

Key Vocabulary

Climate - the general weather conditions in an area over a long period of time.

Desert— an area that has very little rainfall during the year

Rainforest—a dense forest with a large number of plants and animals

Temperate— a climate that has mild temperatures

Tropical— an area near the equator that is warm and moist.

Drought—a continuous period of dry weather

Savanna—a tropical grass land.

Tundra—a vast flat, treeless Arctic region.

Deciduous—a tree or shrub that shed its leaves every year.

Evergreen— a plant that keeps its leaves all year.

Biome—a community of plants and animals that live together.

Humid—damp and hot conditions

Convection— the way heat travels.

Condensation—where water vapour turns into a liquid.

Climate graph— a graph that shows the yearly temperature and rainfall in an area.

Key Outcome.

To be able to:

Identify, locate, describe and explain how plants and animals are adapted to the climate of a coniferous forest or savanna biome.

Why are jungles so wet and deserts so dry?

Geography Collectable.



Key Questions

Why is the climate different across the UK?

What is the climate like in Torbay and how is it different from the rest of the UK?

What are the World's climates?

How do climate graphs help geographers compare the climate of one place with another?

How does the climate affect the plants and animals living in a place?

Skills

Observe, describe and explain the pattern of climate in the UK

Identify, describe and give reasons for the types of climate in the world.

Compare and contrast temperature and rainfall data and reach conclusions from this.

Construct a climate graph

Compare and contrast graphs from different locations to reach conclusions and make judgements

Understand how landscape affects both plants and animals that live there

Observe, describe and explain why areas of the Amazon Basin have so much rainfall

Describe the natural environment of the Atacama Desert and **explain** why the city of Africa is the driest inhabited place in the world

Use maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping to **locate and describe** countries.

Use compass points

Build on their knowledge of the UK and wider world.

Common misconceptions.

Weather and climate are the same.

The climate is the same all over the UK.

Plants cannot live in very dry conditions.

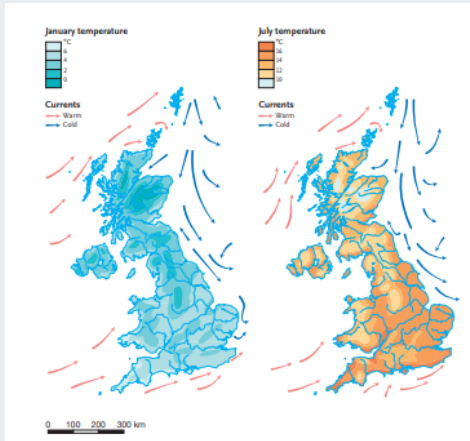
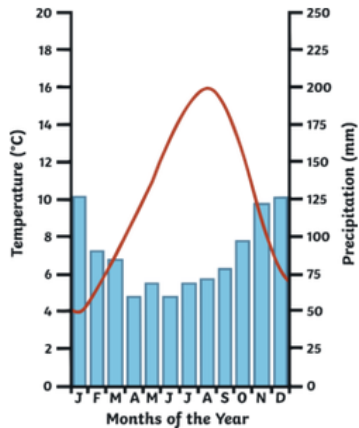
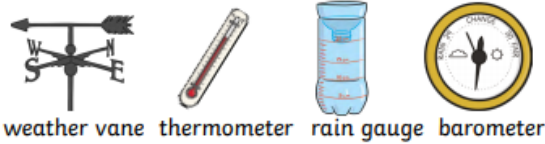
Key Knowledge



Countries around the world have different **climates**. Countries near the equator have hotter **climates** and the Arctic and Antarctic have much colder **climates**. **Climates** can **affect** many things, such as which plants can grow. Many animals are specially adapted to the climate they live in.

Climates

Different instruments can be used to measure and **record** the weather.

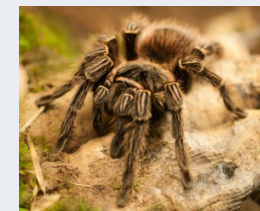
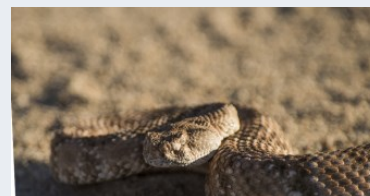


Rainforests.

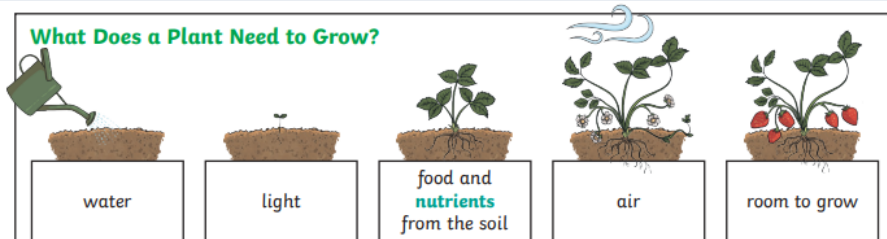
Emergent Layer	Canopy Layer	Understory Layer	Forest Floor
Trees can be up to 60m tall	Trees form a roof over the plants below	Trees grow to less than 4m tall	Very few plants
Lots of sunlight	Lots of sunlight but also plenty of rain	Very little sunlight	Almost no sunlight
Cold and windy	Lots of food for animals	Warm and humid	Leaves and debris decompose quickly
Birds, bats, monkeys and butterflies	Snakes, toucans and tree frogs	Lots of insects	Gorillas, anteaters, leopards and tigers

Desert Plant Adaptations

Plants called succulents store water in their stems and leaves.	Some plants live for only a short time so that they can avoid drought.	Growing slowly requires the plant to make less food, therefore they don't lose as much water.
Long roots go deep into the ground and spread out to absorb more water.	Spines or thorns on plants make it difficult for animals to eat them.	A waxy coating on leaves and stems help to reduce water loss.



What Does a Plant Need to Grow?



Different plants vary in how much of these things they need. For example, cacti can survive in areas with little water, whereas water lilies need to live in water.