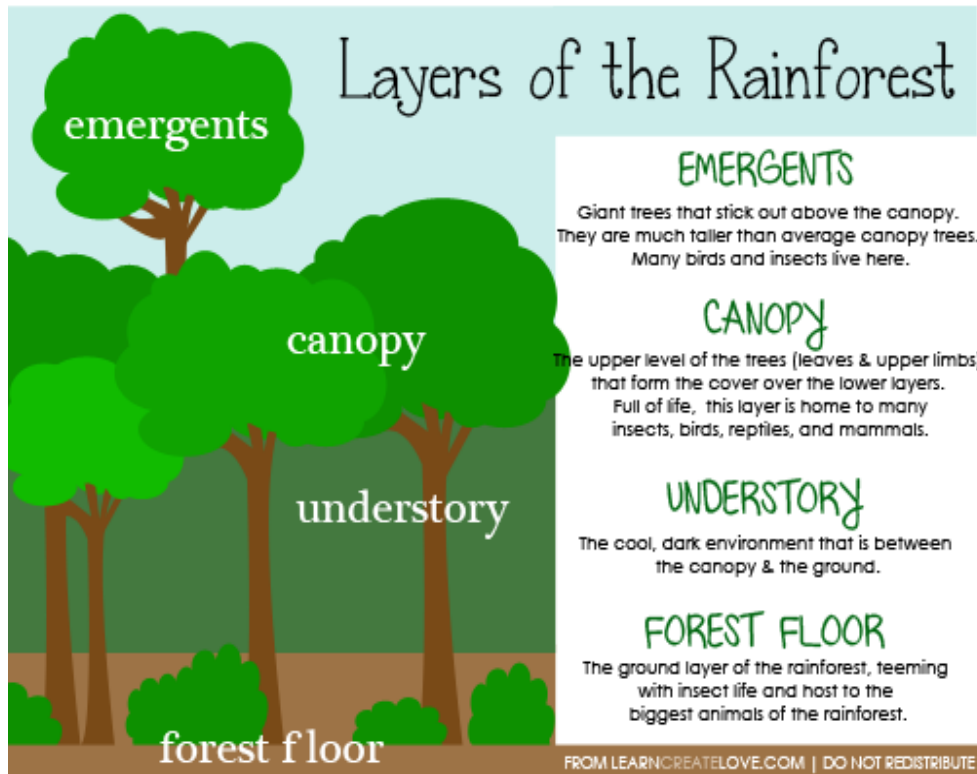


Year 5 Geography Knowledge Organisers



Y5 Autumn Term—Geography—Rainforests and Mayans

Rainforests are very dense, warm and wet forests. They are split into 4 layers: the emergent layer, the canopy, the understory and the forest floor.



Vocabulary

Tropics– The region of Earth's surface that is closest to the Equator is called the tropics. The line called the Tropic of Cancer marks the northern edge and the line called the Tropic of Capricorn marks the southern edge.

Rainforest– A dense forest with heavy rainfall

South America– One of the world's continents located in the Southern Hemisphere

Biomes– a large naturally occurring community of flora plants and animals occupying a major habitat, e.g. rainforest or desert.

Physical Geography

-Rainforests are regions around the world which have lots of trees, plants and animals. The Amazon is a tropical rainforest located in South America.

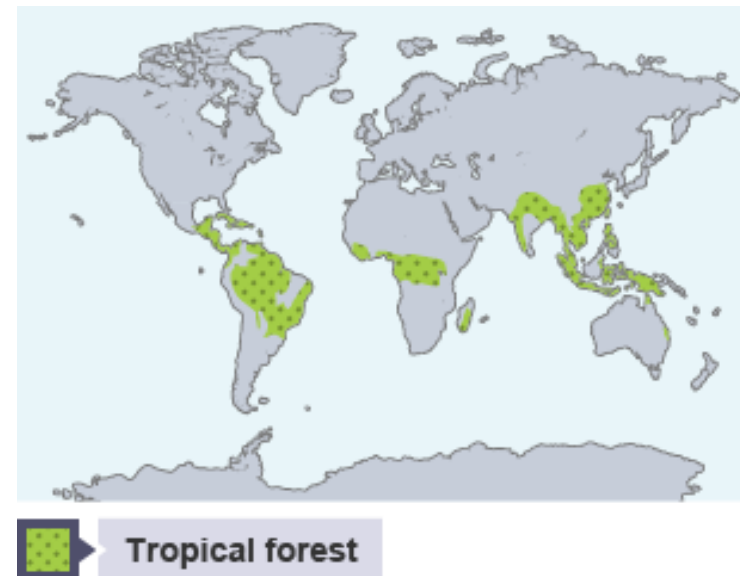
-Tropical rainforests are hot, humid and very rainy. They are found near the Equator. They contain tropical plants and animals.

-Rainforests are an important region in the world because they produce a large amount of oxygen which helps humans and animals breathe and survive. They also help to reduce climate change by absorbing carbon dioxide.

Human Geography

-Many things we have in our homes come from tropical and rainforests including: chocolate, sugar, rubber, bamboo and many medicines.

-Fair Trade is important in rainforest regions as well as other places around the world. It is about better prices, decent working conditions and fair terms of trade for farmers and workers in the developing world.



Earthquakes

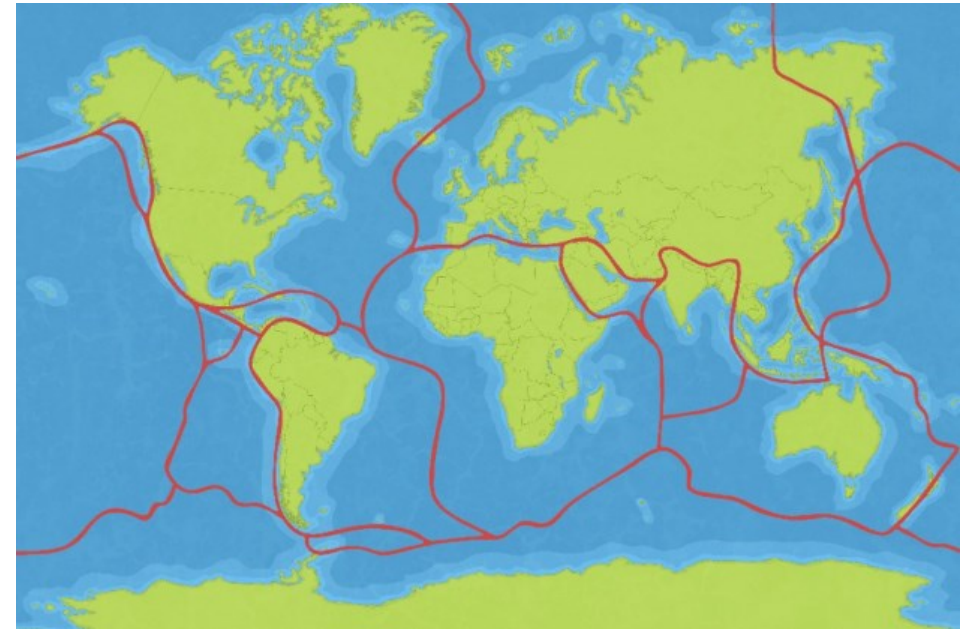
An earthquake is the shaking and vibration of the Earth's crust due to the movement of the Earth's tectonic plates. Earthquakes can happen along any part of the plate boundary and occur when tension is released from the Earth's crust. Plates do not always move smoothly. Sometimes, they get stuck. When this pressure eventually releases, an earthquake tends to occur.

