

Key Vocabulary

Continent: One of the main masses of land in the world. The seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australasia, Europe, North America and South America.

Canyon: A deep, narrow valley with steep sides.

Desert: A barren area of landscape where little precipitation occurs and it's arid and dry.

Rainforest: A forest with high and regular rainfall (from 98-177 inches per year).

Terrain: An area of land or a type of land when you are considering its physical features.

Climate: The usual sort of weather in a particular place.

Biome: A community of plants and animals that have common characteristics.

Vegetation belt: The type of plants found in a certain area.

Land use: The function of land - what it is used for.

Settlements: The places people live such as villages and towns. A settlement can range in size.

Culture: How the physical environment interacts with the traditions and behaviours of people.

Economic activity: The amount a country makes and sells.

Trade: The business of buying or selling or exchanging.

Exports: Selling of goods.

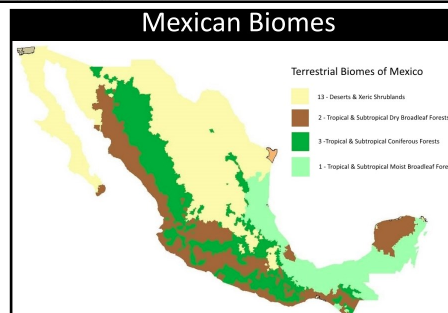
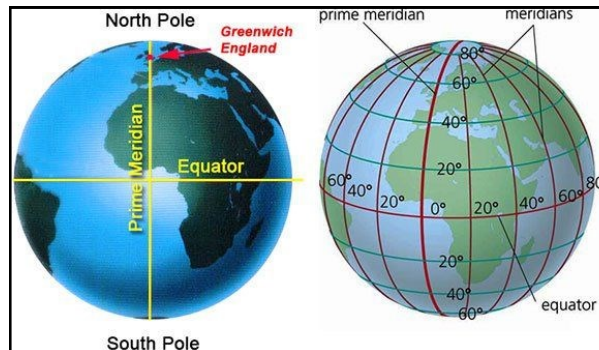
Imports: Buying of goods.

Natural resources: Materials or substances that are produced by the environment which people need.

Prime/Greenwich Meridian: The line of 0° longitude, the starting point for measuring distance both east and west around the Earth.

Geography — Year 6

Mexico



Sticky Knowledge

Name and locate the world's countries, focusing on North & South America and their major cities using maps.

Identify North & South American environmental regions, their key physical and human characteristics and climatic zones.

Identify the position and significance of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).

Describe & understand key aspects of **physical** geography, including: location on a map, climate zone, vegetation belt & biomes.

Describe and understand key aspects of **human** geography, including: types of settlements, land use, economic activity, and the distribution of natural resources (energy, food, minerals and water).

Understand geographical **similarities and differences** through the study of human and physical geography of Mexico by **comparing** it to Norway/Arctic Circle (Y5), Cornwall (Y4) and Hampton Hill (Y3).

Prior Learning (Y5)

Name and locate the world's countries and cities.

Identifying their environmental regions, their key physical and human characteristics and climatic zones.

Identify the position of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones.

Describe & understand key aspects of physical geography (location on a map, climate zone, vegetation belt and fjords).

Describe & understand key aspects of human geography (types of settlements, economic activity and the distribution of natural resources).

Future Learning (Y7)

Extend locational knowledge and deepen spatial awareness of the world's countries using maps of the world to focus on Africa, Russia, Asia (including China and India), and the Middle East, focusing on their environmental regions, including polar and hot deserts, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities.