** in the mountainous regions of Athens.
- popular destination for tourists. It is one of the most visited countries in the world, largely due to its Mediterranean climate and extensive coastline.
- With 18 UNESCO World Heritage Sites, Greece is rich in culture and history.
- The most recognisable **Greek food** is the olive. Greek legend tells how the Greek Gods Athena and Poseidon both wanted to be guardian over the city of Athens. To decide the matter, whoever gave the city the best gift would become guardian. Athena's gift of an olive tree was thought to be more valuable than Poseidon's gift of water
- Small cafes, called Tavernas, serve delicious Greek food
- The Colossus of Rhodes, one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, was destroyed by an earthquake around 2000 years ago.
- The Parthenon is a former temple, dedicated to the Goddess Athena who is said to be the patron of Athens.
- The Acropolis is an ancient citadel, located on a rocky outcrop above the city of Athens.

How does this compare to England / UK

The United Kingdom, made up of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, is an island nation in northwestern Europe. England – birthplace of Shakespeare and The Beatles – is home to the capital, London, a globally influential centre of finance and culture. England is also site of Neolithic Stonehenge, Bath's Roman spa and centuries-old universities at Oxford and Cambridge.

- **Climate** - The UK has a temperate climate. In general, this means that Britain gets cool, wet winters and warm, wet summers. It rarely features the extremes of heat or cold, drought or wind that are common in other climates. The weather conditions are also very changeable.
- **Mountain regions** – Cairngorms, Mourne Mountains, Black Mountains MacGillycuddy's Reeks, Pennines, Grampians, Berwyn range, Snowdonia Lake District, Cheviot Hills (Scotland), Sperrin Mountains, Ochil Hills, Brecon Beacons, Clwydian Hills, Glens of Antrim, Dartmoor, Moelwinions. Does not affect the country as a whole but does affect regions.
- **UK is an island / Greece is made up of lots of islands**
- **Tourism** - The UK is also a highly accessible place; it has a huge number of International Airports such as Heathrow and Newcastle International, an extensive road network, the Channel Tunnel and a rail network. It is one of the top 10 most visited countries in the world.
- **Cultural Tourism** - the UK offers lots of architectural delights, museums, history and world renowned sites.
- **Ecological tourism** - The UK has a range of protected environments, including SSSIs (sites of Special Scientific Interest) and National Parks.
- **Tourism inc ski resorts** - Nevis Range. The largest ski resort - Glenshee offer up to 40 kilometres of slopes. The highest ski resorts for skiing in the United Kingdom extend up to an altitude of 1,230 metres (Cairngorm Mountain). Glencoe Mountains.
- **Culture** British culture is influenced by the nation's history; its predominantly Christian religious life, its interaction with the cultures of Europe, the traditions of England, Wales and Scotland, and the impact of the British Empire.
- **Historical sites** – Many castles – notably Windsor and Edinburgh. (y2) Tower of London. Stratford upon Avon – Shakespeare's birthplace. Birthplace of industrial revolution Ironbridge Gorge, Hadrian's Wall, Roman Baths at Bath. Stonehenge - widely considered as one of the wonders of

	<p>the world. The prehistoric monument, believed to be a burial site, thought to have been built from 3000 BC to 2000 BC. Battlefields. Cathedrals etc. (y3)</p>	
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