

PICKHURST ACADEMY - GEOGRAPHY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Year: 3 Topic: Climate and Weather

Enquiry - Key question: Why is the climate important?

Key Vocabulary

Climate - the average weather conditions in a place (over 30 years or more).

Climate Zone - an area that has its own distinct climate (they also have their own type of vegetation and wildlife).

Biomes - regions of the world with similar climate, animals and plants.

Flora/fauna - flora is any plant life and fauna refers to animals.

Tundra - a large, barren region with no trees.

Caribou - reindeer that live in Europe, North America, Asia and Greenland.

Hemisphere - one of the halves of the Earth as divided by the equator or the Meriden (an imaginary circle on the Earth's surface reaching from the North pole to the South pole).

Permafrost - any ground that remains completely frozen for two years straight.

Taiga - one of the major biomes of the world. A forest of the cold, subarctic region.

Sub-tropical - places that have a climate that is warm and wet, often near tropical regions.

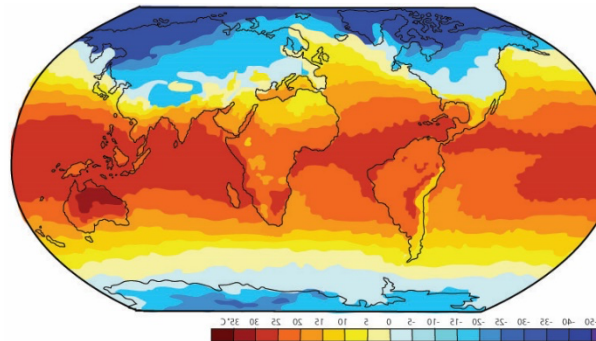
Arid - not having enough rainfall to support agriculture.

Monsoon - the reversal of wind direction between winter and summer that bring wet summers and dry winters to the regions where they blow.

Deciduous - trees that shed their leaves once a year, usually during the season of autumn, when their leaves are mature, or fully grown.

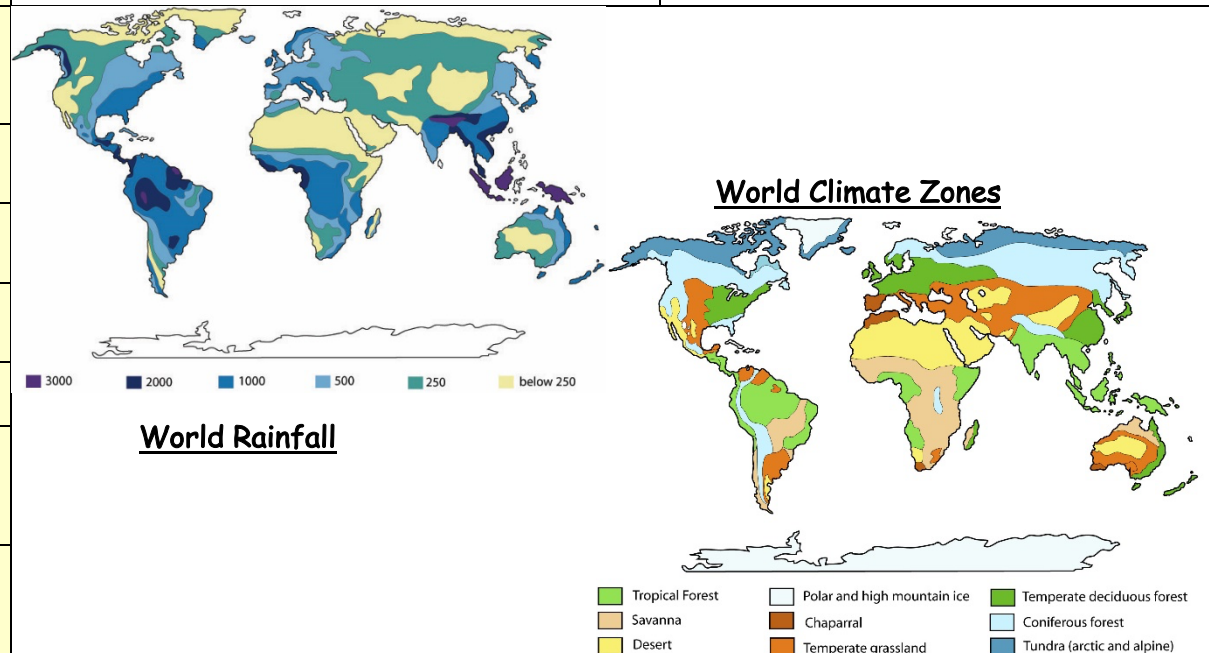
Key Areas of Learning

World annual average air temperatures



Deserts

- Namibian Desert (coastal desert in Southern Africa).
- Mojave Desert (a dry desert in Southwestern United States).
- Sahara (largest hot desert in the world located in Africa).



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Year: 3 Topic: Coasts

Enquiry - Key question: Do we like to be beside the seaside?

Key Vocabulary

Coast - The region where land meets the sea

Beach - A landform by water, usually of loose particles such as sand or pebbles

Sand - fine particles from the breakdown of rocks

Seaside - A tourist resort or destination by the coast

Tide - a periodic rise and fall of the sea caused by the movement of the moon and the sun

Man-made - an object or location designed and built by humans

Tourism - a worldwide industry based on travel for leisure, pleasure, business and other reasons that provides information, amenities, attractions, accommodations etc/

Natural - The opposite of man-made, something created naturally through a process of the Earth, such as wind, water, volcanoes, earthquakes or wildlife

Dock - A structure for handling boat and ships and their cargo

Cliff - A vertical or near vertical rock feature, usually on the coast

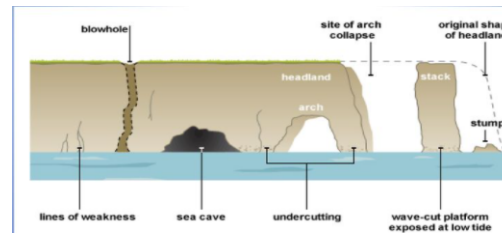
Bay - An indentation of a shoreline, usually made from a softer rock

Physical feature - Naturally occurring, e.g. rivers, mountains lakes etc.

Key Areas of Learning

Coastlines

Coast lines change due to erosion and deposition. Erosion is the process where the surface of the earth is worn away by water, wind, waves etc.



Environmental impacts

Climate change is causing sea level rise, which is increasing the risk of flooding around the UK's coastline. It is also increasing coastal erosion. Both of these hazards pose a risk to people and the environment.



Key Locational Knowledge

