

# Sithney C.P. School Knowledge Organiser



## Geography: How is Climate Change Affecting the World?



### What you should already know:

I can compare geographical similarities and differences through the study of human geography of a region in the UK and a region in either North or South America.

I understand how these features have changed over time.

I understand and can discuss the effect water has on landscapes, people and the environment.

I can propose links with physical and human features in different European regions.

### **Core Concepts:** **Physical and Human Geography** **Interconnections**

### **Substantive Concepts:** **Environment** **Cultural Sustainability**

### Geographical skills and enquiry:

#### **Human and Physical Geography:**

**Y5:** I can compare and contrast different regions based on their human features.

I can explain settlement features by relating to trade links and economic activity.

I can compare and contrast different regions based on their physical features.

I can begin to use atlases to find out about physical features of a place.

**Y6:** I can compare land uses, economic activity and distribution of natural resources between different places.

I understand how decisions about places and environments affect the quality, and future quality, of people's lives.

I can explain settlement changes over time.

I can compare land uses, economic activity and distribution of natural resources between different places.

I can understand and describe key aspects of physical geography including; climate zones; biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes, and earthquakes as well as the water cycle.

#### **Interconnections:**

**Y5:** I can raise questions about the different hemispheres and make predictions about how they might be different.

I can recognise how people can improve or damage the environment.

**Y6:** I can compare land uses, economic activity and distribution of natural resources between different places.

I can explain the positive and negative impact of humans on the planet, including climate change.

I can understand how decisions about places and the environment affect the quality, and future quality of people's lives.

I can describe the geographical diversity of the world.

### Vocabulary:

**Bushfire:** fires that burn through areas of bushland. They are a type of wildfire – fires that burn through wild vegetation like woodland, scrubland, grassland or savannahs. These fires are unpredictable and difficult to control.

**Carbon Dioxide:** a colourless, odourless gas produced by burning carbon and organic compounds and by respiration (breathing). In the atmosphere, carbon dioxide is a greenhouse gas.

**Climate:** the average weather in a given area over a longer period of time.

**Climate Change:** long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns. These shifts may be natural, but since the 1800s, human activities have been the main driver of climate change, primarily due to the burning of fossil fuels.

**Drought:** a prolonged period of abnormally low rainfall, leading to a shortage of water.

**Fossil Fuels:** Much of the world's energy is produced by burning fossil fuels such as **oil, coal and gas**. These natural resources are formed from the remains of plants and animals that died millions of years ago. They are used to power everything from planes to gas cookers.

**Glacier:** A glacier is a thick mass of ice that covers a large area of land. Around ten percent of the world's land area is covered by glaciers.

**Global Warming:** gradual increase in the overall temperature of the earth's atmosphere generally attributed to the greenhouse effect caused by increased levels of carbon dioxide, CFCs, and other pollutants.

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## Vocabulary continued...

**Greenhouse Gas:** gases in Earth's atmosphere that trap heat. They let sunlight pass through the atmosphere, but they prevent the heat that the sunlight brings from leaving the atmosphere.

**Heatwave:** a prolonged period of abnormally hot weather.

**Infrastructure:** the basic physical and organisational structures and facilities (e.g. buildings, roads, power supplies)

**Indigenous:** people or animals that originally lived and may continue to live in a particular country or region.

**Inuit:** the Arctic indigenous population of Alaska, Canada, and Greenland.

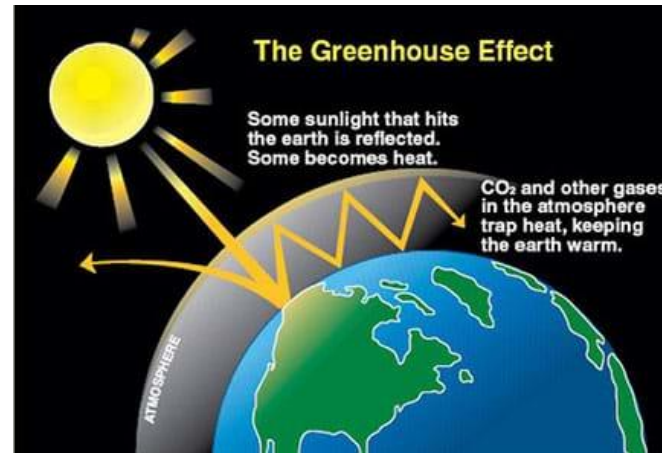
**Natural Disaster:** a natural event such as a flood, earthquake, or hurricane that causes great damage or loss of life.

**Non-renewable Energy:** things like **oil**, **natural gas** and **coal**. They cannot be easily replaced, because they have taken millions of years to form.

**Renewable Energy:** made from resources that nature will replace, like wind, water and sunshine. Renewable energy is also called "clean energy" or "green power" because it doesn't pollute the air or the water.

**Settlement:** is a place of any size where

The main gases responsible for the greenhouse effect include **carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and water vapour**



## Greenland's Ice Sheet thickness

