



CONONLEY PRIMARY SCHOOL
Inspiring and Challenging Our Children

Key Stage 2

Why Are Jungles So Wet and Deserts So Dry?

Location Knowledge:	South America, United Kingdom, North America , Africa , Asia and Oceania , latitude, longitude, Northern hemisphere, Southern hemisphere. Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn
Place Knowledge:	United Kingdom, Amazon Basin, Amazon Rainforest, Arica, Atacama Desert Florida, North America Great Barrier Reef, Australia
Human and Physical Geography:	Climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts The Water Cycle, Rivers
Skills and Fieldwork:	Maps, atlases, globes, digital / computer mapping, 8 compass points, mapping symbols and key
How does this unit build on the knowledge and skills developed in KS1 and link with the knowledge and skills in other KS2 units?	See the 'Geography Curriculum: Unit Links' document on the school website.
Links to other areas of the curriculum:	History: The Maya Civilisation Science: Living Things and Their Habitats Maths: compass points, direction, analysing data

Curriculum Intent: Key Lines of Enquiry

1: Why is climate different across the United Kingdom?	2: What are the world's climates?
<p>Pupils will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The location of the UK on a world map • The name of the continents and the main countries in Europe • Observe and describe the pattern of climate in the United Kingdom 	<p>Pupils will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The location of the main countries in North and South America, Africa, Asia and Oceania • The position and significance of the equator, the North and South hemispheres the distribution of different types of climate around the world <p>Pupils will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the reasons for similarities and differences and draw conclusions about the climate in different regions
Key Vocabulary:	Key Vocabulary:
<p>Temperature: a degree of hotness or coldness the can be measured using a thermometer.</p> <p>Rainfall: rain</p> <p>Cloud cover: when the sky is covered with clouds</p> <p>Climate: the average pattern of the weather that a place receives over 30 years</p> <p>Temperate climate (Moderate climate): regions of the Earth with a temperate climate have temperatures which are not extreme, not burning hot nor freezing cold.</p> <p>North Pole: the northern-most point of the Earth.</p> <p>South Pole: the southern-most point of the Earth</p> <p>Equator: an imaginary circle around Earth. It divides Earth into two equal parts: the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere. It runs east and west halfway between the North and South poles.</p> <p>Distribution: how something is spread over an area</p> <p>Prevailing wind: the direction from which the wind most often blows.</p> <p>Atlantic Ocean: the 2nd largest ocean; separates North and South America on the west from Europe and Africa on the east.</p> <p>Annual rainfall: the amount of rainfall in a year</p>	<p>Climate: the average pattern of the weather that a place receives over 30 years</p> <p>Tropical climate: regions of the Earth with a damp climate in which all twelve months have average temperatures above 18° C. Tropical Climates have almost continuous rainfall throughout the year, usually in the afternoon.</p> <p>Dry climate: regions where the weather is mostly hot and dry (or sometimes mostly cold and dry)</p> <p>Temperate climate (Moderate climate): regions of the Earth with a temperate climate have temperatures which are not extreme, not burning hot nor freezing cold.</p> <p>Polar climate: parts of the Earth with extremely cold weather conditions such as the North and South poles.</p> <p>Tundra climate: very cold all year and covers the tops of mountains, the northern extremes of North America and Asia, and the southern coast of Greenland.</p> <p>Mediterranean Climate: regions of the Earth with mild winters and hot, dry summers, and includes the land surrounding the Mediterranean Sea, Southern South America and Southern California.</p> <p>Tropic of Cancer: an imaginary line (line of latitude) around the Earth, north of the Equator. It helps people to describe locations on Earth. It marks the most northerly latitude at which the sun can appear directly overhead. This happens at the Summer solstice (June 21st) when the northern hemisphere is tilted towards the sun to its maximum extent.</p> <p>Tropic of Capricorn: an imaginary line (line of latitude) around the Earth, south of the Equator. It helps people to describe locations on Earth. It marks the most southerly latitude at which the sun can appear directly overhead. This happens at the Winter solstice (December 21st) when the southern hemisphere is tilted towards the sun to its maximum extent.</p>

