



Year 6 Autumn Term 2



Geography: Frozen Kingdom

Key Vocabulary	
Antarctic circle	Imaginary line/circle about 66.5° south of the Equator
Biodiversity	The variety of life in the world or a particular habitat
Ecosystem	A particular environment, large or small, with characteristic physical conditions and types of organisms living there.
Glacier	A slowly moving mass or river of ice formed by the accumulation and compaction of snow on mountains or near the poles.
Polar	The regions of Earth surrounding the North and South Poles
Tundra	The flat, treeless Arctic regions of Europe, Asia and North America, where the ground is permanently frozen.



This half term, our Big Question is...

What is the importance of water around the world?

Key Facts	
What are the different water bodies across the world?	A body of water or waterbody is any significant accumulation of water, generally on a planet's surface. The term most often refers to oceans, seas, and lakes, but it includes smaller pools of water such as ponds, wetlands, or more rarely, puddles.
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. Conservation is the prevention of wasteful use of a resource.
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. Water usage is impacted by limited availability. In rural areas, access to clean water costs up to 10x as much as in UK.
What are the human and physical features of Polar regions?	Human and physical features are things that you can see all around you. Physical features like seas, mountains and rivers are natural. They would be here even if there were no people around. Human features are things like houses, roads and bridges.
How do seasonal changes and light levels differ between the Poles and the UK?	The curve of the Earth means that sunlight is spread over a wider area the further you move from the Equator. Sunlight hits a smaller surface area at the Equator so heats up quickly compared to the poles.

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.

