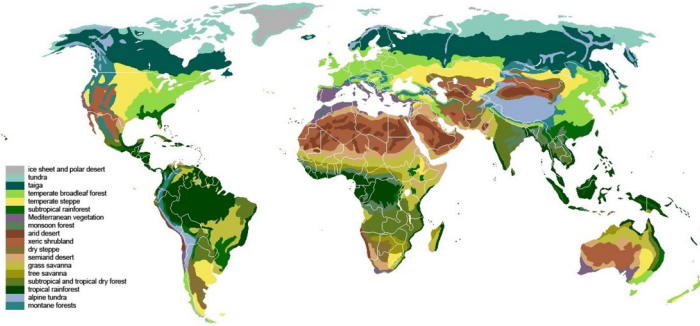




What I should already know:

- The seven continents and five oceans.
- The names of some key rivers around the world including the River Mersey, Thames, Siene and Tagus.
- There are different climate zones.
- The climate of places is affected by their location (e.g. the equator, Tropics).
- Human and physical geographical features in different countries, cities and towns.



**YEAR 4:
Geography
Biomes**

Key Facts at the end of this unit:

- There are 6 major Biomes: Tropical Rainforest, Temperate Deciduous Forest, Coniferous Forest, Tundra, Grasslands, Desert.
- Rainfall, temperature, sunlight & human activity affects an ecosystem.
- The tundra is the coldest biome, little rain, lots of frost and little flora growth.
- The taiga is the largest terrestrial (land) biome, has high precipitation (snow in winter), most of the trees are evergreen and fires are common in summer.
- The grasslands has a long dry season with little to no rain & very few trees.
- Evolution, rising sea levels, desertification, climate change & the greenhouse effect are threatening the biomes.
- Conservation is the protection of species from extinction and maintaining and restoring their habitats.

By the end of this unit:

- Explore and locate the world's biomes.
- Examine the different factors that affect an ecosystem, including rainfall, temperature, sunlight & human activity.
- Examine where the taiga, savannah and tundra are found, identify their features and explore the flora and fauna that inhabit them.
- Explore and examine how biomes are threatened by climate change and human activity & the different ways biomes can be protected and preserved.
- Know how to locate a local woodland on an OS map, find evidence of a temperate forest in our local area, draw a geographical field sketch.
- Collect opinions using geographical vocabulary.

Vocabulary:	
Biome	Large area of land with a particular climate, types of plants and animals.
Climate	The general weather conditions that are typical of it.
Climate change	A change in global or regional climate patterns.
Conservation	Protection of species from extinction and maintaining and restoring their habitats.
Deciduous	Shedding all leaves annually at the end of the growing season and then having a dormant period without leaves.
Deforestation	If an area is deforested, all the trees there are cut down.
Ecosystem	The interaction of living and non-living things in an environment.
Equator	An imaginary line around the middle of the Earth at an equal distance from the North Pole and the South Pole.
Evergreen	Plants that never lose their leaves - they "stay green" all year long.
Fauna	All of the animal life present in a particular region or time.
Flora	All the plant life present in a particular region or time.
Fragility	The quality of being easily broken or damaged.
Greenhouse effect	When gases stop heat escaping from the atmosphere, keeping the Earth's surface warm.
Habitat	A place where an organism makes its home.
Latitude	Measures the distance north or south of the equator.
Photosynthesis	A chemical reaction that takes place inside a plant, producing food for the plant to survive.
Pollution	The introduction of harmful materials into the environment.
Precipitation	Water released from clouds in the form of rain, freezing rain, sleet, snow, or hail.
Temperature	The degree or intensity of heat present in the atmosphere.
Taiga	A coniferous forest of the cold, subarctic region.
Tundra	Treeless regions found in the Arctic and on the tops of mountains, where the climate is cold and windy, and rainfall is scant.