



Year 5—Spring Term 1

Stargazers

Geography: Globe Trotters



This half term, our Big Question is...

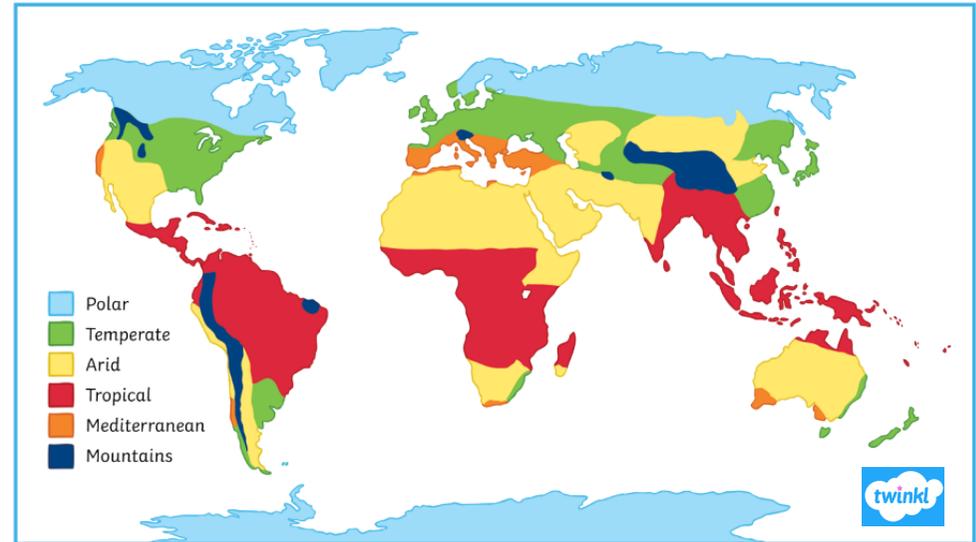
What is it like on Planet Earth?

Key Facts

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| What are the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn? | The most northerly and southerly positions the sun can be directly overhead. |
| Why is latitude and longitude so important? | Longitude and latitude lines can be used to give specific coordinates of anywhere in the world. |
| What are the most common biomes found in our world? | Tropical rain forest, tropical dry forest, tropical savanna, desert, temperate grassland, temperate woodland and shrubland, temperate forest, northwestern coniferous forest, boreal forest, and tundra |
| What is the prime meridian? | A planet's meridian is the north to south line adopted as the zero of longitude . There is an international agreement that the meridian that runs through Greenwich, England , is considered the official prime meridian of earth. |
| What is a time zone? | A geographic region within which the same standard time is used. |
| How does a place's natural mineral deposits affect its economy? | If a place is rich in natural resources , the can be mined or farmed and sold. This causes wealth through jobs and trade. However, sometimes this can also lead to people being mistreated or exploited for their natural resources. |
| Is there a difference between a hill and a mountain? | Hills are traditionally shorter than mountains and less steep but there is no official rule about when a hill becomes a mountain. |

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| What do we already know? |
| So far... |
| So far you have thought about the human and physical geography of a place, and how that might affect the people that live there. |
| In year 3, you learned where volcanoes and earthquakes might happen. |
| In year 4 you learned about the lines of longitude and latitude, as well as the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. |
| Earlier in year 5 you planned a journey to another part of the UK. |

World Climate Zones



| Key Vocabulary | |
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| Biome | A climate zone and the things that live there. |
| Climate zone | A climate zone is an area that has its own distinct climate. They also have their own type of vegetation and wildlife. |
| Greenwich/Prime meridian | The imaginary line that divides Earth into two equal parts: the Eastern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere. The prime meridian is also used as the basis for the world's time zones . |
| Minerals | Naturally occurring elements or compounds that do not come from living things. |
| Natural resources | Anything that is found in nature that can be used by living things is a natural resource. This includes water, forests, fossil fuels, minerals, plants, animals and even air. |
| Time zone | We split the globe into time zones using imaginary lines called meridians. They run from the North Pole to the South Pole. |

