



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

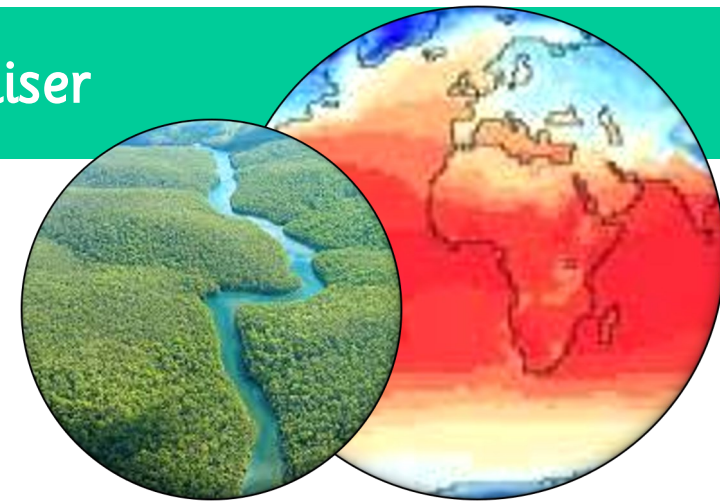


What I will learn...

- 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.
- The ring of fire is a string of underwater volcanoes and earthquake sites around the edge of the Pacific Ocean.
- Some of the most famous rivers of the world include The Yangtze, The Amazon, The Volga, The River Nile and The Danube
- 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.
- Climate change is likely causing parts of the water cycle to speed up as higher temperatures increase the rate of evaporation.

Key Vocabulary

topographical features	Topography describes the physical features of an area of land. These features typically include natural formations such as mountains, rivers, lakes and valleys.
tectonic plates	Pieces of land that connect together on the Earth's outer shell
equator	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°.
active	Active volcanoes have a recent history of eruptions; they are likely to erupt again.
dormant	Dormant volcanoes have not erupted for a very long time but may erupt at a future time.
extinct	Extinct volcanoes are not expected to erupt in the future.
inhabited	Lived in or occupied.
uninhabited	Without inhabitants (not lived in or occupied).
Political and physical maps	Political maps show state and national boundaries, cities and states. Physical maps show 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, we 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.