



Year 6, Spring: Biomes

Geography

What should I already know?

- Understand what a biome is, e.g. a rainforest.
- Recognise some local, national and international rivers, including basic features. E.g. Rivers: Sheppey, Amazon and Ganges.
- Understand the water cycle.
- Recognise the human impact on different biomes.
- Understand food chains.

Skills to be taught

- Use atlases, maps and aerial photographs to identify biomes of the world and explain different climates and living things found there.
- Label maps and use six figure grid references to show where biomes are located.
- Compare and analyse a range of features, e.g. temperature, rainfall and humidity, across different biomes.
- Analyse how different living things are dependent on each other and adapt to their biomes.
- Measure the depth, width and speed of a local river.
- Identify areas of deposition and erosion of a local river.
- Explain how the human impact on biomes can have a positive and negative influence.

What will I know by the end of the unit?

- Earth is divided into major ecosystems called biomes.
- Identify and name different physical aspects of biomes.
- Analyse the human impact on biomes. E.g. pollution and regeneration.
- Research natural regeneration through the lack of human impact, e.g. Chernobyl.
- Identify the key features of rivers, e.g. meander, tributary, confluence, source, mouth, delta, Oxbow lake.
- Explain the processes of erosion and deposition.
- Investigate the uses of rivers. E.g. pleasure, trade, transport and religion.

Vocabulary

WORD	Definition
biomes	A large naturally occurring community of flora and fauna occupying a major habitat, e.g. forest or tundra.
climate	The weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period.
coniferous	Evergreen trees that retain their leaves throughout the year.
deciduous	Broad-leaved trees, such as oak and ash, which lose their leaves in the autumn and regrow them in spring
deposition	Geological process in which sediments, soil and rocks are added to a landform or land mass.
desert	An area, often covered with sand or rocks, where there is very little rain and not many plants.
distribution	The way in which something is shared out among a group or spread over an area.
ecosystems	A community of plants and animals and their non-living environment
erosion	The process of eroding or being eroded by wind, water, or other natural agents.
permafrost	Ground that has remained frozen at or below 0°C for at least two years (usually between 25 and 100cm down)
polar	An area of land surrounding the North and South Poles.
pollution	The presence in or introduction into the environment of a substance which has harmful or poisonous effects.
regeneration	To clean up or attempt to remove substances which are harmful to the environment.
temperate	Relating to or denoting a region or climate characterized by mild temperatures
tundra	Barren or treeless land

Diagrams / Maps / Images

