



# Year 6 - Spring - Geography Knowledge Organiser

## What I already know...

- How to use maps and atlases to locate countries and describe the key features of each country.
- The names of the seven continents - Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Oceania, Antarctica
- The names of the five oceans of the world - Indian, Atlantic, Pacific Arctic, Southern
- How to locate the northern and southern hemisphere and the equator

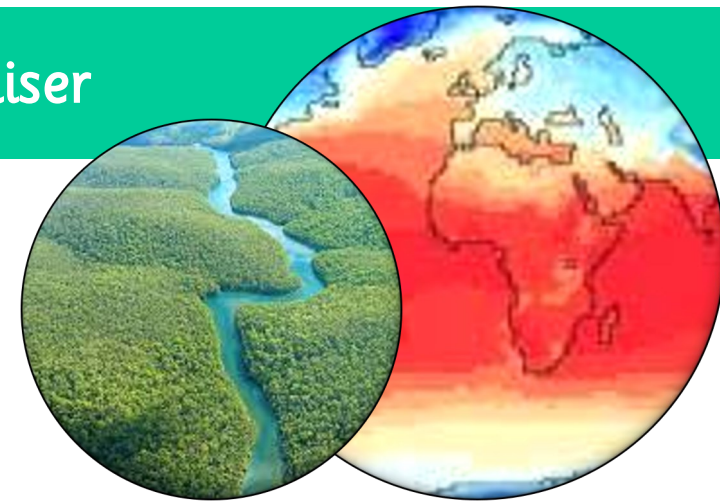


## What I will learn...

- Natural disasters have a long lasting and significant impact on topographical features.
- Natural disasters often result in further destruction.
- The movement of tectonic plates causes earthquakes
- Volcanoes can be active, dormant or extinct.
- Just four countries — **the Philippines, China, Japan and Bangladesh** — are the targets of more natural disasters than anywhere else on Earth.
- The 8 most famous rivers of the world are Yangtze, The Amazon, The Volga, River Nile, Thames, Mississippi, Murray River, Ganges.
- The hottest place on Earth is Death Valley, California, USA.
- The driest place on Earth is the Atacama Desert, Chile.
- The coldest inhabited place is Oymyakon, Russia
- The wettest place on Earth is Mawsynram, India
- Places near the equator are generally hot and the coldest places are nearest the poles.

## Key Vocabulary

<b>topographical features</b>	Topography describes the physical features of an area of land. These features typically include natural formations such as mountains, rivers, lakes and valleys.
<b>tectonic plates</b>	Pieces of land that connect together on the Earth's outer shell
<b>equator</b>	a line notionally drawn on the earth equidistant from the poles, dividing the earth into northern and southern hemispheres and constituting the parallel of latitude 0°.
<b>active</b>	Active volcanoes have a recent history of eruptions; they are likely to erupt again.
<b>dormant</b>	Dormant volcanoes have not erupted for a very long time but may erupt at a future time.
<b>extinct</b>	Extinct volcanoes are not expected to erupt in the future.
<b>inhabited</b>	Lived in or occupied.
<b>uninhabited</b>	Without inhabitants (not lived in or occupied).
<b>Political and physical maps</b>	Political maps show state and national boundaries, cities and states. Physical maps shows physical features such as lakes, rivers, mountains, forests as well as places of high and low elevation.



## Making a difference at The Merton

Through our Extreme Earth topic, will learn about a range of extremes on our planet. We will focus on significant differences in climate, wildlife and vegetation in a range of global habitats. Making links to our science and history learning, we will explore the far reaches of the globe and examine the impact that humans have and are having on the natural world. We will consider our roles and responsibilities as global citizens and how we can make a difference and inform others about the riskiest places on Earth. We will also explore a range of natural disasters; focusing on the causes, consequences and after effects of such devastating events. Throughout our learning, we will look at how worldwide collaboration following natural disasters supports those in need.

## How to be a geographer

This term, we will be geographers by interpreting a range of sources of geographical information. We will also analyse a range of data and use our observation skills to make comparisons between our country and those that live with the most extreme conditions in the world.