



Geography – Year 4 Human and Physical Biomes and Vegetation Belts Autumn 1









Vocabulary		
Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Climate	Savannah	Arid zone
Forest	Tropical	Tundra
Temperature	Polar	Deciduous
Biome	Grassland	Chaparral
Vegetation	Longitude	Biodiversity
Desert	Latitude	Ecosystem

Useful Resources

<https://www.cgpplus.co.uk/primary/ks2/geography/g2pac663-what-grows-in-different-vegetation>

<https://mrshumanities.com/2017/01/04/resource-biome-backpacks/>

What are the challenges of a biome?

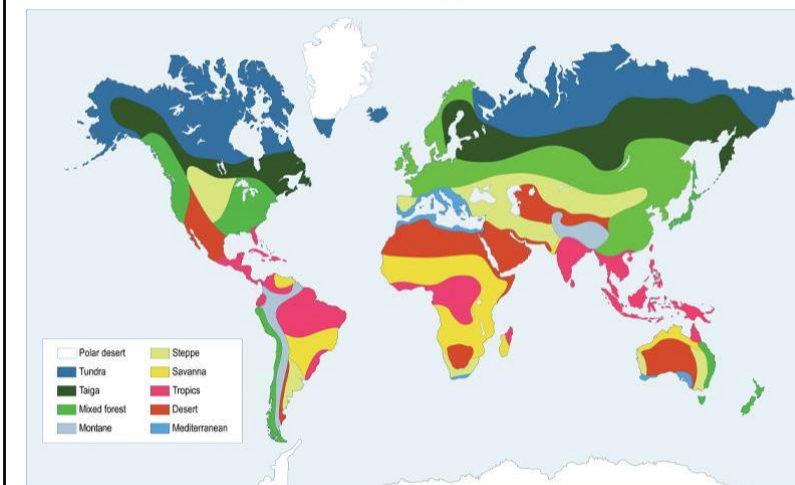
	Rainforest <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It can rain more than 250cm per year. It is difficult to grow crops.
	Savannah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is difficult to find water as it rarely rains. It is difficult to grow crops.
	Desert <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is often dangerously hot or cold. There are limited food sources. It can be difficult to find water.
	Chaparral <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fires can start easily. The winter is very wet. The summer is very dry.
	Grassland <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fires can start easily. Limited building materials. Droughts are common.
	Deciduous forest <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited open spaces. Weather limits plant growth. Transport is difficult.
	Boreal forest <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited open spaces. Transport is difficult. Cold in winter.
	Tundra <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dangerously cold in winter. Poor nutrients in the soil. It rarely rains.

Biomes and Vegetation Belts

What is a Biome?

A biome is an area classified according to the species that live in that location. Temperature range, soil type, and the amount of light and water are unique to a particular place and form the niches for specific species allowing scientists to define the biome. However, scientists disagree on how many biomes exist. Some count six (forest, grassland, freshwater, marine, desert, and tundra), others eight (separating two types of forests and adding tropical savannah), and still others are more specific and count as many as 11 biomes.

Here are the main Biomes in the world and where they are located:



What is a Vegetation Belt?

Whereas a biome is a large area on the earth's surface that is defined by the types of animals and plants living there, a vegetation belt is just the plant life as a whole within a certain area.



Geography – Year 4 Human and Physical Extreme Earth - Volcanoes, Earthquakes & Tsunamis Autumn 2

Vocabulary

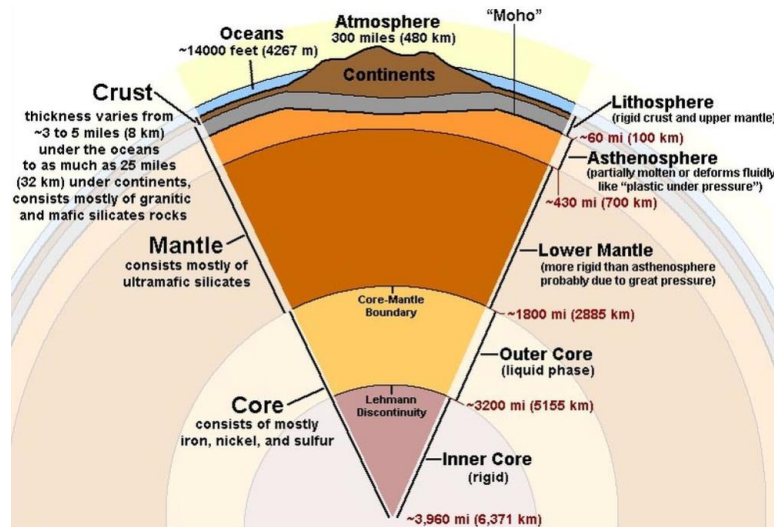
Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Weather	Tsunami	Tectonic plates
Extreme	Erupt	Mantle
Earth	Inner core	Composite volcano
Underground	Outer core	Cumulonimbus cloud
Volcano	Topsoil	Humus
Earthquake	Crust	Displacement

Useful Resources

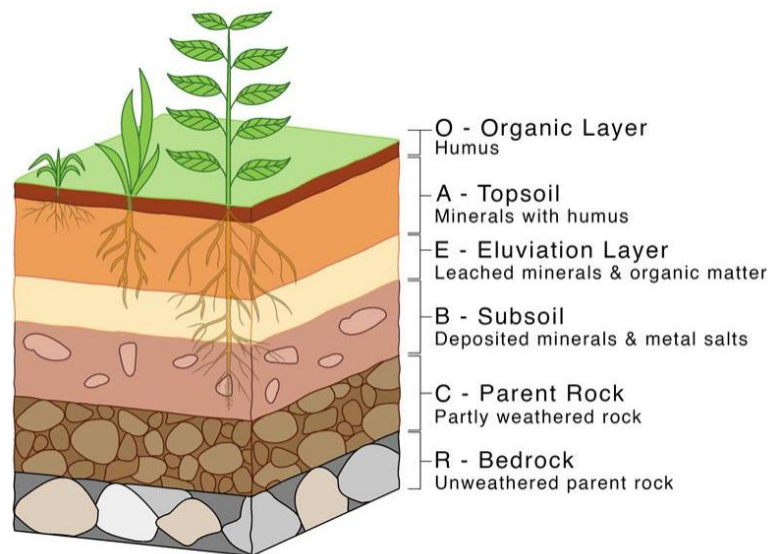
<http://www.geography.learnontheinternet.co.uk/topics/typesvolcanoes.html>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z849q6f/articles/z7gkwnb>

Structure of The Earth



Structure of The layers of soil underground



Extreme Earth

What are natural disasters?

Natural disasters are violent events that are outside the control of humans. They are caused by the forces of nature and may result in loss of life, injury, and damage to property. There are many types of natural disaster, including avalanche, drought, earthquake, flooding, hurricane, tornado, tsunami, volcanic eruption, and wildfire.

How are volcanoes formed?

Volcanoes are formed when magma, which is located at the centre of the Earth, pushes its way upwards through the Earth through a long shaft. When the magma travels through the Earth's crust, it emerges as lava. Once this lava has erupted onto the Earth's surface, it cools and hardens into a pile of rock.

What are the causes of earthquakes?

Most earthquakes happen where tectonic plates meet. Some of these plates slide past each other, causing friction to build up. While some move towards each other, causing a build up of pressure. When these forces - friction or pressure - are released, they produce a violent jolt that shakes the land: an earthquake.

What are tsunami's and why do they happen?

A tsunami is a series of extremely long waves caused by a large and sudden displacement of the ocean, usually the result of an earthquake below or near the ocean floor. This force creates waves that radiate outward in all directions away from their source, sometimes crossing entire ocean basins



Geography – Year 4 Locational Knowledge Iceland Summer

Vocabulary

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Map	Economy	Tectonic Plate
Europe	Island	Climate
South	Resource	Landmass
East	Dormant	Gulf
West	Uninhabited	Import
Ocean	Population	Export

Useful Resources

<https://kids.nationalgeographic.com/geography/countries/article/iceland>

<https://primaryleap.co.uk/activity/iceland/level-1>



Iceland is a small island nation that is Europe's westernmost country and home to the world's northernmost capital, Reykjavik. Eleven percent of the country is covered in glacial ice and is surrounded by water.

Key Landmarks in Iceland

The Blue Lagoon, Grindavík	The Northern Lights, Jokulsarlon
Thingvellir National Park, Reykjavik	The Sun Voyager Sculpture, Reykjavik

Locational Knowledge: Iceland

Key facts about Iceland

Population: 335,000 people

Capital City: Reykjavík

Language: Icelandic

Natural resources: fish, hydropower and geothermal energy

Tourism: 2.4m visitors made up 30% of the economy

Land: 80% uninhabited, 60% population live in Reykjavik.

Age: One of the youngest landmasses on the planet.

Growing 5cm a year.

Volcanoes

Volcanoes on Iceland erupt approximately once every 5 years. Iceland has 30 volcanoes that could erupt at anytime. Only 13 of the volcanoes has erupted since the island was settled in 874 A.D. The most famous volcano on the island is Hekla. Hekla has erupted 18 times since 1104 A.D.

Weather and climate

The weather in Iceland is very changeable from snow to rain and wind, but the warm gulf stream in the Atlantic Ocean helps to keep it warmer.

The average temperature is 12 C or 54 F. In winter, when it is 0 C or 32 F the days are very short and there is only about 4 – 5 hours of daylight.

Economy

The most important part of Iceland's economy is the income they receive from exporting fish and seafood.