



Jerry Clay Academy

Subject Knowledge Organiser Subject: Geography Year Group: 5 Term: Spring

Biomes (Russian tundra)

Main strands within this Geography unit



LOCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE

Recall where places are.

Locational knowledge – children will recap the terms of different parts of the Earth e.g. hemispheres and time zones.



PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Natural features in the environment.

Physical geography – children will learn about biomes, desert, and the tundra.

WEATHER AND CLIMATE

What the weather is and the effect it has on the location.



Weather and climate – children will learn about weather and climate in the areas that they are studying.



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Core Learning of This Unit:

- To identify and explain the significance of geographical terms so that we can explain different ways that the Earth can be divided - identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)
- Use maps to recognise different time zones across the World – link to Science work on Space
- To know and understand what a biome is. To know about different biomes across the world and understand the geographical language for biomes
- To describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography including: biomes, vegetation belts, climate zones
- Explain the difference and similarities between a desert and a tundra
- Know about food webs within the Russian tundra (Siberia) and other tundra.
- Field work : Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about the Russian tundra. How do plants and animals adapt to their environments? How do plants and animals adapt to their environment in the tundra? How do plants and animals adapt to their environments in the UK?

Prior Learning:

- From KS1: Children should be able to identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.
- From KS2: Children should know different key physical features of a location. They will have studied rainforests in Year 4.
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National Curriculum Statements:

Locational knowledge

locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities

Human and physical geography 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

Skills and fieldwork

use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied

Key Vocabulary:

- Biome-a natural area of vegetation and animals.
- Climate- the general weather conditions that are typical of area.
- Climate zone-sections of the Earth that are divided according to the climate. There are three main climate zones; polar, temperate and tropical.
- Desert-a large area of land, usually in a hot region, where there is almost no water, rain or vegetation
- Equator-an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth at an equal distance from the North Pole and the South Pole.
- Temperate- a place which is never extremely hot or extremely cold
- Temperature- a measure of how hot or cold something is
- Tropics-the tropics have a humid climate, where the weather is hot and damp. They are near the equator.
- The Tropic of Cancer is the most northerly circle of latitude on Earth at which the Sun can be directly overhead.