

# Geography

Knowledge Organisers

Autumn 1

# Year 1

History Focus this half term.

# Year 2

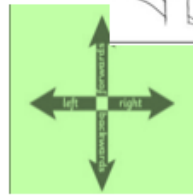
## Geography- Year 2 - Autumn My Local Area- Hanslope



Hanslope is a village in the city of Milton Keynes in the country of England.

**Hanslope Primary School Address**  
Long Street Road  
Hanslope  
Milton Keynes  
MK19 7BL ← Postcode

What is your home address?



**Map**

Key:

- Shop (blue square)
- Church (orange triangle)

**Giving directions:**







When you reach the \_\_\_\_\_, you turn right

If you look \_\_\_\_\_, you can see

Next to the \_\_\_\_\_ you will see

Keep walking forwards until you reach \_\_\_\_\_

Vocabulary	Definition
Human feature	Like houses, roads and bridges are things that have been built by people.
Physical Feature	Physical features like seas, mountains and rivers are natural. They would be here even if there were no people around.
Compass	Something that tells people directions. (North, East, South, West)
City	A city is a large town where people work and live.
Town	A place where people live that is smaller than a city but bigger than a village.
Village	A group of houses and associated buildings, smaller than a town, situated in a rural area
Key	A list of symbols that appear on a map
Aerial View	Any view from a great height, above
Route	A journey from a starting point to a destination.

Human Features		Physical Features	
Shop		Office	Trees 
Farm		Factory	River 
House			Weather 

# Year 3

History focus this half term.

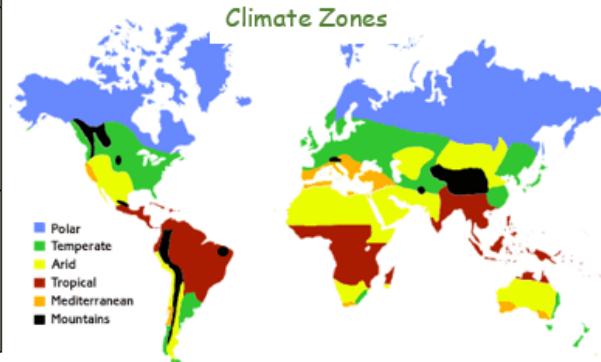
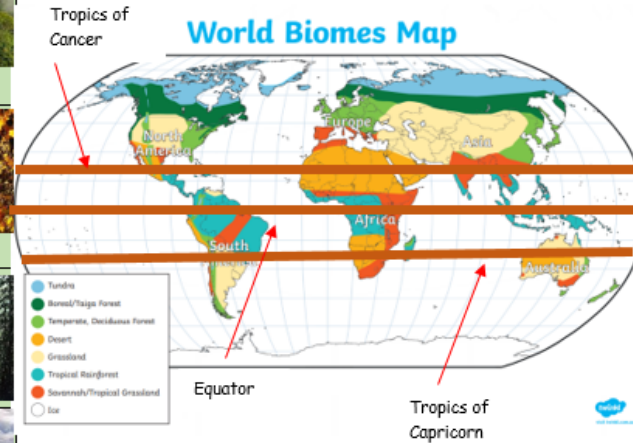
# Year 4



## Geography- Year 4 - Autumn

### Climate Zones and Biomes

Biome	Characteristics
Rainforest	Very steady temperature between 20°C and 25°C. • Rains all year long. • The trees are very tall and varied. • Most of the plants are evergreen, not deciduous. Monkeys, parrots and anaconda.
Temperate Deciduous Forest	Temperature ranges from -30°C to 30°C. • Goes through all four seasons. • Range of trees, most lose their leaves in the autumn. • Even rainfall throughout most of the year. Deers, bears and bobcats.
Coniferous forest (Taiga)	Temperature ranges from -54°C to 30°C. • Low average temperature. • Most of the trees are evergreen. • Largest land biome. Lynx, moose and wolves.
Tundra	Temperature ranges from -34°C to 6°C. • Coldest of all the biomes. • Little rain, lots of frost. • No trees grow, and only a few small plants. Arctic fox, migrating birds and reindeer.
Desert	Temperatures over 50°C in the day, below freezing at night. • Very few clouds and very little rain. • Very few plants or animals. Rattlesnakes, lizards and roadrunners.
Grasslands (Savannah)	Dry season and a rainy season. • Temperature ranges from -40°C to 40°C+. • Mostly grass grows, occasional individual trees. Giraffes, zebras and lions in the grasslands of Africa.