Curriculum Intent: Key Lines of Enquiry

<p>3: How do climate graphs help geographers compare the climate of one place with another?</p>	<p>4: How does the climate affect the plants and animals living in a place?</p>
<p>Pupils will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare and contrast the temperature and rainfall data in different climate graphs • Reach conclusions about the climate in different locations in the world • Construct a climate graph from temperature and rainfall data for their home location • compare and contrast this with climate graphs of other locations • reach conclusions and make judgements about the climate in different places • Express their own opinions about which climate they prefer to live in, having investigated the impact of the climate in Cononley compared with the climate in Florida. 	<p>Pupils will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How climate affects both the landscape of different biomes • How climate affects the plants and animals that can live there • The way in which plants and animals have adapted to their climate of different biomes, explaining the reasons why and drawing conclusions • How climate change affects the plants and animals in different parts of the world, for example, the Great Barrier Reef in Australia.
<p>Key Vocabulary:</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary</p>
<p>Climate graph: a graph which shows both precipitation (rainfall, snow, hail etc) and temperature Southern hemisphere: the regions of the Earth which are south of the equator Northern hemisphere: the regions of the Earth which are north of the equator</p>	<p>Environment: the surrounding conditions (such as buildings, land use, soil, climate, and living things). Habitat: the home of an animal or plant. Climate: the average pattern of the weather that a place receives over 30 years Temperature: a degree of hotness or coldness the can be measured using a thermometer Biome: a large region of Earth that has a certain climate and certain types of living things. Major biomes include tundra, forests, grasslands, and deserts. The plants and animals of each biome have traits that help them to survive in their particular biome. Continent: 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 Oceania.</p>

Curriculum Intent: Key Lines of Enquiry

<p>5: Why is the jungle of the Amazon Rainforest so wet and humid?</p>	<p>6: Why is Arica the driest inhabited place on Earth?</p>
<p>Pupils will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Amazon River (introduce / revisit river vocabulary) • Why areas of tropical rainforest such as the Amazon Basin have so much convectional rainfall • How to complete a convectional rainfall diagram. • The water cycle including transpiration, in connection with the humidity of the Amazon Rainforest, explaining the process using geographical terms. 	<p>Pupils will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The natural environment of the Atacama Desert • Why the city of Arica is the driest inhabited place in the world • The water cycle including transpiration, in connection with the dry climate of the Atacama desert, explaining the process using geographical terms.
<p>Key Vocabulary</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary</p>
<p>Continent: 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 Oceania.</p> <p>Tropical forest biome: The tropical rainforest is full of plants and animals. The weather is very warm and rainy due to its location near the equator. The tropical rainforest is the wettest land biome in the world. A land biome is a large area of land with similar climate, plants, and animals.</p> <p>River Amazon: The Amazon River (also named Rio Amazonas in Portuguese and Spanish) is the largest river in the world by the amount or volume of water it carries. It flows through the tropical forests of South America, mainly in Brazil.</p> <p>Amazon basin: the part of South America through which the River Amazon flows.</p> <p>Tributaries: smaller rivers that flow into and join a larger river.</p> <p>Confluence: the place where the tributary and the main river meet</p> <p>Source: the original point from which the river flows. It may be a lake, a marsh, a spring or a glacier.</p> <p>Course: the path of the river from source to mouth.</p> <p>Diversity: differences</p> <p>Ecosystem: An ecosystem is made up of all of the living and nonliving things in an area. This includes all of the plants, animals, and other living things that make up the communities of life in an area. An ecosystem also includes non-living material, for example, water, rock, soil and sand.</p> <p>Humid: refers to water vapour in the air, but not to liquid droplets in fog, clouds, or rain. Deserts usually have low humidity, and tropical regions have high humidity. The word "humid" often means that the humidity is high, which gives the feeling of being very damp (wet air), stuffy, or even sweltering when the temperature is also high.</p> <p>Convection: a major factor in weather. The sun heats the earth's surface, then, when cooler air comes into contact with it, the air warms and rises, creating an upward current in the atmosphere. That current can result in wind, clouds, or other weather.</p>	<p>Continent: 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 Oceania.</p> <p>Political map: are designed to show governmental boundaries of countries, states, and counties, the location of major cities, and they usually include significant bodies of water</p> <p>Biome: a large region of Earth that has a certain climate and certain types of living things. Major biomes include tundra, forests, grasslands, and deserts. The plants and animals of each biome have traits that help them to survive in their particular biome.</p> <p>Desert: any large region that gets very little rain each year. Very few plants or animals live in desert areas.</p> <p>Atmosphere: the layer of gas that surrounds Earth. It is often called air.</p> <p>Condense: when a gas changes to a liquid when it is cooled, for example, when water vapour changes into water.</p> <p>Vaporise: when a liquid changes into a gas when it is heated, for example, when water changes into water vapour.</p> <p>Water cycle: The water cycle starts in the ocean, where the heat of the Sun turns sea water into vapour, tiny droplets of water which float in the air: this process is called evaporation. Water vapour rises into the sky, and as it cools it turns back into liquid water to make clouds - the process of condensation. The wind blows the clouds over land and they drop their water as rain, sleet or snow. This falls on the land as water, which allows plants to grow and gives us drinking water. Much of the water then flows into lakes and rivers, and is carried back to the sea. Then the process begins again.</p> <p>Transpiration: the process where plants absorb water through the roots and then give off water vapour through pores in their leaves</p>