## Year Six Term 4 Geography - Exploring the New World

## **Key Vocabulary:**

**biome:** a large geographical area which is home to certain plants and animals specially adapted to suit the environment;

**climate:** general weather conditions in an area or country; **climate zone:** a part of the world with a particular climate; **contour lines:** lines on a map that show how high land is – the closer together, the steeper the land;

deforestation: the action of clearing a large area of trees;

fair trade:

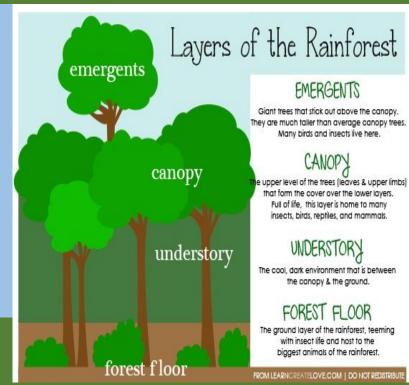
flora/fauna: plant and animal life;

fold mountains:

hemisphere: one half of the Earth – top/bottom =

Northern/Southern

**tectonic plates:** the theory that the Earth's outer shell is divided into large slabs of solid rock called "plates" **terrain:** the features of the surface of a piece of land;





- Locate places and regions of North and South America, and can identify the distinct characteristics of some regions.
- Locate places studied in relation to the Equator, latitude and longitude, and relate this to their time zone, climate, seasons and vegetation.
- Understand how human activity is influenced by weather and climate.
- Relate climate to food production.

Understand how fold mountain regions are formed.

## Longest Rivers Sao Francisco – 2,830km— Purus – 2,960km— Jurua – 3,100km Madeira – 3,380km Parana – 4,880km

Highest Mountains

Cruces Sur - Cerro Bonete Huascaran - Monte Pissis - Ojos del Solado - Aconcagua - 6,962m

6,749m - 6,759m 6,768m 6,893m Aconcagua - 6,962m