Vocabulary	Definition
Equator	An imaginary circle around the earth which divides the Earth into two equal parts.
Tropics of cancer	The region of the Earth's surface that is closest north to the Equator.
Tropics of Capricorn	The region of the Earth's surface that is closest south to the Equator.
Arctic Circle	An imaginary circle of latitude that lies 66.5° north of the equator. Everything north of this line is known as the Arctic.
Antarctic Circle	An imaginary circle of latitude that lies 66.5° south of the equator. Everything south of this line is known as the Antarctic.
Latitude	Invisible lines that run above and below the equator.
Longitude	Invisible lines that run from the North to the South Pole around the Earth.
Climate zone	Sections of the Earth that are divided according to the climate. There are three main climate zones; polar, temperate and tropical.
Biome	A geographical area defined by its climate, plant and animal life and the activities of the people who live there.
Vegetation belt	An area where similar types of plant life grow, adapted to the conditions there.
Flora	The plants that normally grow in a particular Biome.
Fauna	The animals that normally live in a particular biome.
Biodiversity	The variety of animal or plant life in a particular habitat or environment.
Adaptation	A characteristic of a living thing that helps it survive in its environment.
Ecosystem	A community of living and non-living things together.

### Threats to biomes

Forests – logging, deforestation, growing cities, farming expansion

Grassland- shifting weather patterns, pesticides

Tundra- increasing temperatures, pollution, invasive species

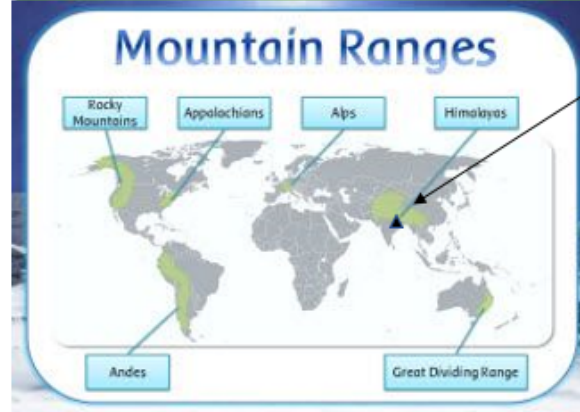
# Year 5



## Geography- Year 5- Autumn Mountains



Mt Everest- summit 8848m high.



### The Himalayas

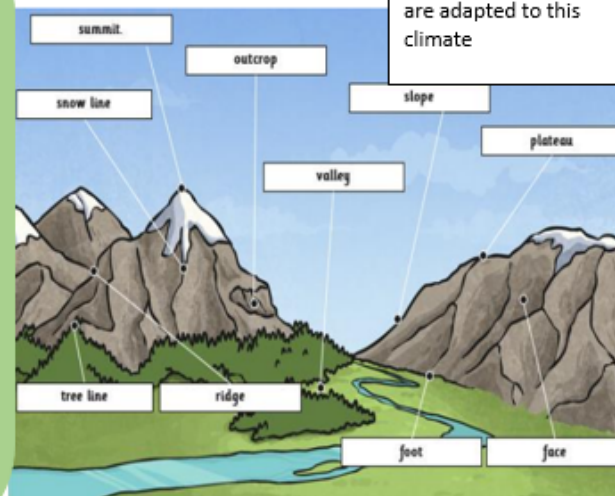
-The Sherpa are a group of people living in the most mountainous areas of the Himalayas.

-Lower slopes are used for grazing animals such as yaks

-The dense woodland is used for timber.

-Tourism is important for the economy

-Plants and animals vary due to the altitude and are adapted to this climate



### How are mountains formed?

**Fold Mountains:** formed when two tectonic plates collide headon. Example: The Himalayas in Asia. •

**Fault-block Mountains:** formed when cracks in the Earth's surface force some materials upwards. •

**Dome Mountains:** formed when magma (melted rock) pushes its way up under the Earth's crust. •

**Volcanic Mountains:** formed when magma deep within the Earth erupts and piles up on the surface. •

**Plateau Mountains:** areas of high, flat land over 600 metres above sea level.

Vocabulary	Definition
Mountain	A tall land form, often found as part of a group, called a mountain range, usually higher than 600m.
Elevation	
Hill	A rounded elevation of land lower than a mountain.
Mountain range	A group of mountains that form a chain or cluster
Summit	The highest point on a mountain
Slope	the slanted side of a mountain
Plateau	an area of flat, high ground
Base	The bottom of the mountain
Ridge	The long narrow top of a mountain
Topography	The arrangement of the natural and artificial physical features of an area.
Contour Lines	A contour line shows where slopes, hills and mountains are. The closer the lines are together the steeper the slope. The number of lines tell you how far above sea level the land is.
Altitude	The height of an object in relation to sea level.
Tectonic plates	Large pieces of rock that make up the Earth's surface
Avalanche	A large mass of snow or ice detached from the mountain slope and heading down the mountain
Ascent	A climb or walk to the summit of a mountain or hill.
The Himalayas	A mountain range in South and East Asia separating the plains of the Indian subcontinent from the Tibetan Plateau. The highest, Mount Everest, at the border between Nepal and China.

# Year 6

History focus this half term.