Volcanoes

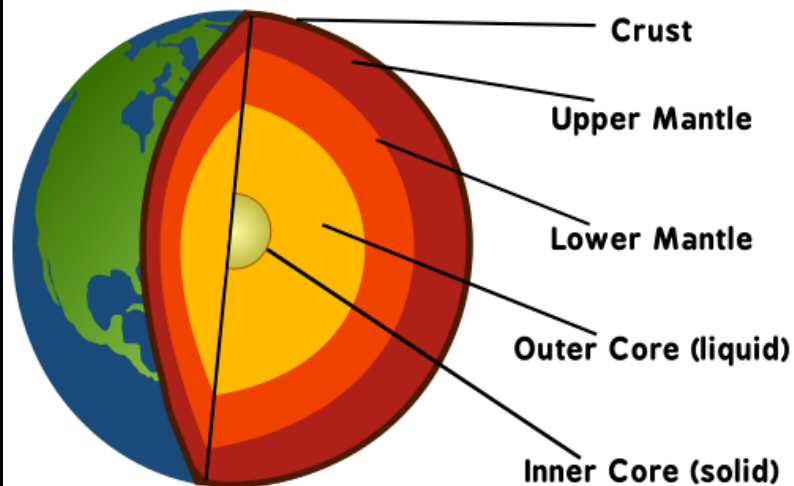
Volcanoes are formed when magma rises through cracks or weaknesses in the Earth's crust. Pressure builds up within the Earth. When this pressure is released, magma explodes to the surface, causing a volcanic eruption. The lava from the eruption cools to form a new crust. Over time, after several eruptions, the rock builds up and a volcano forms.

Tsunamis

A tsunami is a giant wave caused by a huge earthquake under the ocean. The earthquake causes a large amount of water to be displaced very quickly causing a series of waves. As the waves travel through shallower water near land, they get bigger and bigger. The wave crashes onto the land causing devastation to buildings and sometimes even lives.



A map to show tectonic plates



Layers of the Earth

Vocabulary

Volcanoes- A mountain or hill having a crater or vent through which lava, rock fragments, hot vapour, and gas are or have been erupted from the earth's crust.

Crust- The outermost solid shell of a rocky planet.

Magma- Molten or semi-molten material found beneath the Earth's surface- igneous rocks are made from this.

Lava- Molten, fluid rock that is ejected from a volcano and solidifies as it cools.

Crater- A cup-shaped depression in the surface of the Earth, caused by volcanic activity.

Earthquakes- Movements, fractures and vibrations in the Earth's crust as tectonic plates move.

Tectonic plates- Pieces of the Earth's crust.

Richter scale- A scale of numbers used to tell the size of earthquakes.

Geography Knowledge—Year 5—Summer—Greece

Vocabulary

Athens- The capital city of Greece

Topography- Topography describes the physical features of an area of land. These features typically include natural formations such as mountains, rivers, lakes, and valleys

Mediterranean climate- Mediterranean climate is very pleasant climate with warm, dry summers and cool, mild winters. It gets its name from the Mediterranean Sea.

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

Greece is located in Europe and is made up of over 2000 islands, the largest of which is Crete. Greece's surrounding countries are Turkey, Albania, North Macedonia and Bulgaria. Athens is the capital of Greece.



Map of Europe showing the location of Greece



Map of Greece

Physical Geography

Topography - Greece is one of the most mountainous countries in Europe. The highest peak is Mt Olympus. Greece also contains thousands of islands and many volcanoes.

Climate - Greece has a Mediterranean climate zone which means it has mild and rainy winters and warm and dry summers.

Vegetation - Plant life in Greece is very rich with many different species. The northern mountains have forests of deciduous trees (trees that lose their leaves seasonally) and coniferous (cone-bearing) trees are found on the upper slopes.

Wildlife - In the mountain forests, brown bears, wolves, wildcats and deer can be found. Greece has a variety of birds and reptiles, include snakes, lizards, and turtles. The Mediterranean climate also encourages a variety of insects.

Human Geography

Population -The population of Greece is around 10 million people. Compared to the UK, where the population is roughly 68 million!

Settlements -The most populous and capital city of Greece is Athens. It has a population of over 3 million people. Most settlements were founded around the coast, as Greeks historically were seafaring people.

Economic Activity -Greece is a part of the European Union and its currency is the Euro. Greece has suffered financial problems in recent years, and have had to be helped by other countries. Tourism is a large source of income for Greece.

Resources/ Trade -Greece has many natural resources, and it is a large trader of petroleum products (fuel). In terms of food, Greece exports high quantities of fresh fish, olive oil, tomato-based products and wine.