



Year 6 Autumn Term 2



Geography: Frozen Kingdom

Key Vocabulary	
<b>Availability</b>	How easy it is to access something.
<b>Biodiversity</b>	The variety of life in the world or a particular habitat
<b>Conservation</b>	The protection of things found in nature.
<b>Distribution</b>	A description of how something is spread out.
<b>Ecosystem</b>	A particular environment, large or small, with characteristic physical conditions and types of organisms living there.
<b>Polar</b>	The regions of Earth surrounding the North and South Poles

This half term, our Big Question is...

**What is the importance of water around the world?**



### Key Facts

**How and why should water be conserved?**

Water is vital to all plant and animal life on Earth. The water cycle is essential to life on our planet:  
without it, there would be no plants or animals. By turning off taps fully, and ensuring we don't waste water, we can help conserve what we have.

**What is the difference in water availability and usage around the world and Polar regions?**

Only about 3% of water found on earth is freshwater. Two thirds of the world's freshwater is found in the polar regions. In some places, water is harder to access than in others.

**How do seasonal changes and light levels differ between the Poles and the UK?**

The Poles experience about six months of day and six months of night because of the tilt of the Earth on its axis. Because of this tilt each Pole is tilted towards and away from the Sun for about six months each. When the North Pole is tilted towards the Sun it experiences continuous daylight for six months.

**How can water be used for power?**

Water can be used to generate electricity — and because it is a renewable source of energy, it is better for the planet than some other forms of electricity.

What do we already know?

So far...

You have can identified human and physical features of the local area including key topographical features, particularly in relation to our local water source, the River Wandle.

You have looked at where some natural resources are found around the world and how this can effect local economies.

You have described and compared climate zones and biomes and thought about what can live and grow in them.

You have located many of the world's major mountains and volcanoes of a variety of globes and maps.

You have used maps and satellite images to explain how humans have improved and damaged the world.

