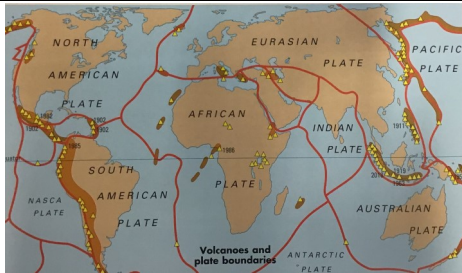
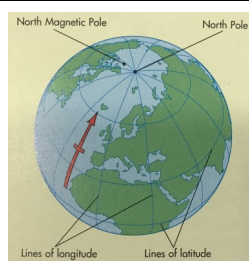


Year 6 World Geography 'Around the World'

Key Learning

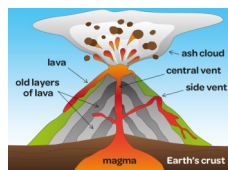


All of the countries and oceans of the world are sat upon the rocky outer layer of the earth called the '**crust**'. This crust is split into sections called '**plates**'. You can't feel it, but over millions of years these plate are slowly moving.



Lines of latitude and longitude are measured in degrees and can be used in atlases or on globes to find the location of places.

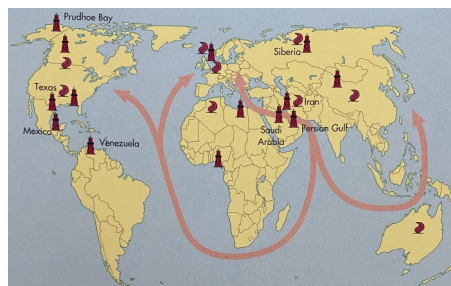
Earthquakes happen when these plates rub together. This makes the ground shake. If earthquakes happen underwater they create a huge wave called a **Tsunami**.



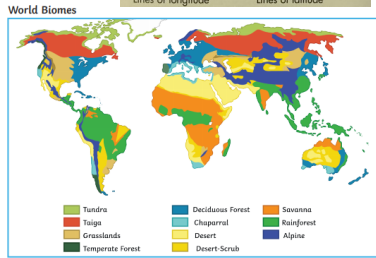
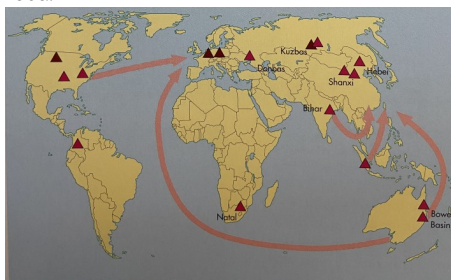
A **volcano** is formed when hot molten rock, ash and gases escape from an opening in the Earth's crust.

Energy resources can be found by digging into the Earth's crust:

Natural Oil and Gases



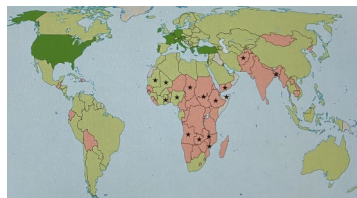
Coal



Different plants and animals grow in different areas depending on things such as location and climate. Aquatic and marine biomes describe those plants and animals found in water. There are 5 main biomes on land.

Biome	Climate	Key Features
Desert	Hot and dry all year round	A large area of land, usually in a hot region where there is almost no water, rain or vegetation because the soil is shallow and rocky.
Forest	Cool winters and mild summers	A large area covered by trees.
Grassland	Cold winters and hot summers	A large area covered by wild grass. The largest grasslands are found in East Africa
Rainforest	Hot, humid and wet all year round	A thick forest of tall tree which is found in the tropical areas
Tundra	Cold and dry all year round	The coldest of all the biomes. A flat layer of land where the top layer is frozen. There is hardly any vegetation

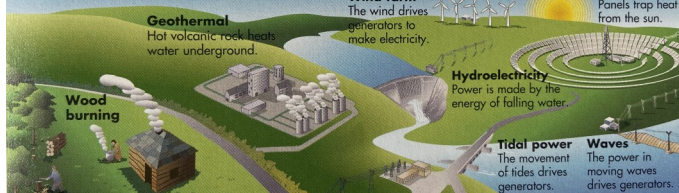
Food and Famine



Climate often has an impact of the amount of food available.

- Below the amount of food they need
- Above the amount of food they need
- Over a third above the amount of food they need
- ★ Major famines since 1980

Renewable resources



Key Vocabulary

biome	A large geographical area that contains plants and animals that have adapted to live in that area.
crust	The rocky outer most layer of the Earth's surface.
plate	The Earth's crust is split into several pieces. Each one is know as a plate.
tsunami	A long, high wave caused by an earthquake.
Meridian line	The imaginary line that runs from the North Pole to the South Pole. This is the line (0°) that all lines of longitude are measured from.
Lines of longitude	The vertical lines running from the North Pole to the South Pole. They are used to measure how far East or West a place is.
Lines of latitude	The imaginary horizontal lines that run around the world parallel to the equator. They are use to measure how far North or South a place is.
non-renewable energy	Resources that cannot be replaced once they have been used up. Eg coal, oil and gas.
renewable energy	Resources that will never run out. Eg Energy provided by the sun wind, waves, tides and hot water from deep in the earth.